

FRIENDS OF WESTGARTHTOWN

NEWSLETTER

EDITOR'S NOTE

A fascinating year for history



The COVID 19 pandemic continues to impact our lives in many different ways. As far as the Friends of Westgarthtown are concerned, Ziebell's Farmhouse Museum remains closed, with planned events such as the launch of the Pribislav model and Descendants' Day 2021, still in limbo. However, with restrictions easing we expect the museum to open soon and tending the garden has already resumed.

Haystacking at Zimmer's Farm, Henderson's Road, Epping. Photo courtesy Frank Greenhalgh.

In this edition of *Friends of Westgarthtown News* we feature three 19th century German families – the Maltzahn brothers who farmed at Westgarthtown, Epping and Campbellfield; the Falk family of Epping; and the Dehnert family of Mernda.

Three Maltzahn brothers – Johann, Ludwig and Christian – arrived in Australia from 1850-52. Maltzahn's Farmhouse at Westgarthtown and Maltzahn's Walk at Epping North mark the family's former presence in the district.

Melinda Tam, a Falk descendant, has contributed a detailed account of the life of George Falk, who arrived in Australia in 1861 and settled at Epping. He married Augusta Paulke in 1865 and following her death in 1885 he remarried to Rosina Bormann. During his time at Epping, he was a farmer, butcher and storekeeper and also a member of the Schools Board of Advice.

William Dehnert and his family owned and operated the Lamb Inn at Mernda for over 30 years. During the early 1870s there were four hotels at Mernda, but two closed around 1875 and the Lamb Inn was delicensed in 1910, leaving only today's Bridge Inn. From 1900-06 the Dehnert family operated both hotels at Mernda.

We also celebrate the life of Stan Ziebell of Inverloch, a Westgarthtown descendant, who died in May 2020 aged 95. Stan, who lived a very interesting life, loved Westgarthtown and was a long-time member and regular attendee at our Descendants' Days. Included with Stan's obituary is a 1946 photo of him standing in the doorway of the now long demolished Westgarthtown schoolhouse.

Recently Frank Greenhalgh (Zimmer family) kindly provided copies of some old family photos including the hay stacking image shown on page 1. We have also updated our online *Gumleaf Germans – Westgarthtown and World War 1* list of Westgarthtown descendants who enlisted during the First World War. Five more soldiers have been added – Oliver Charles Herman Flight (Knobloch); Charles Frederick Penzig; George Gonnerman Smith (Grosse) and Ross and Fred Timms (Timm).

We hope you enjoy this newsletter.

Rob Wuchatsch

Editor

Ziebell's Farmhouse Museum

BY GORDON JOHNSTON

Hello Everyone,

As you know the museum is closed. At the time of writing this, the current scenario has museums reopening in November, but this may change. We will let you know when there is a confirmed date and welcome you back!

More than likely physical distancing, pre-booked timed entry, limited numbers in exhibition spaces and other measures will be required. If implemented, this will mean small numbers in the museum with larger numbers in the



garden. Managing this will require planning and support. For this reason, I am asking members for assistance between late November to Easter. We need smiling people (over 18) with a passion for Westgarthtown who can assist in ensuring visitors have a safe experience. Assistance is needed on Sundays between 11.15am and 3pm. Hopefully I will hear from several of you. You don't need to be available every Sunday.

Our other museum work continues. With restrictions easing, Christine, our horticulturalist, has resumed work in the garden. She took these photos. We have completed an audit of the physical collection held at the museum while also reviewing the online collection. The online review was initiated by Victorian Collections and will result in the collection being more accessible. In a future update I'll focus on some key collection items.

When we reopen, the heritage garden plant identification will be updated with selected plants having QR codes. (QR codes can be read by smartphones and provide links to a website). This will mean visitors can access more information about a plant they are interested in without there needing to be additional signs in the garden. This will enhance the visitor experience of the museum and appreciation of one of Victoria's finest cottage gardens.

Due to COVID-19, the Edgars Creek exhibition will now, initially, be printed and delivered to households, schools and libraries around the creek's area in Thomastown and Lalor. It will be available online for members with printed copies available for those who would like one. The printed option was adopted because there will be limited visitor numbers at the museum due to COVID-19. The printed option allows the museum to directly engage the local community and convey the historical and cultural significance of the creek which includes Westgarthtown. The intent is further foster an appreciation of the importance of Edgars Creek and hopefully, contribute to its restoration.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Take care,

Gordon

Manager

Ziebell's Farmhouse Museum and Heritage Garden

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Spring flowers at Ziebell's Farmhouse photographed by Christine Burke on 29 September 2020.

Vale Stan Ziebell (1924–2020)

CONTRIBUTED BY STAN'S FAMILY

Stanley Thomas Ziebell was a direct descendant of Christian Ziebell and always very proud of the fact. He enjoyed his association with the Ziebell Homestead greatly, particularly the Descendants' Days every March. Even when he was no longer able to drive, his good friends would volunteer to take him, and he was very proud to be Christian and Sophia Ziebell's oldest living descendant for a time.

The second child of Albert Thomas Charles and Ellen Emma (Turner) Ziebell, Stan was named after his maternal uncle Stanley Turner, who died in WW1. Stanley Turner's body was never found, and Stan was very keen to support recent work undertaken by the Australian Government to identify bodies found in France. Stan supplied DNA to assist in the search but was disappointed his uncle was not one of those identified. Ellen played the organ at the local church, and her interest in music was echoed strongly in Stan. Music was a lifelong passion, including singing with the Tudor Choristers for many years, leading the Diamond Valley Choir and volunteering at the local community radio station. Stan loved classical music and had a huge collection, always with the latest technology.

Stan was not a fan of formal schooling and left school at fourteen to be an apprentice fitter and turner with his father at Lugton and Sons in Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. From their home in Westbourne Grove, on the border of Northcote and Westgarth, Stan cycled to work in Lonsdale Street and later to Preston when the factory moved.

Stan met his wife of 69 years, Joan Margaret Bacon, through local community events when they were both 18. Sightseeing on their bicycles and playing tennis were just two of their shared interests. They married in 1947, moving to a home in Eltham. With no car, Stan caught the train to work and Joan walked to and from the shops. Their first child, Robert, was born in 1949. David was born in 1952 and Peter in 1953. By the time their fourth child, Wendy, was born in 1961, they had moved further from the town centre and could afford cars.

Stan's mother died young and his father eventually remarried. Susan (Tot) Sherry was welcomed by Stan and his brothers and became an integral part of the family. Stan's father sold Lugton and Sons and undertook a series of journeys into inland



Stan Ziebell outside old Lutheran School building at Westgarthtown, 1946;
Stan and Joan Ziebell.
Photos: supplied

Australia with Tot, which led Stan and his older brother, Albert, to start a new company called Ziebell Brothers. The successful business made materials-handling equipment and their clients included Ford, Holden and the *Age*, *Herald* and *Sun* newspapers.

Stan and Joan had always loved Inverloch and their holiday house in Pymble Avenue is fondly remembered by the family. They moved permanently to Inverloch from Eltham in 1988 and remained at 'Westgarth' at Leggetts Lane until both of their deaths. They planted a flourishing native garden, built potting sheds and vegetable gardens, and hosted their family and friends frequently. Stan loved a project and could usually be found tinkering in the shed or riding a tractor somewhere in the grounds.

Stan and Joan have ten grandchildren whom they loved without qualification, and now seven great-grandchildren. The youngest, Otis Stanley Ziebell, was born shortly after Stan's death and the family looks forward to telling him stories about his namesake. Stan would go out of his way to help his children and his grandchildren and always loved to see them and hear from them.

Stan will be missed by many in the Inverloch/Wonthaggi community. He was involved in many organisations including community radio, Beefsteak and Burgundy, Bass Coast Historical Automobile Association, Arthritis Australia. He will be especially missed by his great friends at the Wonthaggi Club, where he was a regular. Stan was glad to know the Friends of the State Coalmine in Wonthaggi are taking great care of his 1926 Chevrolet truck.

Stan had a very full, very long life, and he will be missed. Vale Stan Ziebell.

Johann, Ludwig and Christian Maltzahn

BY ROB WUCHATSCH

Three Maltzahn brothers – Johann, Ludwig and Christian - arrived in Australia from Mecklenburg-Schwerin from 1850-52 and settled in or around Westgarthtown. Johann and Christian and their families remained, but in 1862, Ludwig and his family returned to Germany. When I was researching my 1985 book about Westgarthtown, I was unable to determine whether two or three Maltzahn brothers had emigrated to Australia, but much more material on the family has since been discovered. Maltzahn's Farmhouse at Westgarthtown and Maltzahn's Walk at Epping North mark this family's former presence in the district.



Maltzahn Walk sign, Epping North. Photo: Rob Wuchatsch.

Johann Maltzahn

Johann Heinrich Daniel Maltzahn arrived in Australia aboard the *Pribislaw* on 2 February 1850 with his wife Sophia Dorothea Friederike Magdalene (née Schlünz). Johann and Sophia had been married at Neu Buckow on 14 August 1849, shortly before the *Pribislaw* left Hamburg. Johann, born at Hohenkirchen in Mecklenburg-Schwerin on 13 May 1814, was the son of shepherd Johann Carl Caspar and Barbara Maria Margarethe (née Völcker) Maltzahn and the first of the three brothers to emigrate to Australia. Sophia, born at Malpendorf near Neu Buckow on 11 January 1822, was the daughter of Joachim and Maria (née Stramm) Schlünz.

Johann and Sophia Maltzahn settled at Westgarthtown in March 1850. They lived on 30 acres (Lots 19 & 20, Section 25, Parish of Keelbundora), which Johann purchased on 2 May 1851, for £30. He had been naturalized as a New South Wales citizen on 20 March 1851.

Johann and Sophia were soon joined by his brothers Ludwig and Christian and their wives who arrived in Australia in December 1852. Johann and Christian's wives were sisters. On 8 April 1853, perhaps to provide more room for the three families, Johann purchased an adjoining 20 acres (Lots 17 & 18) from Ernst Bernhardt Heyne for £55. Maltzahn's Farmhouse at Westgarthtown stands on Heyne's former land and the small cottage attached to the rear of the building probably dates from Heyne's ownership.

In 1853 Johann and Sophia were foundation members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Melbourne and contributed £1 to Pastor Goethe's salary. In 1855 Johann contributed £10/10/- toward the construction of Westgarthtown's Lutheran church and school building and they attended and contributed to the Lutheran church for the rest of their lives.

On 18 November 1858, Johann leased a further 50 acres at Westgarthtown (Lots 9 & 10) for seven years from Friedrich Winter, at £72 per year. By 1863, however, Johann had taken over his brother Ludwig's lease of Section 23, Parish of Keelbundora and moved his family there. In 1858, Ludwig Maltzahn had taken out a seven-year lease on 740 acres in Section 23, owned by the Campbell family, for £300 per year, but returned to Germany with his family in 1862. Johann first leased his farm at Westgarthtown to Carl Ewert, then in 1866 to Andreas Kreitling, who eventually bought it in 1906.

Five children were born at Westgarthtown – Ludwig Heinrich Christian Friedrich (Louis) born 6 June 1852 and baptized at Hempel's house at Brunswick by Pastor Kappler on 2 November 1852; Carl, born 27 December 1853; Louisa Sophia Bertha born 28 February 1856; Heinrich Christian born 28 September 1857; and Malwina Maria, who was born 28 November 1860 but died on 1 December 1870, aged 10.

Johann Maltzahn's farmhouse on Section 23 is believed to have stood somewhere near the north-east corner of the Merri Creek and today's Mahoneys Road. His



Johann and Sophia Maltzahn c. 1880. Photo courtesy Jean Bruhn.

address was usually described as Campbellfield, but sometimes as Thomastown, probably because of the farm's large size. On 20 February 1863, shortly after moving to Section 23, Johann mortgaged Lots 19 & 20 at Westgarthtown to Lutheran school teacher Gottlieb Renner for £150, which he repaid in 1868. This was presumably for improvements on Section 23.

In 1865, when Johann advertised for a colt and mare which had strayed from his farm, he gave his address as 'German-paddock, Campbellfield.' As well as his own stock, Johann took in horses on agistment, as he regularly advertised in Melbourne newspapers that he would sell people's animals unless grazing fees were paid within 14 days. In 1878, he took second place at the Victoria Agricultural Society Show for tartarian oats and English barley and also received a prize for his horsebeans, whatever they were. During the 1880s, Johann was recorded as selling bullocks, prime wethers and fat lambs. Dairy farming was not carried on by Johann on Section 23. Shire of Darebin rate records show Johann operated the farm there in partnership with eldest son Louis.

By 1875, Johann had also purchased 71 acres at Thomastown (Section 22, Parish of Keelbundora) which adjoined the north-east corner of Section 23. This farm, on the north side of Spring Street and west bank of the Edgars Creek, would have been useful for access to Thomastown.

Johann's access to Campbellfield was also difficult, with only a stone ford across the Merri Creek, a subject he continually complained about. In December 1882, he wrote to the Shire of Darebin, stating he had been paying 'big rates' for years and had borne all the cost of keeping the crossing in repair. He said he lived on what was locally termed 'no man's land' but the rate collector managed to find him each year when he wanted a cheque. Although a bridge was finally built in 1893, Johann never got to use it, as it stood unused until a road was constructed to it in the early 1900s. The delays in construction of the bridge and access road [Mahoney's Road] were caused by the site's location on the boundary of three shires, which meant financial commitments were required by each municipality, as well as the Public Works Department.

On 16 July 1879 Johann purchased 161 acres of John Watts' Oakfield Farm (part Section 5, Parish of Yuroke) at Somerton for £1,912/2/6 and later that year advertised the property for lease. By 1888, however, Shire of Broadmeadows rate records show he lived there, probably farming it with his son Charles.

In 1891, Louis and Henry Maltzahn, operating in partnership as the Maltzahn Brothers, renewed the lease on Section 23 for a further three years. Section 23, basically one large paddock, was eventually given the name Merribank. In 1892, Louis and Henry wrote to the Shire of Darebin requesting 'their father's name be removed from the voters list, as he is unable, through age and infirmity to move about' and that their names be enrolled as ratepayers. In 1895 the Maltzahn Brothers were successful at the Royal Melbourne Show in the long wools and lambs categories.

Johann Maltzahn died on 8 May 1897 aged 82 and was buried at Westgarthtown. His estate, valued at £3,014/10/-, consisted of £2,767/10/- real estate and £247 personal property. He left his estate to his wife and children in equal shares, with the

wish his farms at Westgarthtown, Thomastown and Somerton should go to his three sons. Interestingly, Johann's 1880 will was signed with a cross. As his 1851 naturalisation application was signed the same way, he must have been illiterate. In his 1897 probate papers, sons Louis and Charles stated he was 'unable to write' which seems to confirm his illiteracy. It did not, however, prevent him from accumulating four valuable properties in Australia. Sophia died on 12 May 1898 aged 76 and was buried with Johann at Westgarthtown.

Eldest son Ludwig, known as Louis, moved to the Spring Street, Thomastown farm with sister Bertha in the early 1900s and they remained there for the rest of their lives. Neither married. Louis served as a trustee of the Lutheran Church at Westgarthtown from 1885 until his death at Thomastown on 17 January 1930 aged 77. Bertha died at Preston on 2 March 1935 aged 79 and both are buried at Westgarthtown. Bertha's estate, valued at £12,311, passed to her nieces and nephews. The farm at Thomastown was sold soon after and a hoard of gold sovereigns was discovered in the uprights of her brass bed when the house was cleared.

Charles Maltzahn grew up on his father's farms at Westgarthtown and Campbellfield and during the late 1870s and early 1880s, competed in ploughing matches, as did younger brother Henry. Like his father, Charles also successfully exhibited oats and barley at agricultural shows. On 11 October 1893, aged 39, Charles married Anna Elizabeth Schultz of Woodstock and they had four daughters – Henrietta, Florence, Minnie and Elsie. In 1905 they milked 12 cows. Charles and Elizabeth lived at Oakfield Farm until 1915, when he retired from farming and moved to Coburg where he died on 18 August 1919 aged 65. Elizabeth died at Moreland on 6 August 1936 and was buried with Charles at Westgarthtown.

Henry Maltzahn was also a farmer. Following their father's death in 1897, Louis, Charles and Henry signed over their part shares in the three farms to each other and Henry took title to the Westgarthtown farm, although he remained at Campbellfield. In February 1906, he sold the farm at Westgarthtown to long-term tenants the Kreitling family for £850 and bought Highclere, a historic 214 acre farm on Sydney Road, Campbellfield. On 27 March 1900, aged 42, Henry had married Elizabeth Nelson McPherson, also of Campbellfield and they had two sons – Alan and Louis. Henry died at Campbellfield on 4 August 1921 aged 63 and Elizabeth died at Campbellfield on 10 January 1948 aged 74. Both are buried at Fawkner. The farm was sold during the mid 1950s.

Ludwig Maltzahn

Ludwig Gottfried David Maltzahn, born at Rügkamp, Mecklenburg-Schwerin on 23 August 1818, was the second son of shepherd Johann Carl Caspar Maltzahn. Ludwig, also a shepherd, married Sophie Marie Westphal of Zahrendorf at Warin on 16 July 1852. She was born in 1826. Soon after their marriage, Ludwig and Sophie travelled to Hamburg, accompanied by younger brother Christian and his wife Maria (née Schlünz). They left Hamburg on the *Caesar Godeffroy* on 17 August and arrived in Sydney on 11 December 1852. A week later they left on the coastal vessel *Wild Irish Girl* and arrived in Melbourne on 30 December 1852.

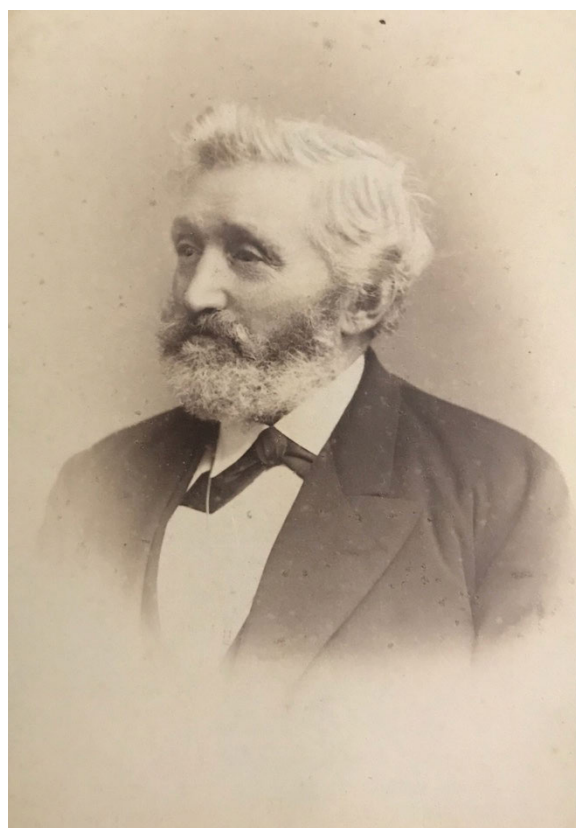
In Melbourne, Ludwig and Christian Maltzahn were reunited with elder brother Johann and his wife Sophia (née Schlünz) at Westgarthtown. In 1854, Christian leased 126 acres in Cooper Street, Epping and on 1 March 1855 Ludwig purchased 52 acres in O'Herns Road, Epping (part Portion 4, Section 8, Parish of Wollert) from Johann Gottlob Siebel, for £208. Ludwig had been naturalized as a Victorian citizen on 12 January 1855 to enable him to purchase his land. His address was then given as Keelbundora, an early name for Westgarthtown. In 1855 he donated £6 toward the construction of the Lutheran church and school building at Westgarthtown.

On 30 December 1857, Ludwig leased 740 acres fronting the Merri Creek (Section 23, Parish of Keelbundora) from Robert Campbell for seven years at £300 per annum. He appears to have then let his farm at Epping. As Christian's lease had been repudiated by the farm's owner, he also lived on Ludwig's leased land at Campbellfield.

By 1860, Ludwig and Sophie's family included five children - Louise (1854), Maria (1855), Carl (1856), Emma (1858) and Ludwig (1860). Disaster, however, struck in December 1860 when Ludwig Maltzahn's large herd of dairy cattle began to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, brought to the area by working bullocks owned by a neighbour. On 22 December 1860, the *Age* reported that Ludwig's herd 'consists principally of dairy cows, and numbers about 110. One animal is reported to have died from the disease, and there are four other very decided cases at present...Mr Maltzaler's (sic) stock is in excellent condition, and great pains have been taken by him to improve the character of the herd.'

The Pleuro-Pneumonia Commissioners' inspector revisited Ludwig's herd early in January 1861 and reported the disease was spreading rapidly. On 17 January the *Age* advised that Ludwig's whole herd was to be slaughtered and an 'arrangement has been come to for their purchase by the Commissioners at something like 56s per head, exclusive of hides etc and the slaughtering will commence to-day (Thursday)...Mr Maltzahn's herd, we are informed, contained some really fine cattle, and the owner had taken great pains, and had gone to great expenses in forming it. He will consequently be a great loser, as the price awarded him is little, if any, over a boiling down one.' Ludwig received £250 for 95 head, plus the hides and fat.

After slaughter, only 21 of Ludwig's cattle were found to be sound, with the rest more or less affected. On 25 January, the *Age* reported that the 'herd of 32 head, belonging to a brother of Mr Maltzahn, and which were formerly running with the diseased animals thus destroyed, have been doomed to a similar fate.' The following day the *Herald* noted that both herds 'have been kept within the same enclosure, although yarded and milked at opposite extremities of the field.' It went on to add that 'those who have seen the herds of the two brothers Maltzahn state that finer milch cows, or cattle in better condition, could hardly be met with in the colony.'



Ludwig Maltzahn c. 1885.
Photo courtesy Jean Bruhn.

Christian's cattle were destroyed by the Commissioners and no cattle were allowed to be stocked on the farm for three months. In April 1861, Ludwig advertised that a draught bay mare had strayed onto his property and could be reclaimed on payment of expenses. Ludwig's address was given as 'Merri Creek, opposite Campbellfield Mill'.

In October 1861 it was stated the Maltzahn brothers' land had been used as an accommodation paddock since their cattle had been destroyed. Ludwig and Christian either could not afford to restock the farm with their own cattle or decided not to. Six months later, in April 1862, Ludwig Maltzahn and his family left Melbourne aboard the *Sussex* to return to Germany. No doubt the financial and emotional upheaval caused by the pleuro-pneumonia outbreak contributed to Ludwig and Sophie's decision to leave Australia.

Ludwig and his family settled at Genin in Lübeck on the Baltic Sea in northern Germany. On 30 September 1862 he was registered as a Lübeck citizen and in 1864 a further child named Heinrich was born. In 1865, he sold his farm at Epping for £225 to Johann Lehmann, who had been leasing it.

Further tragedy struck the family in July 1882 when Ludwig Jun., a lithographer who had returned to Australia on the *Amalfi* two months before, killed himself on his uncle Johann Maltzahn's farm at Campbellfield. A revolver and suicide note were found with his body. Aged 21, he was buried in the Will Will Rook Cemetery. Johann Maltzahn had taken over the lease of Section 23 and moved from Westgarthtown following his brother Ludwig's return to Germany.

Ludwig Jun.'s older brother Carl (Charles) returned to Australia in November 1882 aboard the *Barcelona* and the following month married his German-born shipmate, Margarethe Meyer. On Charles' marriage certificate, his father Ludwig's occupation was recorded as hotelkeeper. Charles and Margarethe remained in Melbourne and had five children, although two died in infancy. Charles died in 1928 and Margarethe in 1935 and were buried with their infant children in the Melbourne General Cemetery.

Sophie Maltzahn died at Lübeck in 1891 aged 65 and was buried in the Burgtorfriedhof. Ludwig died at Lübeck in 1895 aged 77 and was buried with Sophie.

Christian Maltzahn

Hans Caspar Christian Maltzahn was born at Questin, Mecklenburg-Schwerin on 25 April 1821, the youngest of the three Maltzahn brothers. On 30 July 1852, at Neu Buckow, Christian married Maria Sophia Schlünz, his brother Johann's wife's sister. Maria was born on 11 June 1830. Christian and Maria arrived in Sydney from Hamburg on the *Caesar Godeffroy* on 11 December 1852, with his brother Ludwig and his wife Sophie, then travelled on to Melbourne the following week aboard the *Wild Irish Rose*. They arrived in Melbourne on 30 December 1852 and reunited with Johann and Sophia Maltzahn at Westgarthtown.

In 1854, Christian took a sub-lease on Springfield Farm in Cooper Street, Epping, owned by Michael Lynch. This 126 acre farm had been let by Lynch in 1851 to Walter Cullen for six years at £60 per annum, but in January 1854 Cullen leased it to James Martin and Edward O'Malley as joint tenants for the remainder of his term. On

23 October, Martin sold his half-share to Christian for £70. Christian and Maria moved to the Springfield farmhouse, but while absent on 26 October 1854, they were evicted. Soon after, Lynch leased Springfield Farm and an adjoining property he owned to John and Robert Roe, at a higher rent. In 1855 and 1856, O'Malley and Maltzahn took legal action in the Supreme Court to have the Roes ejected and sought £1,000 damages for loss of crops, but were unsuccessful.

In December 1857, Christian's brother Ludwig leased 740 acres on the Merri Creek between Thomastown and Campbellfield. Ludwig and Christian and their families then moved there. In 1859/60, Christian and Maria's first child was born, a daughter named Caroline Louise. Antoinette Dorette followed in 1861, Ernst Wilhelm in 1865 and Emma Christina in 1867.

In December 1860, Ludwig's cattle became infected with pleuro-pneumonia and in January 1861 were slaughtered to prevent the very contagious disease spreading. Christian's smaller herd of 32 cattle were also found to be infected and destroyed the same month. Although Christian received some compensation, the destruction of his cattle must have resulted in a substantial financial loss for him.

Ludwig Maltzahn and his family returned to Germany in 1862. Christian's eldest brother Johann then took over the lease of Section 23. Christian and Maria are believed to have remained there after Ludwig's departure as their children attended the Thomastown Common School with Johann's.

On 2 November 1866, the *Argus* reported that a man named Christian Maltzhan (sic) had appeared in the Brunswick Court 'brought up, on remand, on the charge of attempting to commit suicide, and discharged'. Christian died of hepatitis at 'Merri Creek, Wollert' less than three years later on 1 April 1869, aged 47 and was buried at Westgarthtown. Maria died at the Melbourne Hospital on 14 June 1891 aged 61 following an operation and was also buried at Westgarthtown. Her usual address was given as Thomastown, but the location is not known. She had probably been living with her only son Ernest and youngest daughter Emma, as her two eldest daughters lived in country Victoria.

Christian and Maria Maltzahn's eldest child Caroline appears to have had two sons – Hans William Ernest (Will) Maltzahn in 1878 and Henry Charles Maltzahn in 1883 - prior to her 1886 marriage to Asmus Asmussen, from Sonderburg, Schleswig-Holstein. Asmus was a former sailor who worked as a farm labourer at Thomastown. They moved to Lara soon after, then later to Gippsland and had a large family, although several children died in infancy – Mary (1886-90), Caroline (1889-90), Ernest (1890-92), Emma (1892), Alice (1895), Louisa (1898), Peter (1900) and Ellen (1903). Asmus died at Sale on 20 September 1922 aged 75 and Caroline at Heyfield on 31 March 1938 aged 79. Both are buried at Sale and many of their descendants still live in Gippsland.



Caroline Asmussen (née Maltzahn). Photo courtesy Jean Bruhn.

Will Maltzahn remained in Melbourne. He married Amelia Bohm in 1904 and had two daughters – Millie and Hazel. Will was well known in the automobile industry and for many years owned and operated Plenty Motors at Preston. My father bought a 1935 Ford Sedan from Will during the mid 1940s and drove it until 1967. Will died on 9 June 1956 aged 77 and was cremated at Fawkner. Amelia died in 1971 and was buried at Coburg Cemetery.

Henry Charles Maltzahn was admitted to the Kew Lunatic Asylum on 5 August 1898 suffering from 'epilepsy, imbecility and indifferent health.' He died there on 23 December 1899 of tuberculosis and peritonitis aged 16.

Antoinette Dorette Maltzahn married Peter Nielson from Copenhagen, Denmark in 1881. They lived at Thomastown until about 1890, then Currajung in Gippsland for a few years, before returning to Melbourne during the mid 1890s to live at South Preston. Their children were Louis (1881-98), Bertha (1883), Annie (1885), Dora (1887), Matilda (1889), Sophie (1892), Wilhelmina (1894), Ethel (1897), Norman (1900-1900) and Myrtle (1902). Peter, who was described at different times as a contractor, bootmaker and labourer, died at Preston on 29 November 1919 and Antoinette died at the Royal Melbourne Hospital on 24 March 1939, aged 78. Both are buried at Coburg Cemetery.

Ernest Wilhelm Maltzahn, a farmer, never married and remained at Thomastown for most of his life. In his later years he lived on 60 acres east of the railway line between Thomastown and today's Lalor Railway Stations. Ernie served as a trustee of the Thomastown Lutheran Church from 1931 until his death on 3 December 1939 aged 74 and he is buried at Westgarthtown. He left his farm to nephew Will Maltzahn who later sold it to the Peter Lalor Home Building Co-operative Society Ltd for £4,000. Emma Christine Maltzahn married Albert Wuchatsch in 1909 and they lived on the Wuchatsch family farm at Epping for the rest of their lives. They had two stillborn children. Albert died at Epping on 29 August 1948 aged 80 and Emma at Preston on 29 May 1957 aged 89. Both are buried at Westgarthtown.

I am grateful to Johann and Sophia Maltzahn's great-granddaughter Pauline Atkins and her daughter Heather Purdy; Ludwig and Sophia Maltzahn's great-great-granddaughter Margaret Moormann; and Jean Bruhn, Christian and Maria Maltzahn's great-granddaughter for providing some of the information included in this article. For further details about the Maltzahn family, see *Friends of Westgarthtown News*, Vol. 6, No. 1, March 2002; Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2003; and Vol. 19, No. 1, April 2015.



Top: Will Maltzahn c. 1890. Bottom: Emma Christina Maltzahn c. 1890. Photos courtesy Jean Bruhn.

The Falk Family of Epping

BY MELINDA TAM

My great great grandfather Georg Gottfried Friedrich Falk was born on 3 June 1837 in Kemmeten, Wuerttemberg. He was the elder surviving son of Ludwig and Susanna Barbara Dorothea (known as Dora) Falk (née Gross). His father was a burgher and farmer with a little property who worked as a day labourer.

Georg was baptised on 8 June 1837 in Kuenzelsau Lutheran Church. After he finished school he was confirmed in the Kuenzelsau Lutheran Church on 4 April 1851. Georg's father Ludwig Falk died on 25 May 1851. Georg was left in the guardianship of Georg Bort, a farmer residing in Kemmeten. On leaving school Georg was employed by farmers. He did his military service in 1858 and was said to be well regarded in the local militia.

On 2 April 1861 Georg Falk applied to emigrate at Gaisbach: this included surrendering his citizenship rights in the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg. At the time he was a 24 year old farmhand residing in Kemmeten. He had a good record and did not take any money with him to Australia other than to cover travel expenses. His former guardian Georg Bort gave his permission as did the local council as a guardianship authority. Georg Falk was to begin his journey on 10 May 1861. He emigrated in a party that included Friedrich Vockensohn and Mrs Rosina Seeber and her daughter Carolina Seeber. He sailed on the *Empress of the Sea* on 27 May 1861 from Liverpool in England and arrived in Melbourne on 11 August 1861. By 1865 he was a farmer at Epping.

On 7 November 1865 Georg Falk was married to Augusta Paulina Paulke by Pastor Matthias Goethe in Trinity Lutheran Church, East Melbourne. Augusta Paulke had been born on 16 August 1848 in Lansitz, Silesia, Prussia. She was the elder daughter of Hermann and Anna (née Kupke) Paulke. Her father was a master blacksmith. She was baptised on 20 August 1848 in Polnisch Nettkow Lutheran Church. She emigrated as an infant with her parents, leaving Hamburg on 6 September 1849 on the German ship *Emmy* and arriving on 19 December 1849 in Melbourne. The Paulke family resided at Westgarthtown from at least 1855 to 1856. Augusta Paulke was listed as engaged to attend Mecklenburg Lutheran School in Thomastown in 1855. The Paulke family had moved to Epping by 1862 and in 1865 Augusta Paulke was residing there when she was married.

Georg purchased land in Coulstock Street, Epping on 3 September 1868 from Edward Courtney, the official assignee of the estate of George Evans, for £7. This was Lot 3, Section 3, Township of Epping and was ½ an acre in size. He had a house built on the site by 1869 and his family resided there until 1880. Georg leased a farm



Georg and Augusta Falk and family c. 1880. Photo supplied by Melinda Tam

near Epping which was owned by Heinrich Ziebell from 1869 to 1879. This was Lot 1, Section 9, Parish of Wollert and was 158 acres in size. The annual rental was £70.

In 1870 Georg contributed five shillings to the Franco Prussian War Benefit. From 1873 to 1880 he donated 15 shillings in total to the building fund for Trinity Lutheran Church, East Melbourne and the later reduction of debt on the building.

Georg and Augusta Falk had seven children, all of whom were born in Epping: Helena born 1866, Wilhelm born on 18 January 1869, Augusta born on 22 March 1871, Georg born on 28 June 1873, Hulda born on 29 May 1875, Elizabeth (my great grandmother) born on 25 January 1877 and Mary born 20 February 1881. Tragedy had struck the family with Georg Falk junior dying of inflammatory croup on 18 July 1874. He was just over a year old and was buried in Epping Cemetery.

On 27 January 1879 Georg Falk bought a house and land in Young Street, Epping. The land area was about 4¼ acres in size. Georg bought Lots 4 and 5, Section 36 and Lot 2, Section 37 from Michael Dunne and Lots 1 and 3, Section 37 from Edward Wren on the same day. Georg occupied these properties from 1880 until late 1885. The properties were mortgaged on 1 October 1881 to Michael Flynn. Georg operated a butcher's shop in Epping and this land was presumably used to operate a butchering business.

On 11 October 1881 Georg Falk joined the Victorian Railway Service as a repairer working on the North East Railway. By late 1889 he was no longer employed there.

Tragedy struck the family again in 1885 with the death of Augusta Falk. She died of pneumonia and asthma on 10 June 1885 at Epping. She was only 36 years old. She was buried in Epping Cemetery. She left her husband with six children. On 25 September 1885 Georg sold his house and land in Coulstock Street, Epping to John Lehmann for £55.

Michael Flynn, the mortgagee of Georg Falk's house and land in Young Street, Epping died on 19 May 1885. In his probate records, the principal and interest of Georg Falk's mortgage outstanding in 1885 was £208. Georg appears to have come to an arrangement with the mortgagee Margaret Clarke as executrix of Michael Flynn's estate in late 1885 - the properties were taken over by mortgagee and eventually sold in 1889.

On 17 February 1886 Georg Falk was married to Rosina Friederike Catherine Bormann (née Seeber) by Pastor Herman Herlitz in Trinity Lutheran Church, East Melbourne. Rosina Bormann was born on 5 July 1841 in Eichach, Wuerttemberg. Her parents were Philipp Seeber and Rosina Seeber (née Elsaesser). Her father was a farmer. Rosina with two of her brothers emigrated on the ship *John Linn* on 26 June 1857 from Liverpool, arriving in Melbourne on 30 September 1857. On 1 May 1860 Rosina Seeber married Gottfried Bormann in Bendigo.

By 1886 Rosina Bormann was a storekeeper at Epping. She was also a widow as her husband Gottfried Bormann had died in 1882. She had three surviving children: Wilhelm Bormann born on 23 September 1870 in Wollert and described as an imbecile in his father's will; Hermann Bormann born on 12 September 1876 in Epping; and Phillip Bormann or Seeber born illegitimate in 1884 in Epping

On 14 June 1886 Gottfried Bormann's estate was sold up by his trustees. This was because Rosina Bormann had remarried and therefore lost her interest in her husband's estate. Georg Falk bought the store that his wife was operating for £255. This was Lot 9, Section 16, Township of Epping. The property was located in High Street, on the southwest corner of High and Coulstock Streets, Epping and was $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre in size. Georg also bought household furniture, a spring cart, set of harness, cow and sundries at the auction.

Georg and Rosina Falk were members of the Westgarthtown Lutheran Church at Thomastown and from 1891 until 1903 they donated £9 and ten shillings to the church.

Georg Falk was first elected by ratepayers to the Board of Advice for School District No. 132 in April 1891. School District No. 132 included Thomastown, Epping and Wollert State Schools. Georg was re-elected in November 1893 and again in November 1896. In all he served for eight and a half years.

On 3 February 1893, a revision court was held in the Shire Hall, Epping. Under the *Purification of the Rolls Act* a large number of men on the ratepayers' lists were objected to by the district electoral inspector, including a number of Germans who had to produce their naturalization papers. Only two of the Germans failed to produce the necessary documents. George Falk, storekeeper of Epping, was one of the names objected to on the ratepayers' list as he was not naturalised. Georg Falk was naturalized on 13 March 1893.

From 1 July 1893 to 30 June 1895 Georg was the contractor supplying prisoners' rations to Epping lock-up; the rate he received for each ration was between nine pence and one shilling.

In about 1901 Georg Falk gave up operating the store. In 1906 he moved to a house in Howard Street, Epping and lived there until 1911. The store in High Street, Epping was rented out to various tenants and then on 3 December 1912 sold to Charles Lehmann for £250.

In the early 1900s Georg Falk had a business as a pork butcher. His product range included German style pork sausages. He slaughtered pigs and his grandson Ernest Nebel (my grandfather) used to hate the sound the pigs made when they were killed. Ernest Nebel worked for his grandfather after school; he would go and collect orders from his grandfather's customers. He learnt rudimentary German this way as his grandfather's customers would tell him how much of each product they wanted.

In 1910 Georg and Rosina Falk separated. Georg placed a notice in the *Age* stating he would not be responsible for Rosina Falk's debts. Rosina Falk was naturalized in 1910 and took up a selection which included a house and 20 acres of land at Bruce



Rosina Falk. Photo supplied by Melinda Tam

Creek, Whittlesea in 1911. Her son Hermann Bormann lived with her and worked the land as an orchardist.

George Falk died at Epping on 1 July 1913 aged 76 years. He died of asthma and heart failure and was buried with his first wife in the Epping Cemetery. His estate was valued for probate at £202, all in cash. He left his estate to be divided equally between his six surviving children; his wife did not receive anything.

Rosina Falk was an old age pensioner residing at Bruces Creek, Whittlesea in 1916. She died of cardiac failure and senility on 14 July 1916 in Preston aged 75 years and was buried in the Westgarthtown Cemetery. Her selection was taken over by her son Hermann Bormann.

Georg and Augusta Falk's children all married:

- Helena Falk (1866-1949) married John Dwyer in 1887. They resided in Kalkallo and had eight children.
- Wilhelm Falk (1869-1923) married Hannah Crowley in 1902. She died childless the same year. He then married Caroline Lubeck in 1906. He worked as a quarryman. They resided in Epping, Northcote and Sandringham, and had two children.
- Augusta Falk (1871-1960) married William Taggart in 1899. They resided in Epping and had nine children, eight surviving infancy.
- Hulda Falk (1875-1918) married James Luke in 1896. They resided at Mordialloc, Richmond and Fawkner, and had no issue.
- Elizabeth Falk (1877-1949) married Frederick Nebel in 1898. He farmed his mother's farm at Westgarthtown in partnership with his elder brother William. By 1909 he was leasing the Zimmer farm at Epping. He later became a tannery worker. Frederick and Elizabeth Nebel resided at Epping and had nine children, eight surviving infancy.
- Mary Falk (1881-1939) married Angus Newman in 1908. They resided in the inner suburbs of Melbourne, Merbein and Maryborough, and had four children.

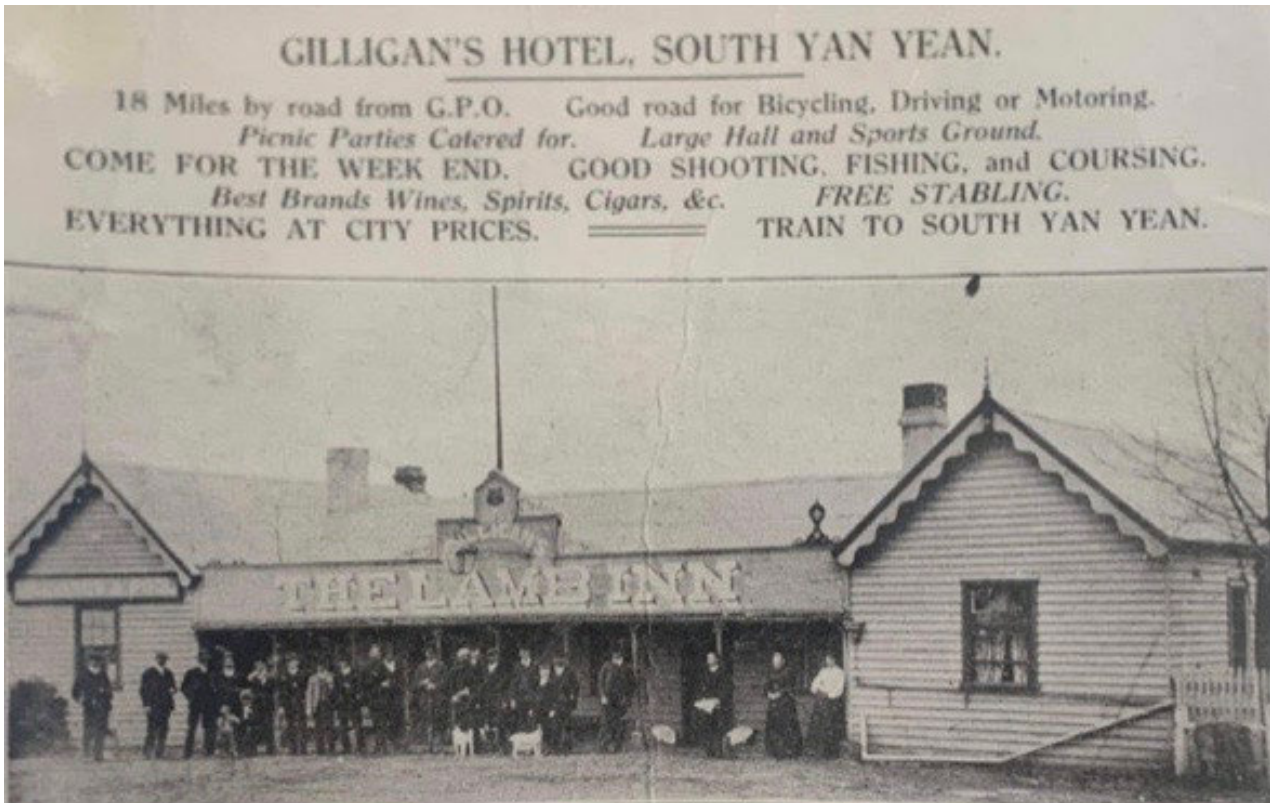
In 1952 Helena Dwyer's son Alfred Dwyer became the licensee of the Belmont Hotel in Thomastown. He ran the hotel for two years with his wife Grace and his sister Carrie Dwyer.



Elizabeth Nebel (née Falk) 1935. Photo supplied by Melinda Tam

Dehnert Family of Mernda

BY ROB WUCHATSCH



The Dehnert family purchased the Lamb Inn at Mernda in 1873 and operated it until 1908. Before 1893 the area was known as Morang and/or Yan Yean, then South Yan Yean until 1913, until finally renamed Mernda. There were four hotels at Mernda in 1873 – John Abbott's Lamb Inn; John Howse's Britannia Inn; Charles Hughson's Yan Yean Hotel; and Moses Thomas' Bridge Inn, however, Howse's and Hughson's hotels ceased trading about 1875. The Lamb Inn appears to have been the pre-eminent hotel between 1860-90. Today, only the Bridge Inn survives, standing in its third location since 1841. From 1900-06, Oscar Dehnert was also licensee of the Bridge Inn, so during that time his family ran both hotels at Mernda. The Lamb Inn was delicensed in 1910 and later demolished.

Lamb Inn c. 1910. Thanks to Dave Fantauzzo for providing this photo.

William and Rosalie (née Reiche) Dehnert, with their infant children Oscar and Anna and William's sister Bertha, arrived in Australia aboard the *Iserbrook* in September 1855. They came from Ohlau in Silesia, a province of Prussia. One of William's brothers, Robert Dehnert, had arrived in Melbourne in 1850 aboard the *Pribislaw*, the ship which brought many of Westgarthtown's settlers. Another brother, Reinhold Dehnert, also arrived in 1855 and settled at Doncaster.

After living and working at Richmond as a barber from 1855-68, William was licensee of his brother Robert's hotel at Abbotsford, the Brickmaker's Arms, from 1868-74. As

well as Oscar (1854-1913) and Annie (1855-1909), four more children were born in Melbourne – Emma Paulina Maria Bertha (1857-?), Otto (1859-59), Otto (1861-93) and Wilhelmina Christiana (1860-61).

On 27 October 1873, William purchased the Lamb Inn from John Abbott, who had owned and operated the hotel since 1858. It was described as '12 rooms, stabling, coach and out houses, and nine acres of land laid out in garden, orchard, and paddock.' The Lamb Inn was located on the west side of Plenty Road, a few hundred metres north of the Mernda crossroads, somewhere near St Joseph's Catholic Church. The Lamb Inn had been the first meeting place of the Morang Roads Board during the early 1860s.

John and Matilda (née Briggs) Abbott retired to a cottage on 15 acres at nearby Separation. John died in 1886 and Matilda in 1891 and both are buried at Yan Yean. Like their neighbour William Shotter (see *Friends of Westgarthtown Newsletter* Volume 24, No. 1 of May 2020), John and Matilda were former Tasmanian convicts, transported from England in 1833 and 1841 respectively, before moving to Victoria in 1852. Given the number of former convicts who came to Victoria, a study of those who settled in the Plenty Valley might prove an interesting exercise.

William Dehnert initially installed Louis Koke as licensee then took over himself in December 1874. During Koke's tenure a German lithographer suicided while staying at the Lamb Inn and his inquest was held there. As well as serving local residents, carriers and travellers, the Lamb Inn was a regular meeting place for various fundraising, sporting, political and progress groups. It also hosted concerts and balls and occasionally served as a polling place. William presumably also plied his old trade as barber when required.

In November 1880 a concert and ball was held at the Lamb Inn in aid of the building fund for St Joseph's Catholic Church. When St Joseph's was finally opened for divine service in February 1884, after five years of construction, it was reported that mass had been celebrated in Mr Dehnert's Hall over the last few years.

William was publican at the Lamb Inn until his death there on 5 May 1885, aged 58, after a short and painful illness. He was buried in the Melbourne General Cemetery. His real estate, which included the wooden hotel, was valued for probate at £430.

Landlady Rosalie Dehnert took over as licensee following William's death, assisted by her unmarried sons Oscar and Otto and daughter Emma. Eldest daughter Annie had married a brewer named Robert Cooper in 1874 and lived at Fitzroy. In 1878 Emma had married Epping born William Lehmann, a farmer and hotelkeeper at Tamleugh near Violet Town in northern Victoria, but left him soon after and returned to the Lamb Inn.

In December 1886, when Rosalie renewed her annual licence, it was noted 'additions and improvements were being effected and when completed, would be ample.' In September 1887, the Lamb Inn hosted a presentation to Frederick Simmonds, Cobb & Co.'s coachdriver between Melbourne and Whittlesea. Chairman Walter Thomas spoke of 'the general esteem in which the guest of the evening was held, on account of his obliging manner and careful driving.' Simmonds, who had driven coaches on the Plenty Road for over ten years, was given a purse of sovereigns subscribed by a large number of his friends in the Plenty district. Following the presentation, 'Miss

Dehnert favoured the company with some music and singing.' Coaches ceased to run on the Plenty Road when the railway to Whittlesea opened in 1889.

In January 1888, the Carlton Cycling Club visited 'Mrs Dehnny's Lamb Inn' and 'found everything prepared for us, and glad we were to see it, and prepared to make ourselves comfortable. A swim, a shower bath, a stroll round the garden, and an interview with the mulberry trees, made us forget the bad road and the heat. Tea over, billiards, and then the concert...' After visiting the Yan Yean Reservoir next morning, the cyclists left for Melbourne, later stating they 'could confidently recommend the Lamb Inn to all cyclists as a haven of rest and comfort.'

Competition between the Lamb Inn and Bridge Inn hotels was keen. In 1886, both licensees offered to donate land for a Mechanics Institute, knowing a location close to their hotel would increase business. The offer by Louise Perkins of the Bridge Inn was eventually accepted and the old bluestone building which still stands was completed in 1888. The Bridge Inn also benefited from its location at the crossroads and having the saleyards and Cockerell's Forge beside it.



Bridge Inn Hotel c. 1905.
Photo courtesy Lost
Mernda/Facebook.

The Lamb Inn, however, had the advantage of being closer to the railway station and football ground, on which Otto Dehnert played as 'goal-sneak' for South Yan Yean. In May 1891, the victorious South Yan Yean football team entertained the losing Whittlesea team at the Lamb Inn, where the Dehnerts provided a substantial dinner. The result and dinner were repeated in 1892. When Otto Dehnert died of Bright's Disease in 1893, aged 31, the players of the South Yan Yean Football Club marched for two miles in front of the hearse as a token of respect.

Oscar and Otto Dehnert appear to have taken over management of the Lamb Inn by the late 1880s. In 1891 they built a red brick home near the Lamb Inn which they leased to Dr Sutherland. Three months after Otto's death, Oscar married Marion Williams, sister Emma having remarried in 1892 to John Mitchell. Their mother Rosalie Dehnert died at eldest daughter Annie Cooper's home at Fitzroy on 27 November 1899 aged 73 and was buried with William, Otto and son-in-law Robert Cooper, who died in 1889.

In March 1900, to settle the Dehnert family's estate, the Lamb Inn 'containing bar, bar parlour, sitting and dining rooms, 8 bedrooms, stables and outbuildings' along with the brick house occupied by Dr Sutherland and the nine acres on which they stood, was sold to daughter Emma Mitchell for £950. Emma and her husband John then operated the Lamb Inn, Oscar Dehnert having taken over as licensee of the Bridge Inn in February 1900.

John Mitchell died suddenly in May 1900, aged 31, leaving Emma to run the Lamb Inn herself. In 1901 she married John's brother, William Mitchell, but when she discovered early in 1902 it was illegal to marry a deceased husband's brother, she successfully applied to have the marriage annulled. Perhaps she had already tired of him. She carried on by herself at the Lamb Inn until 1906, when she married for the

fourth time, to James O'Shannessy. They continued until 1908 when Emma sold the business to Fanny Gilligan.

Fanny Frances (née Rotheram) Gilligan was a widow born in Victoria in 1843. She married James Hume Gilligan in New Zealand in 1867 and had a large family before James died in Melbourne in 1891. Fanny ran the Lamb Inn with the assistance of her sons Arthur and Walter. Arthur, who had played VFL football with both Fitzroy and Essendon, took over as captain/coach of the South Yan Yean football team and they won four of the next five premierships. Walter served as the club's Secretary and Treasurer. Business at the Lamb Inn presumably benefited from Arthur and Walter's association with the football club.

Following her sister Annie's death in 1909, Emma O'Shannessy lost the freehold of the Lamb Inn, along with the brick house and nine acres. Annie had held a £320 mortgage over the property and Emma was apparently unable to refinance the debt. On 9 March 1910 another of Emma's mortgagees, Henrietta Telfer, sold the property to Fanny Gilligan's daughter Catherine Jamieson.

In July 1910 the Licences Reduction Board ordered that the Lamb Inn be closed by the end of the year. Owner Catherine Jamieson received £325 in compensation and licensee Fanny Gilligan £75. Fanny Gilligan ran the former hotel as the South Yan Yean Coffee Palace until she retired in 1913. The property was put up for sale, but not sold, so it was let to a Mrs Gannon for a time. In 1914, Dr Day advertised that he visited the 'Lamb Inn, South Yan Yean, every Wednesday, at 3.30 pm' for consultations. Fanny Gilligan died in 1917.

Catherine Jamieson seems to have run the coffee palace herself after the Gannons left. In July 1917, she sold the brick house and three acres to the Mernda Methodist Church for use as a parsonage, then in December 1920 sold the Lamb Inn and remaining land to the Matheson sisters. The old building was then used for residential purposes, before being sold again in April 1930, to a farmer named Rogerson. In July 1930 it was reported:

Mr J. Rogerson found an old piece of token money when excavating under old buildings attached to the Old Lamb Inn. It bears the name Friedman, pawnbroker, Argyle street, Tasmania, with a figure of Britannia facing left over the date 1857.

The Lamb Inn was eventually demolished. Emma and James O'Shannessy left Mernda when the Gilligans took over the Lamb Inn and their fate is unknown. Emma's brother Oscar Dehnert, a member of the Morang and Yan Yean Schools Board of Advice, operated the Bridge Inn until May 1906. Oscar and his family then moved to the East Brunswick Club Hotel in Lygon Street, where he died in 1913 aged 59. Oscar and Marion had four children – William John (1894-1963), Otto Paul Oscar (1899-1985), Marion Rosalie (1901-64) and Edith May (1903-87).

Thomastown Lutheran Church services

Services are held on the second and fourth Sunday of the month at 2.30 pm at the Thomastown Lutheran Church, German Lane, Lalor. **Due to COVID-19, please check regarding services.** For further details, contact Irma Hatty on 03 9338 9064 or see the Calvary Lutheran Church website at www.calvarychurch.com.au

Visiting Ziebell's Farmhouse

Currently closed due to COVID-19 — see our website or Facebook for updates

Ziebell's Farmhouse is open on Sunday 11:30 am–3 pm and Tuesday 9 am–12 noon.

For enquiries, call 03 9464 1805 or enquiries@westgarthtown.org.au

Tours can be organised for groups of ten or more people. For information and bookings contact John Fry on 03 9464 5062 or johnsdfry@gmail.com

FRIENDS OF WESTGARTHTOWN

NEWSLETTER

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