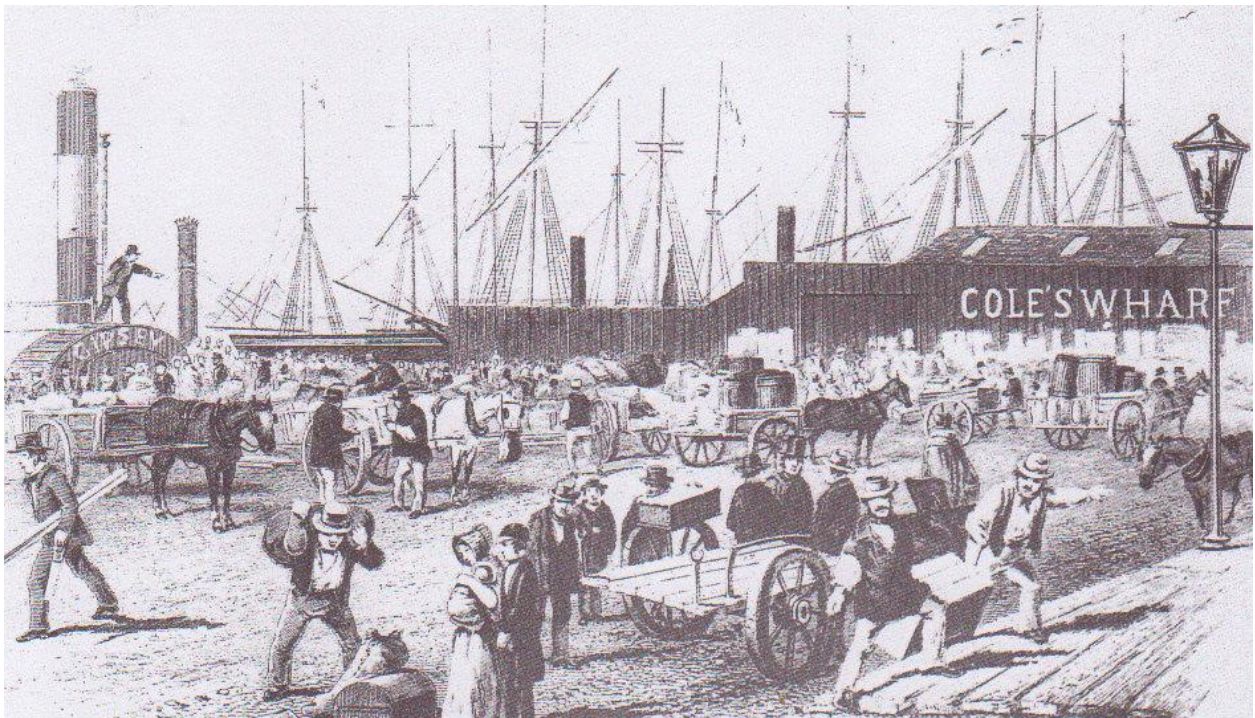


THE FAMILY HISTORY OF JOHANN GOTTLIEB SCHLEICHER

by Adrienne Doust, nee Schleicher

2015
Revised 2023



Immigrants arriving in Melbourne, circa 1855

The following information has been gathered over many years, starting with anecdotal information then consulting Lutheran Church and other archives, libraries and local history societies, professional researchers both in Australia and Germany, and in more recent years, the internet. My brother, John Ralph Schleicher, obtained substantial information and I have been fortunate to have made contact with and received further information from several relatives, in particular David Marsland (Victoria), Marcia Clarke (New Zealand) and Coral Meldrum (Western Australia). The book *A German Church in the Garden of God, Melbourne's Trinity Lutheran Church 1853-2003*, written by 17 authors, General Editor Herbert D Mees, published by Aki, the Historical Society for Trinity German Lutheran Church, East Melbourne, has also provided much information. In addition, Mr Robert Wuchatsch, who lived in Westgarthtown until he semi-retired and is author of several books including books on the settlement of Germans in Victoria, has kindly provided information for as well as editing my research.

In 2023 I revised this story after more information came to light and corrections were necessary. My thanks to co-researcher, David Marsland, who provided a large amount of information that he gleaned from various sources. Also, I have included information provided to me by Anne Turner, a descendant of a previously unknown illegitimate child, fathered by Johann Carl Gottlieb Schleicher.

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To begin with, it needs to be stated that Germany as a country did not exist until January 1871. Prior to that date, where I have stated 'Germany', technically this should be 'Prussia'.

Johann Gottlieb Schleicher, his wife and children, came to Australia from Schreibersdorf, Prussia aboard the 'Helene', leaving Hamburg 13(or 18) October 1855 and arriving in Port Melbourne on 22(or 23) January 1856. Below is the Schleicher family as extracted from the passenger list:

(Note: The passenger list did not include two daughters, Auguste or Johanne Caroline Henriette – who came out with the family of Johann Gottlieb's brother, John Theophilus. I have added their names in chronological order, and the name of the last child, Bertha, who was born in Victoria, to complete the family. Also I have inserted each person's either known or estimated year of birth, and beside the girls' names their later married surnames.)

1	Johann Gottlieb	aged	53	Landmann (Farmer)	born approx	1802
2	Johanne Christiane		40	Wife		1815
3	Johann Carl Gottlieb		16			1839
4	Auguste		14	ZIEBELL		1841
5	Johanne Caroline Henriette		11	FRAHM		1845
6	Johanne Christiane		10	BOEHM		1846
7	Johanne Christine		9	HOLMES		1847
8	Johanne Ernstine		8	NORGATE		1848
9	Johanne Pauline		4	BRETT		1852
10	Johanne Caroline		2			1853
11	Johanne Emilie	infant under	1	VON BASTIAN		1855
12	Bertha Louise Clara,	born at Ballan, Vic		PETERS		1858
	(Hulda Bertha Clara in FamilySearch listing)					

Background to the Schleicher arrival:

Mr William Westgarth, a Melbourne businessman born in Scotland and an associate of pioneer Presbyterian minister Rev J D Lang, wanted to see Melbourne populated with Protestants. He toured Europe in the late 1840s encouraging Germans to migrate to Melbourne as he had been impressed by those who had settled in South Australia and recognised them to be pious, sober, hard workers. In 1850 he and a Capt J S Carr, assisted the German Immigration Committee in Melbourne to purchase a 640 acre tract of land on the northern outskirts of Melbourne who formed a community on it, successively called Dry Creek, the German Colony, Neu Mecklenberg, later Westgarthtown, now Thomastown and Lalor.

It is interesting to note that another passenger on board the 'Helene' was Christian Ziebell, pictured below, Farmer aged 59 from Mecklenburg, Neubukow, Prussia. He travelled in a first class cabin while the Schleicher family travelled in steerage.



Christian Ziebell was one of the foremost members of the Westgarthtown community, and was known to have made at least one trip back to Germany and to have assisted more Germans to come to Melbourne. There was to be a future connection between the Schleicher family and that of Christian Ziebell by way of marriage.

Johan Gottlieb (JGS)'s daughter Auguste married Christian's son August and after their marriage they lived in Christian's home. That home is still standing today, amongst regular suburban homes in the Melbourne suburb of Thomastown. It forms part of the group of Westgarthtown buildings including the Lutheran church, cemetery and farmhouses which are heritage listed by the State of Victoria. Also, JGS's youngest daughter, Bertha, married Louis Peters whose mother was Louise Peters nee Ziebell.

In July 1851 Victoria became a separate Colony from New South Wales, and that year gold was discovered less than 100 miles north of Melbourne resulting in the colony being flooded with people from all over the world. By 1855 the machinations of the Eureka Stockade had occurred and a Victorian Constitution put in place which brought with it the opportunity for land ownership by individuals other than wealthy pastoralists.

At the time, the Victorian Government provided assistance for immigrants, especially for those with agricultural expertise. In view of Christian Ziebell being on board the Helene, it is likely that JGS had been encouraged to come to Australia by this man. The passenger list indicates that all on board were German, except for a few from Denmark, and many of them were farmers with their families. Despite this, JGS did not proceed to the settlement of Westgarthtown when he arrived.

Another source of encouragement to come to Australia was JGS's younger brother, John Theophilus Schleicher (JTS), who had arrived in Victoria on 15.5.1855 (five months before JGS set off) and travelled directly to the Parish of Ballan and Bacchus Marsh to which he had been appointed as the Church of England Minister. JGS and his family joined JTS's family in Ballan, and the two girls – Auguste and Henriette – were reunited with their family. JGS expanded his family by one more child in 1858, and the family of JTS was increased by four more children while the brothers were living in Ballan. However in 1861 JTS was appointed to a Church of England Parish in Sydney and he and his family moved there. At about that time, JGS moved to

a German community living in German Lane (Separation Street) in Northcote, a suburb of Melbourne, where he remained for the rest of his life. There appears to have been minimal contact between the two brothers and their families from this time onwards.

Northcote and the German Market Gardeners



Northcote 1890. Taken from Prospect Grove, looking east.

From dhe.darebin-libraries.vic.gov.au website

JGS possibly chose to settle in Northcote because many of the German settlers there had come from Silesia, the same province from which the Schleichers had come. Although there were Germans from Silesia, as well as Mecklenberg and Saxony, living in Westgarthtown, no land was available in Westgarthtown at that time.

One of the earliest of Northcote's residents was German-born William Rucker, a wealthy businessman who built a mansion there. William Westgarth also bought and sold land there.

In 1852 a group of German immigrants bought blocks of land (mostly on the flat ground at the bottom of the hill) from Peter Macarthur. Those Germans were August Schwaebisch, Albert Fritsche, Moritz Heiner, Edward Hellwig, Trangott Scholz and August Schwerkolt. Robert Wuchatsch advises that Peter Macarthur's son Patrick married William Westgarth's sister Elizabeth in 1851 so Westgarth may have influenced Macarthur to sell some of his land at Northcote to the Germans.

Like Westgarth, Macarthur was a speculator who bought land then subdivided it. By the end of 1853 he had sold 16 blocks, each between one and five acres. The German community commenced farming there, supplying essential food for the growing city of Melbourne. Those market gardens, in what they called German Lane but was officially named Separation Street, were operated by German families for over thirty years. Farms and small holdings were the backbone of Northcote in the 1850s and the 1861 census revealed that farmers, farm labourers and market gardeners comprised the majority of occupations of the 600 males in the district.

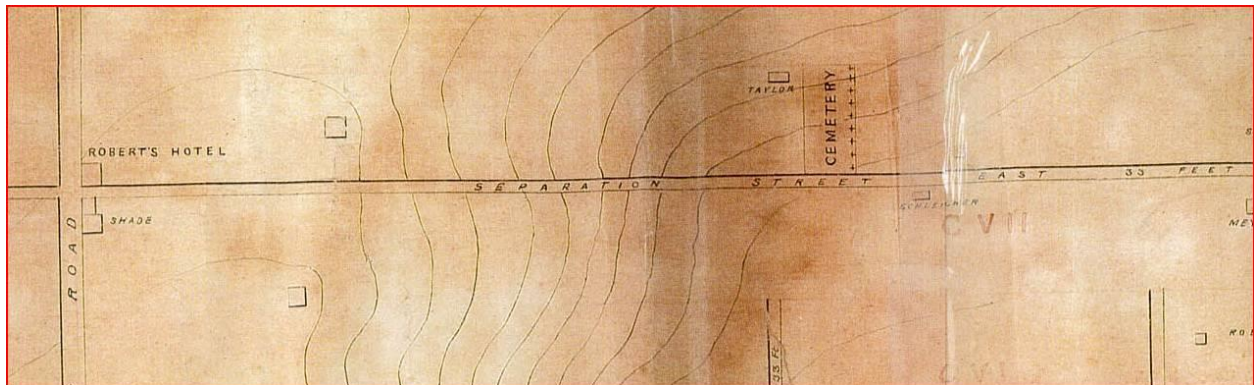
When it was surveyed in 1853, Northcote township had a dozen houses, but by 1861 there were 170 homes, many of which were large ones established on the hill by wealthy settlers.

In 1861, four of the Germans purchased a one acre Lot in Separation Street from Macarthur for use as a cemetery on behalf of the community. They were August Schwaebisch, Albert Fritsche, Moritz Heiner and Edward Hellwig, who also were foundation members of the Lutheran Trinity Church. The Germans were a close-knit community who wanted to preserve their national identity in their new country.

Many members of the Separation Street German families were interred in the cemetery, which still exists, now surrounded by homes. Although not buried in that cemetery, JGS was one of the members of the market gardening community and he and his family lived in Separation Street opposite the cemetery, from about 1861 until at least 1876 when JGS died.

He was listed in Sands Directories of 1870, 1871 and 1872 as J or John Schleicher, at Separation Street Northcote and his occupation is listed as Gardener. He was described as a Farmer on the ship's passenger list, so presumably this had been his occupation while living in Prussia.

His home has not survived to the current day but his property is clearly shown on a map held by the local Darebin Council Library as being located on the opposite side of the street from the cemetery and a few houses to the east, at 158 Separation Street.



Northcote later became known as a working man's suburb, with many businesses operated there. Some of these were highly offensive such as the boiling down works, piggeries, bacon curing works and brickworks. Residents of Separation Street were not immune from the effects of these businesses during the time JGS was alive, and one local resident complained about the brickworks that "the smoke is so dense that we smell it even with the windows closed, and the soot defiles everything." A short time later the brickworks in Separation Street became even more offensive when new owners greatly increased its production of bricks. To quote the book *The Northcote Side of the River* by Andrew Lemon, "every time the dairy farmers and Germans who lived on the flat journeyed up to High Street they cursed both the Council and the brick company." It can't have been a happy environment to live in for JGS and his family.

Eventually most of the large tracts of land in Northcote were subdivided and sold off. Many of the German market garden properties were sold to Chinese gardeners in the late 1880s and the German community gradually dispersed. By the time JGS died in 1876 there was already a decline in the number of Germans living in Northcote and as far as the Schleicher family was concerned, the last of JGS's children to have been residing in the Northcote home at the time of

their marriage was Henriette in 1872. The marriage certificates for JGS's daughters who married after Henriette indicate different addresses for each of the brides. It is likely that JGS's widow, Johanne Christiane, lived with members of her family after JGS's death, and her death certificate shows her address (in 1904) as Keele Street Collingwood, the address of her daughter Emilie. Johanne Christiane was buried in the plot next to Emilie's husband, Baron Ernst von Bastian, who had died earlier in the same year.

We get a glimpse of life in Northcote from Andrew Lemon's book, which says that for years there was an annual New Year's Picnic in the "German quarter of Northcote" which attracted large crowds. As many as 5,000 people made their way to Conrad Lehrke's paddock in Separation Street in 1878 where there were luncheon tents, merry-go-rounds, dancing and German bands, Liedertafel, gymnastics and Vogelschiessen fur Preise, (a contest for hopefuls who shot iron bolts at a wooden bird perched on a fifty foot pole). Also, in the late spring and early summer, people went to the German farms to admire the roses which grew in profusion down to Darebin Creek. The catalogue of Melbourne's Intercolonial Exhibition of 1875 remarked that most of the roses used in the colony's perfumery industry were grown in Northcote.

In an effort to obtain a description of the homes built by the German settlers at Northcote, I referred to the book written by Robert Wuchatsch on the history of Westgarthtown. In 1850, German and Wendish immigrants developed Westgarthtown on the banks of Edgars Creek, 16 kilometres north of Melbourne. Wuchatsch's Farmhouse was the home of Wends, Johann and Magdalene Wuchatsch and their family of 10 German and Australian-born children. It was typical of the traditional German farmhouse style with interconnecting rooms, no hallway and an attic extending the length of the building with a window at each end.

He describes Christian Ziebell's house as being a simple but solid home (walls were 60cm thick) constructed from stones dug from the surrounding paddocks, built by independent, practical people not interested in luxuries. The City of Whittlesea purchased the Ziebell farmhouse and it forms part of a guided tour of the Thomastown Pioneer Precinct conducted by the Friends of Westgarthtown.

Mr Wuchatsch described the Germans in that community as people who were self-sufficient, having an orchard and garden where they grew their own fruit, vegetables and herbs, and kept their own animals for meat and milk which they made into butter and cheese. Electricity, gas, water and sewerage were never connected.

Schreibersdorf

The home town the brothers left behind, Schreibersdorf, Silesia, Prussia, was described to me by a researcher named Reg Butler from Hahndorf South Australia. He said that Silesia was divided into three Departments – Liegnitz in the north, Breslau in the centre and Oppeln in the south. Most Silesians who came to Australia were from the north or centre Departments which were mainly Lutheran, while the south was mainly Roman Catholic. He also described Schreibersdorf as a "strassendorf, or street-village" which runs in an east-west direction through a valley between low hills for some 5km. The village was divided into east, middle and west sections. The 1939 German census, the last one available, showed it then had a population of 1,552 and was mainly Protestant.

Schreibersdorf was described as being located 12 kms east of Goerlitz, on the eastern border of Niederlausitz, which was mainly centred in the old Kingdom of Saxony and the headquarters of the East German Wendish community. Its county town, Lauban, is several kilometres east of it. Nowadays Schreibersdorf is located inside Poland as the border between Germany and Poland shifted westward to Goerlitz after WWII and it has been renamed Piszczowice in pow Luban. Looking at it on Google Earth today, it appears still to be mainly farmland.

In 2019, Graham and Sue Schleicher (JTS descendants) visited Schreibersdorf during their travels through Europe. The following photo shows a palace that was constructed circa 1600 and is now in ruins, which is a major feature of the town.



The following is a picture of an old postcard, which reads, “Greetings from Schreibersdorf, Kr Lauban”.



Why leave?

Oral tradition in the family is that the reason JGS and his family left Prussia to settle in Australia, was so that 16 year old Carl (the eldest child and only son) could escape conscription. To quote the book *Heimat Melbourne, a history of the German-speaking community of Melbourne 1855-1865* by Volkhard Wehner:

The revolution in France in 1848 resulted in the abdication of its king, Louis Philippe. Germany was also ready to explode and soon after the French revolution in February, revolutions broke out all over Germany. People were demanding freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom from political censorship, arming of the people, the right to acquire land and abolition of the feudal obligations that in some regions controlled freedom of movement and even freedom to marry.

The revolution failed and its leaders and supporters were subjected to even greater persecution, resulting in many of them migrating to the USA or Australia, which offered considerable freedom. Many of the German principalities had forbidden or discouraged emigration until around 1830 and later, bureaucratic hurdles were imposed concerning disposal of property, the performance or waiver of military service etc to try to stem the flow of people keen to get away from the oppression they felt, including heavy taxation.

But the desire to get away from the archaic system of government, police informerdom and intimidation as well as the desire to make good, the availability of land and later the discovery of gold, made the prospect of migrating to Australia irresistible. There was a veritable flood of 31,317 migrants to Australia in the 20 years 1847 to 1865; and this is only counting those who left from Hamburg. Many also left from Bremen or non-German ports and some were 'bounty' migrants who also were not included in that figure.

Those who migrated from Mecklenburg, Silesia, among other places, were also suffering due to the restricting of agriculture in their region caused by industrialisation and thereby displacement and unemployment of rural dwellers/workers.

While religious persecution had been the principal reason for the large-scale emigration to South Australia in the late 1830s and early 1840s, especially from the Silesian and West Pomeranian provinces of Prussia, this applied only marginally to those coming to Victoria. The large representation of these two groups to Victoria in the 1850s was more commonly due to the desire to escape military conscription.

Lutheran faith

To again quote *Heimat Melbourne*, the Lutheran faith was by far the most common among the German-speaking immigrants (in 1861, 10,013 out of 10,418 German-speaking immigrants declared themselves Lutheran), followed by Jews, Catholics, Baptists etc. Many practicing Jews became attached to the East Melbourne Hebrew congregation in Albert Street Melbourne (established in 1857).

There has been speculation that the Schleichers were originally Jewish. Interestingly, there is the fact that JTS had gone to England for his education, became an ordained Church of England Minister and during his career was particularly interested in converting Jews to Christianity. He took time to engage in this practice for a few years after travelling back to Germany to visit his parents.

The German community at Northcote was too small to support a pastor of their own and most likely they attended the Trinity Lutheran Church in East Melbourne, which was about 7 kms away. Trinity Church had opened in 1854 and members of the Schleicher family were married there and their children were baptised there. The book *A German Church in the Garden of God – Melbourne's Trinity Lutheran Church 1853-2003* edited by Herbert D Mees, includes references to JGS's daughter, Emilie, and her husband Ernst von Bastian. It states that Ernst had been both an office bearer and lay assistant, however it does not appear that any other members of the family took on a role within the church. On the occasion of their marriage on 3.11.1880, Emilie and Ernst were presented with a Bible with a beautifully decorated inscription of its presentation to them both, as Sunday School teachers, by their fellow teachers and scholars of Trinity Sunday School. The book also contains a copy of the Confirmation Certificate of their daughter, Emilie Agnes von Bastian in 1900.

The book *A German Church in the Garden of God*, gives an interesting insight into the early life of the Lutheran church in Australia. It states that Rev J D Lang, who was a prominent Presbyterian minister, spoke German and promoted Protestant emigration to Australia. He recruited the young Matthias Goethe in London for his Australian College in Sydney. He ordained him there as a Presbyterian minister in 1850, soon after his arrival. After being appointed to a Victorian parish Goethe travelled to Melbourne and was informed by another of Lang's recruits that there were many Germans in Melbourne without a pastor. He agreed to minister to these Germans and by March 1853 he was inducted as the first Lutheran pastor in Victoria by a group of Presbyterian and Congregational Church ministers.

Of the 24 Germans who signed the Invitation to Goethe to be their pastor, nearly all were Prussians and two were August Schwaebisch and Moritz Heiner from Separation Street Northcote. The Schwaebisch and Heiner families were among several foundation members of the Trinity congregation who had come from the Province of Silesia. The full list of names of Merri Creek (Northcote) residents who were foundation members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church in Melbourne, in 1853, is as follows:

Moritz, Dorodna & Luise Heiner, E W & A R Heiner,
A, J & T Schwaebisch, H & L Gursansky, R & E Hellwig,
Henriette Low, Auguste Green, Pauline Schwerkolt,
A & H Schnegula, and C & E Schlipalius.

What's in a name?

A researcher named Reg Butler from Hahndorf, South Australia, with whom I corresponded many years ago told me that the name Schleicher originated in Southern Germany and that variations, including Schleich and Schleiker, occurred in North Germany. (He cited as his source Hans Bahlow's 'Deutsches Namenlexikon' published by Suhrkamp, Frankfurt am Main in 1980.)

An item of interest is the use of the religious names of Gottlieb for JGS, which means God's love, and the name Theophilus (not common for a German family) for JTS, which means beloved of God. The names Gottlieb and Theophilus or Theophilia (feminine) were used by both JGS and JTS for their children and grandchildren.

Also of interest are the first names (Johann or Johanne) of all of the members of JGS's family on the 'Helene' passenger list. When I enquired the significance of this, I was informed by the archivist at the Lutheran Archives that it was common practice for Germans when baptising their children to give all of them the name of their favourite saint - in this case St John - for their first name. In practice, the name Johann or Johanne would be used only for 'official' purposes and the second Christian name was usually the name by which the child would be known. However, in our family, very often it was a completely different name that the family member was commonly known by, raising the possibility that their second name also was somewhat of a formality, and could have been the name of a member of an earlier generation of the family or a close friend. (Where a name is spelt Johannes, this indicates that the child's name is simply John, without being linked to St John.)

In 2022, after meeting my second cousin, Roslyn Greenhill, for the first time, I discovered a different way of pronouncing the name Schleicher. My family and all other descendants of Edgar Schleicher, the only male child of Carl Schleicher, have pronounced our name "Slyker." However, Roslyn and all other descendants she is aware of who have descended from Carl's sisters, pronounce the name as "Shlysher". I now notice two things: a) that Carl's death certificate showed his name as Schlicher, and b) that Carl's cousin, Theodore Schleicher, was also known by the surname Schliesher, so that appears to be the correct pronunciation. My father, Reginald John Schleicher, said that his father, Edgar, temporarily changed his surname to "Sliker" during WWI, to avoid anti-German sentiment that was widespread at the time.

German Roots

In the beginning of German settlement in Australia, most of the immigrants spoke German only. Services at Trinity were in the German language only and as Pastor Goethe explained, he and his colleagues did not identify themselves with any of the denominations of English origin but rather sought to build up an Evangelical Lutheran Church, saying "Let the German Church grow up side by side with the others; there was room for this tree also in the Garden of God."

His successor, Pastor Hermann Herlitz, encouraged his congregation to maintain their German language and culture and was associated with the German School Association of Victoria. Nevertheless he did not aim to make his congregation an ethnic enclave. He saw himself and his congregation as part of the wider Protestant community and sought balance between being German and being Australian. Like most German settlers he valued the freedom of Australian society and its constitutional forms of government. In 1876 on a visit back home to Germany he commented, "As a tourist I like it (Germany), but to work and live there, I would not want to do this under present circumstances. In Australia we live much more freely, much better and with many fewer worries."

From the unification of Germany in 1871 Germans felt a sense of pride in the political, economic and cultural progress in their home country. The church was seen as an outpost of German culture. It provided not only religious services but was a site for significant patriotic celebrations.

However as time progressed, the young immigrants more and more valued the integration of their children into the wider community. When the Education Act of 1872 made education compulsory they voted with their feet, leaving the Lutheran/German schools and sending their children to the government schools where they appreciated that their children would obtain a better grasp of the English language than they themselves were able to provide.

To quote *Heimat Melbourne*, most male Germans realised soon after their arrival that they needed to be able to speak English and they acquired the new language in remarkably quick time. However women, who mostly stayed at home, retained their native language much longer. This ensured some degree of cultural continuity among their children but was a personal handicap for the women, and it was the children who generated the greatest pressure for full integration.

World War I and Anti-German sentiment

During the years of WWI, the German community and the Lutheran church, particularly Trinity, lent themselves to be easily identified and targeted with anti-German feelings. Being naturalized, these Germans considered themselves citizens of Australia, not citizens of the British Empire, however, those of British descent identified themselves not so much as Australians but more as British. Britain's war was their war. Germans and those of German descent saw themselves as having twin cultural loyalties, one to Australia and one to their German traditions, but politically they saw themselves as loyal to Australia.

However they were made to feel like hostile aliens and not Australians, and whether they had been born in Australia or not they were categorized as 'enemy subjects'. Nearly 7,000 'enemy subjects' were interned in Australia. The government decreed that no 'enemy aliens' were to be employed in the public service and with similar pressure being applied to the private sector, thousands were thrown out of work.

Again quoting *The Northcote Side of the River*, there is an interesting insight into the prejudice faced by the German immigrants living in Northcote during World War I. A German named Carl Oldenberg had operated a saddlery business in Northcote for many years but by 1916 he closed his shop and moved to the country. Carl Schwaebisch, son of August, had been a councillor of the City of Northcote since 1911 and his father had "lived in Northcote (on the small piece of land in Separation Street that he purchased in 1852) longer than almost anyone else". Despite the fact that Carl, his four brothers and six sisters were all born in Northcote, such was the anti-German fervour at the time that he found it necessary to defend his allegiance on more than one occasion. He retired from council in 1917 and relocated to Geelong. Another example was an altercation which took place on a property in Separation Street which ended in the Local Court, the complainant stating that the defendant had called him a (beep) pro-German and struck him in the face with his fist. (The case was dismissed.)

The 1901 census had counted 77 German-born residents in Northcote out of a total of 9,000, many of whom had large Australian-born families. By the time of the 1935 census there were 68 German-born residents out of a total of 42,000. Although JGS's family members were mostly not living in Northcote by the time of World War I, these examples of anti-German sentiment in the community were widespread in Australia and had an impact on JGS's grandson, my grandfather, Edgar. He was living in Townsville at the time and because he operated a 'ham'

radio was regarded as very suspicious. He was lucky not to be interned but was ordered to demolish his antenna. To reduce the criticism, he changed his surname to Sliker for a short time.

JGS Family Members

I have no direct evidence to support the fact that Johann Gottlieb Schleicher and John Theophilus Schleicher were brothers but have been delighted to find the following information which has been uploaded to the ancestry.com website, though not verified.

The parents of brothers Johan Gottlieb and John Theophilus were Johannes Erdmann Schleicher and Maria Elizabeth Schleicher in some cases and Maurer in others (1756-1791)

Older siblings of the brothers were listed as:

Maria Elizabeth Schleicher, 1785-
Maria Sara Schleicher, 1787- and
Johann Peter Schleicher, 1789- .

Anne Turner advises that Ancestry DNA tests of 10 of her family members have matches with 16 descendants of both JTS and JGS, thereby indicating that they were related, probably brothers.

The following is what we know about JGS and the members of his family. Most of the basic information has been obtained from East Melbourne's Trinity Lutheran Parish Registers and some from Victorian BD&M indexes or certificates. Names of more recent generations have been obtained from family descendants. Ancestry DNA information has been provided by Anne Turner.

1. Johann Gottlieb Schleicher (JGS)

was born in Schreibersdorf circa 1802
at the age of 53, left Schreibersdorf with his wife and family, boarding the 'Helene' in Hamburg, 13.10.1855, arriving in Melbourne on 22.1.1856; his occupation is shown as Landmann (Farmer)
went to Ballan to live initially, then Northcote (Melbourne)
JGS is listed as John Schleicher in the Epping Roads Board Voters Roll of 1870 in Separation Street and entitled to one vote (this info from Robert Wuchatsch)
JGS is listed in Sands Directories of 1870, 1871 and 1872 as J or John Schleicher, at Separation Street Northcote and his occupation is listed as Gardener.
The family attended the Trinity Lutheran Church in East Melbourne for weddings and baptisms and presumably received pastoral care from the pastor of that church
JGS is nominated as Godparent to several grandchildren who were baptised in the Lutheran Church
He died 26.10.1876 aged 74 (Victorian BD&M indexes show him as Schlicher)
Cause of death was cited as Morbus Cordis (heart disease or failure) and Dropsy.
His occupation on his death certificate is Gardener.
Death cert shows he was buried 28.10.1876 in New Cemetery, Melbourne (General Cemetery, Lutheran Section).

Parents are believed to be Johannes Erdmann Schleicher and Maria Elizabeth Schleicher, formerly Maurer, as these are parents of John Theophilus Schleicher, who is believed to be his brother. Unfortunately on JGS's death certificate the parents are shown as 'not known' as his death was registered by a hospital clerk. (JGS's name on his death certificate is simply Gottlieb Schleicher.)

2. Johanne Christiane (wife of JGS)

Maiden name is Wagenknecht

Johanne Christiane was born 1815, died 28.12.1904 aged 89 (info from Wendy Fletcher, a JGS descendant, Digger Index and death certificate)

Death cert shows parents as 'unknown' Wagenknecht, occupation Gardener, and 'unknown' Wagenknecht, formerly 'unknown'; also that she was born at Diemondorf, Prussia and was married in Schreibersdorf to JGS at the age of 23 (1838).

Her death certificate shows she was buried in Melbourne General Cemetery.

Melbourne General Cemetery CD-ROM records indicate she is buried in the plot which is next to her daughter Emilie's husband, Ernst Von Bastian, who died on 3.3.1904.

The cause of her death as cited on her death certificate is Senile Decay.

Her address on her death certificate is Keele Street, Collingwood.

The informant for her death certificate was her son-in-law, Christoph Frahm.

Her children were listed as Gottlieb Carl 65, Augusta 63, Christiana Johanne 61, Henrietta 59, Christine 57, Ernestine 55, Pauline 53, Caroline dead, Emilie Auguste Henrietta 49, Bertha Clara 46.

3. Johann Carl Gottlieb/Carl Theophilus

The following information has been gleaned from Carl's application for naturalisation dated 3.2.1909 or the accompanying Statutory Declaration.

- he stated his name as Carl Theophilus Schleicher
- he was born 20.4.1839 at Schreibersdorf, Oberlausitz, Prussia, Germany
- his address was 250 Richardson Street, North Carlton and his occupation Commercial Traveller (family knowledge is that he was a commercial traveller for a boot manufacturer)
- arrived in Australia from Germany per the 'Helene', disembarking in Melbourne on 22.1.1856 and had resided since that time (for 53 years) in Victoria, principally in Melbourne
- he was married with two children, one boy in Townsville Qld and one girl at Goulburn NSW (note: in 1909 he was not married to Louisa; when they were married in 1912 he stated he was a bachelor)
- his signature was "C. Theophilus Schleicher."

Carl's movements in the nine year period after his arrival in 1856 are not known. Presumably he was too old at 16 to attend school but he would have needed to learn the English language if he was to obtain work, or stay with the family and help his father with his gardening/farming enterprise.

- At some stage he entered into a relationship with Mrs Louise Charlotte Claussen, maiden name Flugge; there is no record of their having married.
- On 10.8.1865 a child named Charlotte Adele Schleicher was born. Carl is shown as the father, born Schreibersdorf, Prussia, 32 y.o. (actually he would have been 26 years of age in 1865). His occupation is shown as Salesman. The birth certificate shows the address of both the child and mother as 105 Gore Street Fitzroy. The mother is shown as Louise Charlotte Schleicher formerly Flügge, 35, born Hanover.
Also on the birth certificate the parents are shown as having been married in 1849 in Adelaide, South Australia. (*Carl would not have been married in 1849 – not only was he 10 years of age at that time but he wasn't in Australia. It is likely that these details relate to Charlotte and her real husband, named Claussen.*) Previous issue is shown as Dorothe aged 15, John Heinrich aged 11¾, Peter Georg aged 9½ and Charlotte Johana aged 5 (*presumably Charlotte's children by her husband named Claussen.*)
- On 14.3.1867 a child Ethelinda Theophelia Schleicher, was born. The birth certificate shows the father as Carl Schleicher, aged 32, born Germany, Commercial Traveller and the mother as Charlotte Louisa Schleicher, formerly Fleigge aged 38(?) born Hanover. The address of both child and mother is 140 Lonsdale St West Melbourne. This time the marriage is shown as being in 1864 in Melbourne and other issue is shown as Adele, 2 years of age.
- No record of a marriage by Carl to anyone named Claussen or Fleigge/Flugge has been found.
- Louise Charlotte Claussen died in 1903. See more in coming pages.

Further information regarding Ethelinda is as follows:

- The Digger Index shows a marriage of Ethelinda to Henri Dauncey, Melbourne, 1887.
- Mark Taylor, a descendant by marriage of JTS's daughter, Mary, advises:
 - that Ethelinda (Ada) was married 12.3.1887 to Henri Dauncey (Ref 1040/1887), he being born in (?) Wincanton England(?), son of John and Lavinia Dauncey,
 - that Ethelinda died 18?? at 'Carlsruhe' Jackson Street Toorak
 - that Ethelinda resided at 26 Jackson St Toorak between 1914 and 1937
 - that Ethelinda and Henri had a son named Richard Ray Dauncey, born about 1890 in Victoria
- David Marsland, a descendant of JGS, advises:
 - on 30.3.1887 Ethelinda (Ada) was married to Henri Dauncey at her mother Charlotte's home, 'Carlsruhe' Jackson Street Toorak
- The Argus newspaper reports from the NAA trove website include:
 - Notice of the birth of a son to the wife of Henri Dauncey at Wincanton, Glenferrie-road on a date which was illegible, possibly 20th ultimo – date of newspaper 2.1.1888, and

- a letter to the Editor signed by Ethelinde Dauncey of Wincanton, Toorak – date of newspaper 3.12.1919
- Anne Turner has provided copies of the Will and grant of probate of Henri Dauncey which show that he was late of 60 Armadale Road Armadale Vic, Company Director, died 30.12.1904 leaving an estate valued at under £2,000 to his widow Ethelinde Dauncey and son, Richard Ray Dauncey.

- The child named Adele died 29.1.1869 aged 3. On her death certificate the parents are shown as Carl Schleicher and Charlotte, maiden name Claussen. Address shown as 62 Capel Street West, North Melbourne
- The cause of death on her death certificate is shown as Fever Marasmus from which she had suffered for 6 weeks.
- Carl purchased a double plot at Melbourne General Cemetery, Lutheran Section, on 14.4.1869. Adele was buried there on 31.1.1869, so presumably the date of the Right of Burial is dated after this event due to time taken to officially process the purchase. (Note: details of burials in Carl's double plot came from Joan Hellegers, a JGS descendant, who personally attended the Melbourne Cemetery's office and wrote down the names of those buried there from the Register.)
- In 1873 Carl was living at 124 Little Flinders Lane East Melbourne (info from Robert Wuchatsch)
- Carl was Godparent, along with Charlotte, to his sister Henriette's child, named Carl Frahm, born 7.3.1875, who was baptised in the Lutheran Church in Melbourne on 16.5.1875

- at an unknown time, Carl began a relationship with Mrs Marie Louise (Louisa) Maddern, maiden name Wellington, who (info from David Marsland) was taking in boarders to her home which was in Nicholson Street, opposite the famous Exhibition Building, and Carl became one of her boarders. Louisa had been married to Richard Maddern and after having six children to him, he left her.
- Carl and Louisa had the following children:
 - Raymond born 1876 (on his birth certificate the mother is shown as Louisa Maddern, maiden name Wellington, the father is shown as Richard Maddern, previous issue are the 5 Maddern boys, William, John, George, Louis & Richard Arthur (the latter born 1869 in Daylesford). However, the child's full name is registered as Theophilus Charles Raymond and since Theophilus is Carl's middle name, and since Raymond is grouped with Carl's other 3 children on Louisa's death certificate, it is more likely than not that Carl was the father of Raymond.
 - Clarice Emilein (Emmeline) (called Clarice) born 6.3.1880, address Hope Street Geelong West; no father's name shown
 - Clarice married Harold Godfrey Marsland at South Yarra in 1911 – see more in coming pages.
 - Conrad Reginald Edgar (called Edgar) born 17.5.1884, address Canning Street North Melbourne (Carlton); no father's name shown
 - Edgar married Margaret Ethel Graves in Townsville in 1908 – see more in coming pages.
 - Eveliena born 2.7.1885 (on her birth certificate the father is shown as Richard Maddern but this is not likely) address is shown as Nicholson Street Fitzroy

- Info from Robert Wuchatsch is that in 1878 Carl was residing at 48 Faraday Street Carlton
- In 1885 Carl is listed in the Sands Directory at Nicholson Street, North Fitzroy
- On 29.10.1885 Theophilus Charles Raymond died of typhoid fever aged 9 and was buried in Carl's plot. Informant on death certificate was his father, Carl, address Nicholson Street North Fitzroy
- On 28.11.1885 Evelina died aged 5 months and was buried in Carl's plot. Death certificate shows full name as Evelina Agnes Rebecca Schleicher Maddern; informant was her mother, Louisa Maddern; address Nicholson Street North Fitzroy; cause of death diarrhoea, vomiting, congestion of brain

- On 10.5.1886 a child which was given the name John William Redding was born. Information from Anne Turner, a descendant of that child, is that Ancestry DNA evidence points to Carl being the father. Mary Thorley, the mother of the child, gave the child by adoption to John and Mary Redding on 8.6.1886, as was the normal practice for adoption at the time. Mary Thorley went on to marry and have a family, while the baby became part of the Redding family. Further information from Anne Turner is:

A male child born on the 10.5.1886 at Sefton House, Madeline Street, Carlton Victoria to unmarried mother Mary Thorley aged 25, was handed over with a brief signed letter dated the 29.5.1886 to John and Mary Redding of Newport to raise as their son and only child. He was given the name John William Redding, his adopted parents told him that his birth mother had died not long after he was born and his father was unknown.

John was taken out of school at the aged of 12, and sent to work, consequently, not well educated academically, but very skillful with his hands. Plumbing, carpentry, painting etc., just came easy to him. People living round about, especially a local dairy, used to send all boots to him to be repaired.

He worked for a time at HV McKay Harvester Works in Sunshine, Victoria, and at the end of 1913 joined the Melbourne Steamship Company Dockyard in Williamstown. The Dockyard changed hands a couple of times, becoming the Melbourne Harbour Trust, and then the H M Navy Dockyard. At one time he was the only man capable of driving the large steam hammer in the Blacksmith's shop.

John married Ruby May Eldridge in 1912 and was the father of their three sons and a daughter. His oldest child, also named John William Redding born in 1913, is Anne Turner's grandfather. After his beloved wife Ruby suddenly died at the age of 50, he remarried Alice May Armstrong in 1941.

Anne Turner advises that as of August 2023, eleven descendants of John William Redding have DNA links to numerous Schleicher family members. This quantity of evidence indicates that the father of John William Redding was most likely Carl Theophilus Gottlieb Schleicher.

- In 1888 Carl is listed in the Sands Directory at 164 Nicholson Street, North Fitzroy
- On 28.1.1890 Louisa's son Louis James Maddern (by her husband Richard Maddern) died and was buried in Carl's plot. Cause of death on his death certificate is typhoid fever; age 18.
- In 1903 the following are listed in the Electoral Roll as residing at 61 Bennett Street, North Fitzroy: Carl Schleicher, Traveller; Maud Louisa, Home Duties and Clarice, Milliner.
- On 3.2.1909 Carl applied to be naturalised, as mentioned above.
- In 1909 the following are listed in the Electoral Roll as residing at 250 Richardson Street, North Carlton: Carl Theophilus Schleicher, Traveller, and Louisa, Home Duties.
- David Marsland advises that his father gave him the following information:
 - In 1911 Clarice was about to be married to Harold Marsland at the home of Arthur (Arthur Richard Maddern Wellington) in South Yarra. Harold's father was a Methodist/ Wesleyan minister and he was performing the marriage. Being a very devout person he couldn't bear the thought of his son marrying someone whose parents were not married. So the children who were in attendance at the wedding were sent upstairs to play whilst he married Louisa and Carl. The marriage was not registered but he considered that they were married "in God's Eyes". The 'marriage' of Louisa and Carl must have sown some seeds for thought as they were properly married the following year, upon discovering that Louisa's husband, Richard Maddern, had died. She had not been able to obtain a divorce from him as she did not know his whereabouts. It was thought that he had gone to the copper or gold fields in Queensland.
- On 6.7.1912 Carl married Marie Louise (Louisa) Maddern (marriage cert shows Louisa as a "widow, 1912" which appears to indicate that Maddern had died that year). Carl is shown as a bachelor, occupation Commercial Traveller, aged 73 – Louisa aged 69 – their address as 60 Simpson Street East Melbourne. Their marriage certificate indicates they were married in the Parsonage, 97 Bridge Road Richmond, of the Congregational Church by Rev John David Hennessey.
- In 1913, Census shows 41 Murray Street Prahran as the address for Carl Theophilus Schleicher, occupation ex commercial traveller
- Electoral roll records for 1914 show Carl Schleicher as being in Melbourne's Sub-district of Parkville, presumably the Home for the Aged in which he died the following year.
- Carl died 23.10.1915 at the Victorian Home for the Aged & Infirm, Royal Park, and was buried in his plot on 25.10.1915, (cemetery record shows he was aged 76). The information for his death certificate was provided by a 'Messenger' of the Home. The certificate shows his name as Johan Carl Gottlieb Schleicher, aged 77, 60 years in Victoria, place of birth Lauban Germany and details of his parents' names or of his marriage 'not known'. The cause of death

is described as Morbus Cordis (heart disease or failure) Syncope (fainting), Exhaustion (lingering) from which he had suffered for 2 years.

The following photograph is of the two children of Carl and Louisa who survived childhood – Clarice and Edgar. Whilst it appears that Edgar, almost four years younger than his sister, is older than Clarice, David Marsland advises that Clarice (his grandmother) was a very petite lady, and Edgar was tall, even as a young boy.



3.a As regards Charlotte Schleicher, previously Claussen, maiden name Flugge, the following information has been obtained from various sources:

- The birth certificate of Charlotte Adele Schleicher shows the name of the mother as Louise Charlotte Schleicher, formerly Flugge.

- The death certificate of Charlotte Schleicher, maiden name Flugge, indicates she died 31.10.1903 aged 78 at 'Carlsruhe', Jackson Street Prahran (registered at Armadale). Her children are listed as Ethelinda Dauncey, 34, Dora Carrington 52, Henry Claussen 48, Peter Schierwagen 46, Lily Maria/Monica(?), 44 or 45 years and Adele dec'd. (Unfortunately these names and ages are very difficult to read and therefore their transcription is not necessarily correct.)

Mr Reg Butler, a researcher from Hahndorf South Australia advised that Claussen and Fluegge families were very well known in South Australia's early days; Claussens were Merchants in Adelaide and the Fluegges had property near Gawler.

The following info has been gleaned from reports/articles in the newspaper, *South Australian Register*:

- A Mr J H Claussen arrived in SA from Hamburg on 12.1.1849;
- in 1853 there is a report of a Heinrich Claussen assaulting a John Claussen which resulted in 12 months' gaol for Heinrich;
- in 1858 a Charlotte Claussen was sentenced to be of good behaviour for 6 months after assaulting and being 'of bad behaviour' towards a person she said owed her money;
- in 1859 a Louisa Claussen applied to the Destitution Board for financial assistance claiming her husband had deserted her and left her with 4 children, 2 by her husband and 2 illegitimate – rations were ordered for the children;
- upon a further application 6 months later the rations were continued but in April 1860 a further application was refused and she was admonished for asking the Board to commit her children to an asylum;
- in July 1860 the rations for the children were continued;
- on 27 July 1863 a report in Melbourne's Argus newspaper included that a Henrich Claussen, aged 12, was charged with stealing.

Whether these people are anything to do with Charlotte, is unknown.

- Sands Directories include listings as follows:
 - In 1883 at 10 Jackson St Toorak a Mrs Carl Schleicher
 - In 1885 at 10 Jackson St Toorak a Mrs Carl Schleicher
 - In 1888 at 10 Jackson St Toorak both Mrs Charlotte Schleicher and Mrs Char Schleicher
 - In 1890 at 10 Jackson St Toorak a Mrs Char Schleicher
 - In 1891 at 26 Jackson St Toorak a Mrs Chas Schleicher
 - In 1892 at 121 Sutherland Rd Armadale a Mrs C Schleicher
 - In 1893 at 26 Jackson St Toorak a Mrs C Schleicher

The above listings are possibly Charlotte. The following are mentioned here only because of the similarity of the name; there does not appear to be any connection between Carl or Charlotte and this person.

Between 1883 and 1896 Sands Directories included listings for Dr Charles Schleicher at his surgery in Collins Street Melbourne and in the years 1892, 1893, 1896 and 1909 at Malvern (presumably his home address).

Dr Charles Schleicher is included in a list of Management, Teachers and Members of The German School Association of Victoria, 1902, (part of the Trinity Lutheran Church) in the book *A German Church in the Garden of God*. Dr Charles Schleicher applied for naturalisation on 3.9.1877, stating that at that time he was 35 years of age, that he had been born in Kelzingen, Bavaria, Germany, that he had arrived in Victoria from Adelaide on 23.8.1877 aboard the 'Aldinga' and that he desired to be registered as a qualified medical practitioner as well as to be naturalised.

- An item in The Argus, a Melbourne newspaper, of 23.8.1883 headed 'New Insolvents' includes Charlotte Schleicher of Toorak, boarding-house keeper. The causes of insolvency are stated as losses in business, not having sufficient boarders, and illness of self and daughter.

Note: I find it curious that the name of Charlotte's home was 'Carlsruhe' which means 'Carl's rest'.

3.aa As regards Charlotte and her earlier children, (shown on the birth certificate of Charlotte Adele in 1865 as Dorothe aged 15, John Heinrich aged 11¾, Peter Georg aged 9½ and Charlotte Johana aged 5) the following has been gleaned from various sources including South Australian and Victorian Pioneer indexes as well as information provided by David Marsland and Mark Taylor:

- Louise Charlotte Flougge, aged 24, married Johan Heinrich Claussen, aged 29, on 30.10.1849 at Holy Trinity Church, Adelaide;
- Dorothy Caroline Cloussen was born 7.5.1850, mother shown as Louise Charlotte Fluget and she married Thomas Dean Carrington, born London, in Victoria in 1869;
- Johan Heinrich Craussen was born Norwood SA on 20.12.51 (mother's maiden surname shown as Flugge);
- A notice placed in the Argus newspaper 16.1.1869 announced the marriage on 11.1.1869 at Emerald Hill by Rev JA Bayley of Dorothea Claussen, eldest daughter of John Henry Claussen of Adelaide to Thomas Dean Carrington, second son of George Carrington of London
- Peter Schiervagen, son of Heinrich Gottlieb Schiervagen and Charlotte Flugge, was born in Adelaide 15.9.1856;
- Lily Schierwagen died in Malvern Vic in 1929 aged 71.
- A Notice in the Melbourne Argus of 14.12.1929 states that Lily "sister of Ethelinda", born about 1858, died 11.12.1929 aged 71
- A death notice in the Argus newspaper of 16.4.1887 states that Peter Schierwagen, Engraver, beloved husband of Bell Schierwagen, died 14.3.1887 aged 30 years 7 months.
- The electoral roll for 1909 shows a Lily Schleicher, Home Duties, residing at 26 Jackson Street Toorak

- On 18.12.1852 an advertisement was placed in the South Australian Advertiser by a Gottlieb Schierwagen, Shoe and Boot Maker – this person could be the father of Charlotte’s children Peter and Lily.

3.b Marie Louise (formerly Maddern, nee Wellington) – wife of Carl



- Louisa was born in Sancreed, Cornwall in 1842, daughter of Peter Wellington and Rebecca, nee Hosken, and educated in France while the family lived there
- married Richard Maddern in Cornwall 18.8.1862
- came to Bendigo gold fields with her mother, 2 brothers and her husband Richard to be with her Wellington siblings who had come out 10 years earlier – Immigration to Victoria 1852-1879 CD-ROM shows arrival of Richard Maddern

- on 'Western Ocean' July 1863, while Marie Louise (pregnant) is shown as having the surname Wellington and being with her mother and 2 brothers.
- Louise's first child to Richard Maddern was born on that sea voyage. She had 5 more children to Richard Maddern, the last being Louis, born 1872 (address then Vincent Street Daylesford). Five were boys and the only girl, named Minnie, died young.
 - In the mid to late 1870s her husband, Richard Maddern, left Louisa to go to the new copper or gold fields opening up in Queensland taking the older boys with him but leaving at least Louis and Richard Arthur with Louisa, then returned for a while to Victoria, returned to Charters Towers and later returned again to Victoria.
 - It is possible Carl met Louisa in Daylesford as he was a Commercial Traveller selling footwear. Richard Maddern had the occupation of Cordwainer (fine shoe maker) then was a boot and shoe dealer when he went bankrupt in October 1873 in Daylesford. It is possible that because of Carl's occupation there could have been a connection with Richard Maddern, prior to Maddern leaving Louisa.
 - When Carl and Louisa commenced their relationship, Louisa's daughter Minnie had died but she had Louis and Richard Arthur with her.
 - It is known that Richard Arthur was brought up by Carl. When an adult, he changed his surname by adding 'Wellington' after 'Maddern'. He was publisher/editor of The Argus, a Melbourne newspaper, for many years.
 - Louisa had 4 children with Carl, born 1876 (address then Geelong), 1880 (Geelong), 1884 (Canning Street North, Melbourne) & 1885 (Nicholson Street, Fitzroy).
 - Electoral roll records for 1903 show the following, residing at 61 Bennett Street, North Fitzroy: Carl Schleicher, Traveller, Maud Louisa Schleicher, Home Duties and Clarice Schleicher (daughter), Milliner
 - Electoral roll records for 1909 show Carl Theophilus Schleicher, Traveller and Louisa Schleicher, Home Duties, residing at 250 Richardson Street, North Carlton
 - Louisa married Carl 6.7.1912 (see details under Carl)
 - Electoral roll records for 1914 show Carl Schleicher as being in Melbourne's Sub-district of Parkville, presumably the Home for the Aged in which he died the following year, however the 1914 electoral roll records also show Louisa Schleicher at Dimboola Road Horsham, Home Duties, and Louise Schleicher, at 41 Murray Street East Prahran, Home Duties.
 - Electoral roll records for 1919 again show two entries, one in the name of Louisa Schleicher at 96 Bay Street Port Melbourne (no occupation) and Louise Schleicher at 35 Leopold Street South Yarra, Home Duties
 - Louisa died 3.9.1924 at her daughter Clarice's home, Foster, Victoria, aged 81 and was buried in Carl's plot. According to Louisa's grand-daughter, Joan Hellegers, Louisa, who suffered from dementia for some time prior to her death, lived with Richard Arthur Maddern Wellington for several years and was only living with Clarice at the time of her death because Arthur had gone on a trip to England.
 - David Marsland advises that after Carl moved into the Home, Louisa lived for some time with her daughter and son-in-law, Clarice and Harold Marsland (David's grandparents). Harold was a bank manager and was moved around from branch to branch. The Horsham and Port Melbourne addresses for Louisa, as above, were his grandparents' homes.

The following information relates to the nine daughters of
Johann Gottlieb and Christiane Schleicher.

4. Auguste

- Born circa 1841, calculated from her age on her marriage certificate
- according to her marriage certificate, Auguste was born in Schreibersdorf by Lauban, Prussia
- she was a spinster living in Northcote when married on 30.10.1866 aged 25
- she married August Ziebell, aged 27 born Neu-Buckow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Farmer, of Westgarthtown, (youngest son of 3 boys & 5 girls). August's parents were Christian Ziebell Farmer, and Sophie Oldach.
- On her marriage certificate Auguste's parents are shown as Gottlieb Schleicher, Gardener, and Christiane nee Wagenknecht
- She was married by Pastor Hermann Herlitz, at the Trinity Lutheran Church, East Melbourne
- Witnesses to wedding were Henriette Schleicher and Ernst Ziebell (August's cousin)
- After their marriage August and Auguste lived in the Ziebell family home at Westgarthtown (now Thomastown) – info from Robert Wuchatsch
- The children of Auguste and August were:
 - Carl Heinrich Alfred son of August & Auguste, Farmer, of Thomastown, born 23.8.1867, baptised Lutheran Church Melbourne. Godparents: Caroline Ziebell, Heinrich Ziebell and Andreas Kreitling.
 - married Dorothea Unmack (info from Henry Ziebell)
Note: The names Karl Unmack sen and Karl Unmack jun, residing at Dry Creek (Thomastown) are listed as Foundation Members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Melbourne 1853, in the book *A German Church in the Garden of God*
 - Carl and Dorothea had 10 children, 8 girls & 2 boys (info from Henry Ziebell)
 - Louise Henriette Ernestine daughter of August & Auguste, of Thomastown, born 20.1.1872, baptised Lutheran Church Melbourne. Godparents: Mr & Mrs Norgate, Mrs Frahm.
 - married Samuel Brown. No children.
 - Arthur Gottlieb August, son of August & Auguste, of Thomastown, born 18.1.1875, baptised Lutheran Church Melbourne. Godparents: Gottlieb Schleicher, Carl Ziebell, Emilie Schleicher, Louise Holmes.
 - Died 1887, aged 11 – Digger Index
 - Theodor Ludwig Ziebell son of August & Auguste, of Thomastown, born 28.2.1879, baptised Lutheran Church Melbourne. Godparents: Emilie Schleicher, Pauline Schleicher, Louis Peters.
 - married Elizabeth Townsend 28.3.1906 in Lutheran Church Melbourne, aged 27, Farmer, living at Thomastown at time of marriage. Elizabeth, 22 years old, born Bairnsdale Victoria, residing at Thomastown. Parents Richard Townsend, Farmer and Rebecca nee Allen.

- Theodor and Elizabeth had daughter Dorothy Augusta Ziebell born 21.3.1907, at Summertown, baptised Lutheran Church Melbourne.
 - Bertha Augusta Clara Ziebell daughter of August & Auguste, of Thomastown, born 8.10.1881, baptised Lutheran Church Melbourne. Godparents: Louis Petersen, Bertha Schleicher.
 - married Ernest Johnson. No children.
- Auguste died 8.10.1915 and along with August who died 1918 aged 80, is buried in the Ziebell family grave at Thomastown (info from Henry Ziebell ltr 9.4.1984)

Further info from Coral Meldrum, a descendant of JTS, is that Auguste's full name was Auguste Johanne Amalie Schleicher (1841-1915), that she was married on 30.10.1866 in Melbourne to August Friedrich Ziebell (1838-1918). He was born in Germany and died in Melbourne, son of Johann Levin Christian Ziebell (1796-1882) and Sophia Anna Oldach (1801-1888) and they had the following children:

- Carl Alfred (1867-1940)
- Luise Ernestine (1873-1914)
- Arthur Gottlieb Ernst (1876-1887)
- Theodore Ludwig (1879-1956)
- Auguste Bertha Clara, born 1881 in Epping Vic, who married Thomas Ernest Johnson in 1911 in Victoria.

There are many mentions of the Ziebell family in the book *A German Church in the Garden of God*. The Ziebell family, being C., Sophia, Heinrich, August, Karl, Friedericke, all residing at Dry Creek, are listed as Foundation Members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Melbourne 1853. A Constance Ziebell played violin in one of the notable concerts held at Trinity Church. It mentions that in September 1988 Henry Ziebell died, aged 77. He had lived in Thomastown all his life. As well as serving as a Trustee, he had for many years worked tirelessly as treasurer and caretaker. He single-handedly maintained the Lutheran Reserve, undertaking repairs as required and continually mowing and weeding the churchyard and cemetery grounds, despite his age. Both the Lutheran Church and the Ziebell farmhouse were purchased by Whittlesea City Council in 1993 in order to ensure their preservation. In 1996 a 140th anniversary service was held followed by afternoon tea at the newly restored Ziebell Farmhouse, where pastors had traditionally partaken of refreshments after services prior to their return journey to East Melbourne. Several Ziebell family members have been involved in restoration of the home and gardens, as well as the care of the church and grounds right up to the present day.

5. Johanne Caroline Henriette (from her marriage declaration)
- on children's birth certificates known as Harriet

- According to her marriage certificate, her full name is shown as Johanna Caroline Henriette Schleicher, born Schreibersdorf, Oberlausitz, Prussia
- Born circa 1844, using her age according to her marriage certificate
- Henriette married Christoph Frahm, born Neuhof, Mecklenburg, Schwerin

- Christoph's address at time of marriage was 33 Swanston Street Melbourne, occupation Fruiterer, aged 33. His parents were Heinrich Frahm, Wheelwright, & Maria, maiden name Schroder
- she was a spinster living in Northcote when married 20.11.1872 aged 28
- marriage certificate shows parents as Gottlieb Schleicher, Gardener, and Johanne Christiane Schleicher nee Wagenknecht
- was married by Pastor Hermann Herlitz, Lutheran Minister, at Lutheran Church Melbourne
- Witnesses to wedding were C Ziebell and Pauline Schleicher
- In 1904 Christoph was the informant who supplied details for the death certificate of Henriette's mother, Johanna Christiana Schleicher. His stated address was 42 Wolesly Parade Kensington
- Henriette died on 9.5.1930 (at Moonee Ponds according to Coral Meldrum) and was buried in Melbourne General Cemetery
- The children of Henriette and Christoph were:
 - Auguste Louise Pauline Frahm born 10.9.1873, baptised at Lutheran Church, Melbourne. Father's occupation Fruit Merchant. Godparents: August & Auguste Ziebell, Louise Holmes.
 - married 27.8.1896 in Lutheran Church, Melbourne aged 22, to John William Edwards from Knottingley, Yorkshire, England, 29 year old Railway Employee of Parer's Coffee Palace, but usually Wycheproof. Parents: John William Edwards, Publican, and Mary Anne nee Dyson.
 - her occupation then Dressmaker, living at 43 Wolseley Parade Kensington (Melbourne). Parents shown as Christoph Frahm, Cabinetmaker and Henriette, nee Schleicher.
 - Coral Meldrum advises that Henriette died in 1953 in Essenden Victoria.
 - Carl Christoph Friedrich Frahm born 7.3.1875, baptised Lutheran Church, Melbourne. Godparents: Henry Holmes, Carl H Schleicher, Friedrich Frahm, Mrs Charlotte Schleicher.
 - died and was buried 25.11.1947 in Melbourne General Cemetery.
 - Coral Meldrum advises that Carl married Constance Grace Brown (1883-1972) in 1912 in Melbourne and they had one child: Harold Charles Frahm (1905-1974).
 - Albert Heinrich Frahm born 16.8.1877, baptised Lutheran Church Melbourne. Godparents: Louis Peters, Bertha Schleicher.
 - Louis Henry Arthur Frahm born 4.11.1881, baptised Lutheran Church Melbourne. Godparents: Louis Petersen, Bertha Schleicher.

Also, buried in Melbourne General Cemetery are:

- Amelia Frahm, buried 24.8.1907; and
- Charles Christoph Frahm, buried 16.1.1920,

While, in the Digger pioneer index of marriages there is

A marriage between a Carl Frahm and a Friederike Ziebell in 1855.

The book *A German Church in the Garden of God* includes the name Carl Frahm, residing at Richmond, in the list of Foundation Members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Melbourne 1853.

Note the following extracts are from the book *Heimat Melbourne, a history of the German-speaking community of Melbourne 1855-1865* by Volkhard Wehner, 2010 (self published):

'Quite early the quality foodstuffs being produced in the German villages became well-known among city food shoppers, so no doubt Charles Frahm's 'Thomastown Dairy' at 114 Little Lonsdale Street East, did a good trade. Though he had not settled at Westgarthtown, he was originally from Ribnitz in Mecklenburg and knew many of his former fellow *Pribislav* passengers well. Rather than engaging in his trade as a cabinet maker he chose to earn his living by selling the produce of his Westgarthtown compatriots.

The natural inclination of many German immigrants was to go on the land and to own and work a piece of ground, which they had not been able to do in their largely rural place of origin, and many a skilled worker abandoned their former trade for the chance of working their own plot of land, as was the case with Charles Frahm, originally trained as a cabinet maker. They lacked the wherewithal to acquire large properties for broadacre farming and often acquired blocks of a size that allowed little more than subsistence farming, just as in their homeland.'

6. Johanne Christiane

- born circa 1846, calculated from shipping list
- married John Owalph Boehm at St Mark's Anglican Church, Fitzroy, Victoria on 28.7.1863. Marriage Certificate shows name as Johanne Christian Schlicher.
- Although married according to the rites of the Church of England, the couple state they are members of the Lutheran Church; the groom, born in Prussia, a Tile Maker, is 42 years of age, and a widower (his former wife, Louisa, died 16.1.1862) and he has three living children and one deceased. The bride is shown as being 21 years old, has no occupation and has signed with a mark ("X").
- The address of both bride and groom is East Collingwood.
- Died 29.12.1925 in Alameda, California, USA.

Further information from Anne Turner is that the groom signed his name as John Adolph Boehm, and was also known as Adolph Boehm and John Andrew Adolph Rudolph; He suffered severe mental health issues including believing that blood sacrifice was a matter of religious duty. From 1870 until the date of his death, 20.12.1898, he and Johanne Christiane lived in the USA, mostly at San Jose, California.

They had the following children:

- Otto Andrew Rudolph
- Selma Rosebelle Rudolph
- Arthur Charles Rudolph
- Carrina Rudolph
- Veronica Rudolph

Following her husband's death, Johanne Christiane remained living in the USA, except for a return visit to Melbourne in 1903, the year before her mother died.

7. Johanne Christine

- born circa 1847, calculated from shipping list
- according to her marriage certificate, her name is Johanne Christina
- she was born Schreibersdorf, Prussia
- she was a spinster living in Northcote when married on 30.6.1868 aged 21
- married Henry Holmes, Bacon Curer, aged 26 when married, born London, living at Northcote. Parents: ‘--’ Holmes of London, Sea Captain, and Anne nee Brignell.
- on marriage certificate parents are shown as Gottlieb Schleicher, Gardener, and Christine Schleicher nee Wagenknecht
- Pastor Hermann Herlitz, Lutheran Minister, at Lutheran Church Melbourne conducted the wedding and witnesses to wedding were Henriette Schleicher and August Ziebell

Further info from Coral Meldrum:

Christine and her husband, Henry Holmes (1843-1912), had one child, Clara Sabina Holmes (1871-1923) who married Vincent James Bolger (1864-1917), born Lancashire United Kingdom, died Heidelberg Vic. Vincent was the son of Philip (1831) and Catherine Bolger (1839) and had a sister, Mary Bolger (1856). Clara and Vincent had no children.

- Information from Anne Turner is that Johanne Christine and Henry Holmes had five children together:
 - Henry Albert Otto Holmes
 - Clara Josephine Ann Sabrina Holmes
 - Arthur Charles Holmes
 - Amelia Ida Bignel Holmes
 - Augusta Christina Holmes

After the death of Henry Holmes, on 18.4.1883 she was married at Carlton to Henry Francis Green. The marriage was performed by Congregational Minister, William Allen and witnesses were VW and A Green. Christine and Henry had a daughter together, named Ada Mary Agnes Green. Henry died by suicide in 1890.

8. Johanne Ernestine (shown as Rosina Ernestine on children's birth records according to Digger Index)

- born Schreibersdorf 12.2.1848 (info from Norgate descendant, Barbara Wills)
- married Henry Norgate on 27.6.1872 in the Trinity C of E, Williamstown. Henry's family, comprising parents John, a Mariner, & Harriet, m.n. Thomas (aged 45 & 44) and children Mary 21, Harry 13, William 8, Matilda 4, Fanny 2 & Robert 1, arrived aboard "Owen Glendower" in December 1860. (This info from Immigration to Victoria 1852-1879 CD-ROM.)
- a witness at wedding was Emilie Auguste Henriette Von Bastian
- she was living in Williamstown Vic when married on 27.6.1872 aged 24
- on marriage certificate parents are shown as Gottfried Schleicher, Farmer, and Christina Waggennacht
- she died 12.2.1931 in Victoria aged 82 – buried at Williamstown (with her husband Henry, who died 27.10.1931).
- the children of Ernestine and Henry were:
 - Christina Ernestine born 1873 (Digger Index) who married George Hosking in 1897, died 18.4.1941

- Arthur Norgate Hosking born 1898
- George Champion Hosking born 1900
- Elsie May Hosking
- Ivy Florence, born April 1908, died 8.2.1912 and is buried in same grave as parents, Ernstine and Henry
- Charles Ernest
- Henry born 1876 (Digger Index); died 29.11.1881 (Digger Index)
- Harriet born 9.2.1879 (Digger Index); died 16.2.1948
- Paulina born 1881 (Digger Index); died 12.7.1928
- Henry born 1884 (Digger Index); died 1945
- Charles born 1887 (Digger Index); died 1964
 - Jack, who married Philippa (Philippa, a widow now, lives in Bundaberg, Qld)
 - Ray
- Bertha, born 31.12.1889, who married Bertie Harold Hayes 29.5.1909; died 15.2.1967
 - Eva born 1912
 - Henry born 1918
 - Bertie born 1921
 - Jack born 1924
 - Alan born 1927

Further info from Coral Meldrum is that Ernstine (1847-1931) married Henry Norgate (1847-1931) and they had the following children:

- Christiane Ernstine, born 1873 in Melbourne, died Vic
- Heinrich Henry, born 1876 and died 1881, both in Williamstown Vic
- Henriette Harriet, born 1879 in Melbourne, died Vic
- Paulina, born 1881 in Melbourne, died 1928 in Williamstown Vic, who married Hubert McGilvray Owens (1884-1964)
- Heinrich Henry, born 1884 in Williamstown, died Vic
- Carl Charles, 1887-1965
- Bertha Rosina, born 1889 and died 1967, both in Williamstown Vic.

9. Johanne Pauline (called Pauline Augusta in NSW Births Deaths & Marriage records)

- born circa 1852, calculated from shipping list
- shown on death certificate of her mother as being aged 53 at that time (1904).

Further information has been provided by Anne Turner:

- born 13.12.1852 in Schreibersdorf, Schlesien, Preussen
- married John Brett 19.11.1882 at Jerilderie NSW, and John Brett died 1895 at Jerilderie, according to NSW Registry of B D & M
- their children were:
 - Pauline Bertha Brett
 - John Percy Brett
 - Percie Derrinzie Brett
 - Edward Edmond Brett
 - Alfred H Brett

- Bertha Victoria Brett
- died 13.7.1912 at Narrandera, New South Wales; Inquest 14.7.1912 at Jerilderie, buried July 1912 at Jerilderie General Cemetery

Henry Ziebell, in his letter to me dated 9.4.1984, advised that Joanne Christiane's husband's name was John Armesley Brett and their children were:

- John P Brett born 1885
- Percie D Brett born 1887
 - Percy married Amy E M Taylor 1908
- Bertha V Brett born 1893
- died in 1912 at Narrandera.

The below photo of Pauline Augusta Schleicher was supplied by Anne Turner, who had received it from descendants of Pauline.



10. Johanne Caroline (Caroline Henrietta on death certificate)

- born circa 1853, calculated using shipping list, in Schreibersdorf
- Death certificate shows she died on 15.5.1865 of scorbutus (scurvy), aged 12.
- listed as Caroline Henriet who died in 1865 aged 12 according to the Pioneer Digger Index. Cause of death: Scorbutus (scurvy).
- is described as 'dead' on her mother's death certificate (1904).

11. Johanne Emilie (Emilie Henrietta Augusta)

- born 19.2.1855 as stated in her application for naturalisation
- on 3.11.1880 married Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Carl von Bastian
- was aged 25 and living at 38 Barry Street Carlton when married. Occupation: Dressmaker. Parents: Gottlieb Schleicher, Gardener, and Christiane Schleicher nee Wagenknecht.
- Ernst was 35 years of age when married, born Rostock, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, living Barry Street Carlton, occupation First Mate. Parents: Fritz Georg von Bastian, Director of the Chancery, and Mathilde, nee von Levezow.
- was witness at Ernstine's marriage.
- Ernst died and was buried 3.3.1904 at Melbourne General Cemetery in the Lutheran section, grave 205
- Edwardian Digger Index shows death of Ernst in 1904 at age of 58, son of Fritz Georg & Mathilde von Levezon
- Ernst's death is listed in an article in Perth newspaper The Daily News of 21.3.1904, stating that he died on 3.3.1904 aged 58 at Collingwood
- A list of funeral notices in the Argus newspaper of 5.3.1904 advised of the funeral of Ernst Freiderich Wilhelm Carl Von Bastian, to proceed from his residence at 113 Keele Street Collingwood to the Melbourne General Cemetery
- Later that year Emilie's mother, Christiana Johanne Schleicher, was buried in the next grave, alongside Ernst, and her address is also shown as Keele Street Collingwood
(Info on burials is from Melbourne General Cemetery CD which also lists "Emile Von Bastian" in Grave 205. This is presumably Emilie & Ernst's son, Ernst Emil.)
- An article in the Williamstown Chronicle newspaper of 18.5.1912 listed the postings of several employees of the state's railway workers, including Mr E E von Bastian "of Sunshine", also presumably Emilie & Ernst's son, Ernst Emil.
- Emilie applied for naturalisation on 12.8.1914 stating that her address was 533 Station Street, North Carlton, that she was a widow, her occupation was housewife, she had one son and two daughters and that she had been born in Germany.
- She died in 1934. In the Victorian BD&M indexes her death is listed under Bastian.
- An item in the Argus newspaper of 12.11.1936 advised that Ernst Emil von Bastian had died on 27.9.1936, late of Gustrow, Moama Road East Malvern, and that his estate had been willed to his wife.

Further info from Coral Meldrum is that Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Carl von Bastian (1846-1904) was born Gustrow, Stadt Gustrow, Germany and died in Collingwood Vic. His parents were Friedrich George ('Fritz') von Bastian (1811) and Mathilde von Levekow (1815-1911). He had siblings Mathilde von Bastian (1847) and Magna von Bastian (1849). He and Johanne Emilie (Auguste Henriette) (1855-1934) married in Melbourne in 1880 and had the following children:

- Matthilde (1881-1943)
- Ernst Emil (1883-1936) who married Ethel May Glassford (1882-1974) in 1911, she being born in Australia, died aged 92 in Malvern Vic, daughter of David Glassford (1837) and Mary Ann Cocerill (1849)
- Emilie Agnes (1885-1957) who married Richmond Francis Sylvester Payne (1885-1939), he being born in Richmond Vic, died aged 54 in Prahran Vic, son of John Thomas Payne and Katherine Desmond.

From the website of a Mr Wayne Knoll, came the following biographical information: “Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Carl Von Bastian was born in about 1846 in Güstrow, Stadt Güstrow, in the centre of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Deutschland. He was the son of Friedrich Georg Von Bastian & Mathilde Geberne Von Levekow. Von Bastian's father 'Fritz' was an Advokat, a duly Authorised Lawyer of the Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Ernst Von Bastian arrived in the Colony of Victoria some time before 1880 as in that year he married Emilie Schleicher and they had three children:

- Mathilde born 1881, though where has proved difficult to know, but she died aged 62 in Campbellfield;
- Ernst Emil born 1883 in Carlton who was an administrative employee of the Victorian Railways who married and lived with his family in a house that is recorded on the Australian Electoral Roll, umlaut and all, as being called 'Güstrow' in Moama Road, East Malvern. He died at Güstrow, East Malvern in 1936; and
- Emilie Agnes born 1885 in Carlton, who, in 1918, married 'where-else-but-Richmond-born' Richmond Francis Sylvester Payne. She died in Essendon in 1957.

Count Ernst Von Bastian died at age 58, where they were then living, at 113 Keele Street Collingwood, and was buried on Saturday the 5th March 1904 in the nearby Melbourne General Cemetery.”

The book *A German Church in the Garden of God* includes references to Emilie von Bastian and her husband Ernst, indicating that Ernst had been both an office bearer and lay assistant at Trinity Lutheran Church, also that Emilie and Ernst had been Sunday School teachers there. The book also contains a copy of the inscription in the bible presented to Ernst and Emilie on the occasion of their marriage on 3 November 1880 by teachers and scholars of the Sunday School (see below) and a copy of the Confirmation Certificate dated 1900 of their daughter, Emilie Agnes von Bastian.

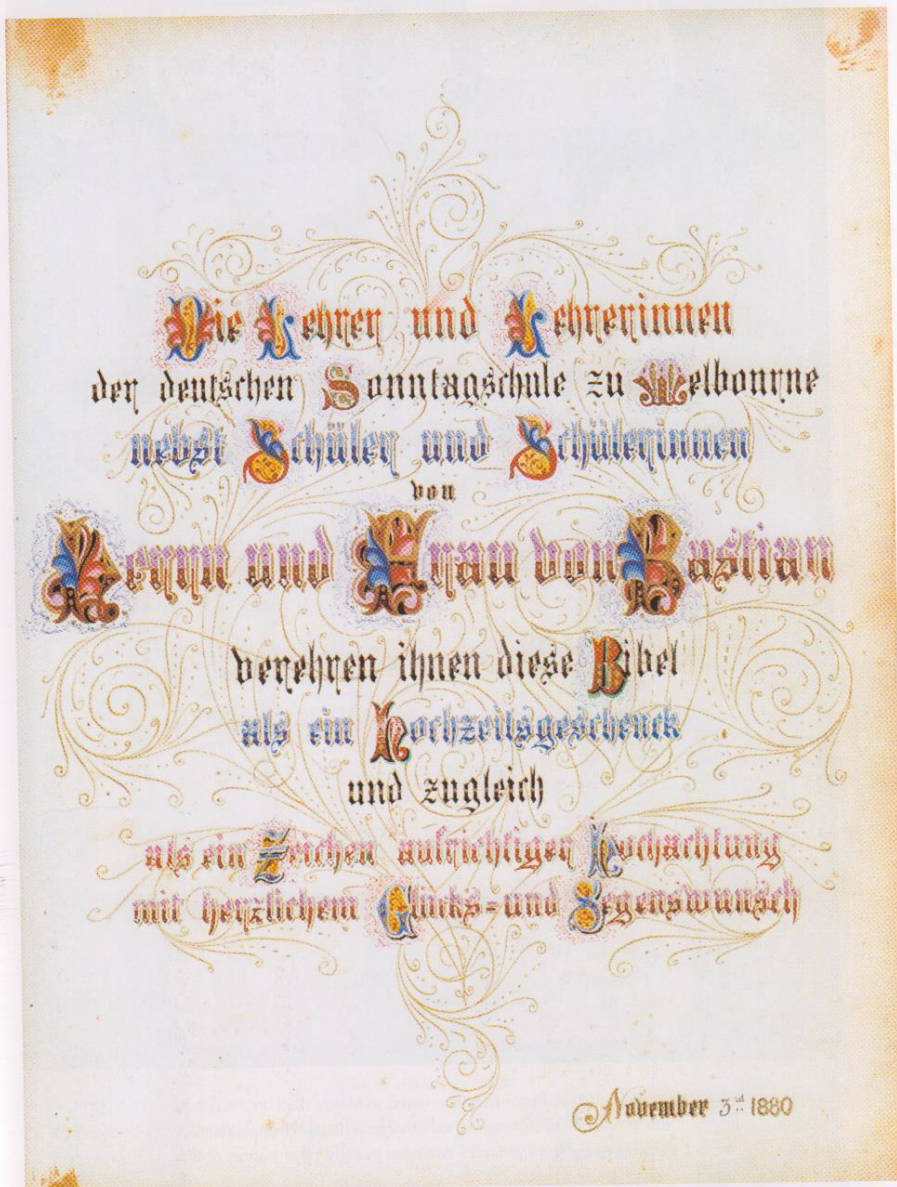


PLATE 8. Inscription in the Bible presented to Trinity Sunday School teachers Ernst and Emilie von Bastian (née Schleicher) on the occasion of their marriage on 3 November 1880 by teachers and scholars of Trinity Sunday School (Trinity Church Archives).

12. Bertha Louise Clara (Coral Meldrum info is that Bertha's full name was Hulda Bertha Luise Clara)

The following photo of Bertha has been uploaded onto Ancestry but not verified:



- born Ballan, Vic 1859
- Living at 4 Summerset Cottages, Berkeley Street Carlton on 9.3.1882 when married to Ludwig Louis Peters, aged 23. Parents: Gottlieb Schleicher, Gardener, and Christiane nee Wagenknecht. Ludwig was aged 25 when married, born Thomastown, Railway Carriage Builder, Melbourne. Parents: Daniel Peters, Gardener, and Louise nee Ziebell.
However, familysearch.org website gives name of bride as Anna Pauline Schleicher, born 11.11.1849 at Schreibersdorf, Schlesien, Prussia (Coral Meldrum info is that Ludwig's parents were Johann Daniel Peters (1818-1871) and Luise Louisa Ziebell (1827-1856) and that Ludwig was born Dry Creek - an earlier name for Westgarthtown - and died in Melbourne.)
- The following children of Bertha and Louis were baptised in Trinity Lutheran Church:
 - Clara Louise Peters born 21.12.1884. Parents shown as Ludwig Peters, Coachmaker, of Hotham Hill and Bertha, nee Schleicher. Godparents: Mrs Pauline Brett and Mr Alfred Collier; and

- Gladys Emilie Peters born 12.2.1890. Parents shown as Ludwig Peters, Coachmaker, of Hotham Hill and Bertha, nee Schleicher. Godparent: Louise Ziebell.

Further info from Coral Meldrum:

The first child was Bertha Lily Flor Peters born Melbourne 3.9.1882, died Moonambel, Vic 1959; married John Joseph Blacker and had one child:

Stanley Lyell Blacker 1906-1981

Second child was Clara Luisa Peters 1885-1974; married Ernest Albert Flemming and had one child:

Pearl Ethel Irene Flemming 1905-

Third child Lily Victoria Peters 1887-1972 born Melbourne, died Melbourne, married Walt Hartney (1880-1924) 1920 and had one child:

Gwenda Bertha Hartney 1914-1963

Fourth child Gladys Amelia Peters born Hotham Vic 1890 died in Australia

Fifth child Alfred Raymond Louis Peters 1892-1935, born Melbourne died Cowes, Phillip Island, Vic. (killed in a racing car accident); married 1913 in Victoria to Rita Mary Abbott (1892-1972) and had the following children:

Alfred Peters born 1913, died Coburg Vic;

John Wilfred Peters born 6.3.1916 Essenden Vic, died 1988 in Melbourne;

Phillys Peters born 1917, died Essenden Vic;

Dorothy Rita Peters born 23.2.1920 Warrnambool Vic, died 12.12.1996 in Geelong

Note: A grand-daughter of Alfred Raymond Louis Peters (daughter of one of his daughters, probably Dorothy) is Lynne Healey, who has posted information onto the Ancestry website but I have not been able to make contact with her.

Sixth child Wilfred Ernest Peters 1896-1899 born Essenden, died Melbourne.

Note that when Bertha and her husband Ludwig Louis Peters were appointed as godparents to Bertha's sister Henriette's children (see No. 5 above), prior to their marriage, she is described as Bertha Schleicher and he is described in one instance as Louis Peters and in another as Louis Petersen.

There are several mentions of the names Peters and Petersen in the book *A German Church in the Garden of God*. In the list of Foundation Members of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church of Melbourne 1853, commencing on page 639, Daniel Peters and Louise Petersen, residing at Dry Creek, are listed. On page 528 it mentions that the Rosel, Karsten and Peters families had arrived on the Pribislaw and that Daniel Peters, a son-in-law of Christian Ziebell, was one of the Germans to whom Christian had sold some of his land after subdividing it. Daniel is listed (residing at Dry Creek) as having contributed £1 towards the salary of Pastor Goethe in the first quarter of 1853. Also, 5 out of 13 children who were baptized by Pastor Goethe between 16.1.1853 and 27.5.1853 were from the Hell, Knobloch, Kurtzmann, Wuchatsch and Peters families of Westgarthtown. On page 533 the Peters children are mentioned as attending the Thomastown common school, in 1865 (indicating that they, and others, had

chosen not to attend the Westgarthtown school because, although the common school was further away, they wanted their children to have a good working knowledge of English.) A Mrs Peterson was one of the members of the Ladies of Trinity Congregation who collected donations to reduce the operating deficit of the church, 1898-99 and a G H Peterson donated £1 to reduce debt on the new church in 1876 (the person who collected his donation was Pastor Herlitz). Another contributor of £1 was “Peterson, Emerald Hill”. A C Petersen is listed as being a member of The German School Association of Victoria.

Carl and Louisa (my great-grandparents) had two children who survived childhood, Clarice and Edgar. The following information relates to their descendants, followed by the descendants of the child John William Redding:

Clarice, born 6.3.1880, married Harold Godfrey Marsland in South Yarra, Victoria, in 1911 and they had the following children:

- James Gilbert Marsland born 8.2.1912, in Horsham, Victoria, who married Elva Maybery in 1938.
- Joan Louise Marsland born 6.1.1914, in Horsham who married Hendrikus Johannes Maria (known as Henk) Hellegers. See photo below of Joan and Henk.
- Joy Marsland born 11.1.1918, who married Clem Day in 1942 in Swan Hill Victoria.



Edgar, Conrad Reginald Edgar Schleicher (known as Edgar) (17.5.1884 – 22.9.1960) married Margaret Ethel Graves (known as Ethel) (4.8.1888 - 21.11.1982) on 14.10.1908 in Townsville. They were divorced on 12.8.1935 and Edgar married secondly Katherine Winifred Bergin (- 7.2.1980) on 25.9.1935 in Ipswich.

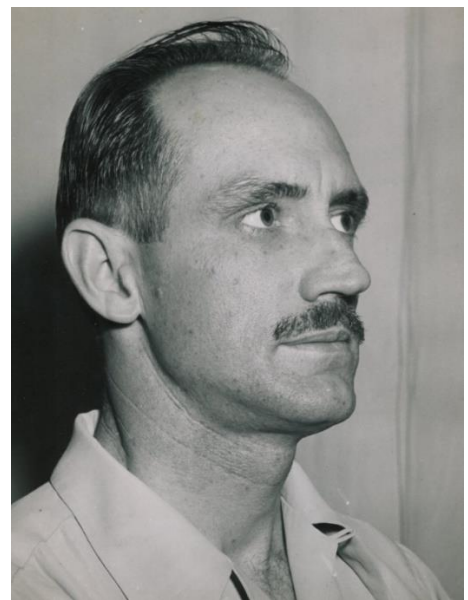


The children of Edgar and Ethel are as follows:

1. Dorothy Clarice, (born 8.6.1910 in Townsville, died 16.1.1950 in Brisbane) who married John Henry (Harry) Alderdice (born 19.1.1912, died 20.7.1977) on 22.2.1936 in Toowong Methodist Church, Brisbane.

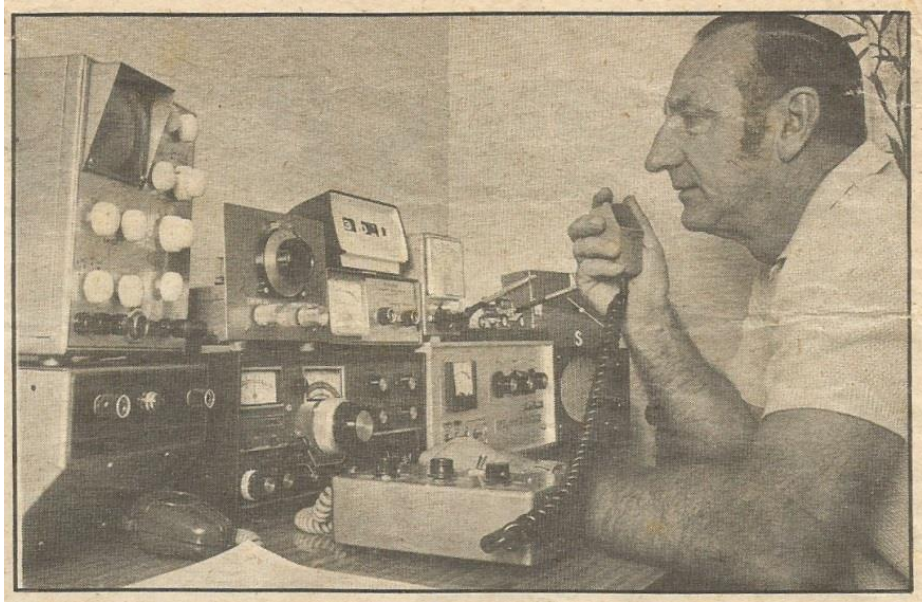


2. Reginald John (Jack) Schleicher (born 26.1.15 in Townsville, died 3.11.96 in Lismore NSW) who married Dulcie Ina Wood (born 7.4.1918, died 30.9.1999) on 19.3.1940 in the Brunswick Street New Farm (Brisbane) Methodist Church.



3. Keith (born 30.7.1918 in Townsville, died May 1997 in Brisbane), who married Gwendoline Alice Louise Barrett (born 15.2.1918 died 31.3.2013) on 7.11.1941 in the Albert Street Brisbane Methodist Church.

The following photo is of Keith (a ham radio operator, like his father) with his ham radio gear which was published in Brisbane's Sunday Mail 20.6.1971.



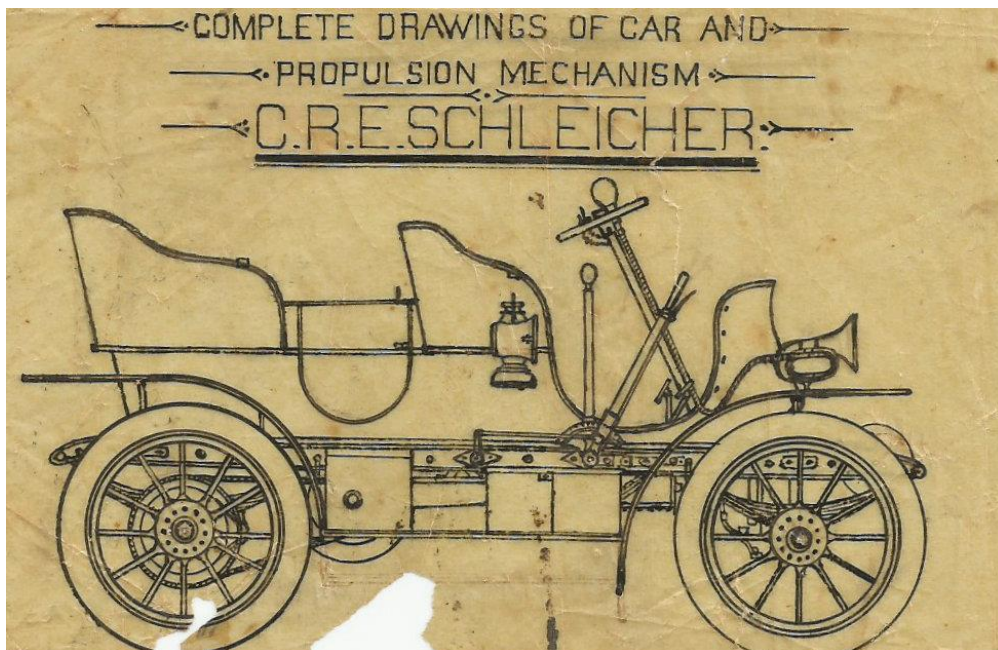
4. Richard Garth (born 27.8.1926 in Townsville, died 5.8.1983 in Brisbane aged 56), who married Dorothy Ellwood (born 27.7.1922, died 22.12.1997) on 31.12.1949 in the Albert Street Brisbane Methodist Church.



Edgar and Ethel's sons, Jack, Keith and Garth, at their mother's funeral, 1982.



Below is a drawing done by Edgar which Jack kept all his life, as it was one that he admired greatly and inspired him to also be a 'drawer'.



The child born out of wedlock on 10.5.1886 to a lady named Mary Thorley, which was fathered by Carl and given up for adoption was named John William Redding.

In 1912 John (known as Jack) married Ruby May Eldridge (1888-1938) and they had the following children:

John William Redding (Jnr) (1913-1997)

George Richard Redding (1915-1968)

Joseph Alfred Redding (1919-2017)

Beatrice May Redding (1924-2020)

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