

Schwerkolt Cottage Open House Sunday 28 July, 12pm-4pm



SCHWERKOLT Cottage is one of only a very small number of nineteenth-century stone cottages in metropolitan Melbourne that still stands on its original site.

As part of Melbourne Open House, come along for a special opportunity to explore inside our stone settler cottage and learn more about its construction and history. Tour the Cottage with a guide and walk around the barn, smithy, smokehouse, cellar and orcharding shed.

Take a visit inside the Local History Room with Whitehorse Historical Society and warm up with a Devonshire tea.

The Needlework Tapestry Guild of Victoria will be inside the Museum giving demonstrations. See stunning examples of furniture and wood craft on display by the Melbourne Guild of Fine Woodworking.

Kids can see the Pepperwood Farm doll house inside the Museum and get inspired to create their own fairy house or furniture at craft activity stations.

The Open House is free. Bookings are essential for Cottage tours, which will take place at 12:30pm, 1:30pm and 2:30pm.

Email arts@whitehorse.vic.gov.au to book your place.

**NEXT
MEETING:**

Saturday, 1 June 1.00pm General Meeting

Bill Ellemor: "The Wandinong Story"



FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Dear Members,

THERE are various interesting things to report on and the first item is concerning Joyce Suto's bequest to the Society. The Committee approved the use of the \$2,000 from Joyce's estate to purchase a professional Art Gallery hanging system for the Museum. The track that runs around the top of three walls was installed in May. The Committee is planning to update the large streetscape photos of local suburbs that have hung in the Museum for some time.

The Association of Eastern Historical Societies is holding a Conference on 29 June, 9am–5pm, at the Lilydale Lakeside Conference Centre. The Theme is "The Vale of Local History – Into the Future". If you would like to attend please contact Kathy or me for booking details.

Kerriane Stone and Marguerite Brown (Whitehorse Artspace), are coordinating with our Society for a display of teapots from the Whitehorse Arts Collection in our Visitor Centre. The exhibition is from Saturday

29 June to 11 August. This will also feature when the Complex is open for the Melbourne Open House on Sunday 28 July, when we will provide Devonshire Tea. The Needlework Tapestry Guild and the Melbourne Guild of Fine Woodworking will be showcasing their work and skills on the Open House Day.

Next year is the 60th Anniversary of our Society and we have been in discussion with Marguerite Brown at the Artspace to hold an exhibition of our Wedding Dress in the Artspace. In preparation we have a working group compiling a list and photographs of all our wedding dresses and wedding related clothing and accessories. Details are to be finalised.

On the subject of Anniversaries, we are finalising the revised and updated Ted's book for reprinting, to be ready for the launch at our AGM in August.

Vicki Jones-Evans



(LEFT): The house Roger De Stoop built in Blackburn (see article on page 7).

CONTENTS

President's Report	2	A Textile Tale	7
April Meeting Report	3	Two Birds of a Feather (Continued)	8
Two Birds of a Feather	4	Is This Where You Live?	9
From <i>The Reporter</i> , 1936	5	Diary Dates	9

Six Degrees of Separation

(BELOW): Our speaker, Robert Winther.

THEY say we are all only separated by six people – sometimes it's less than that, as I found recently. 'Finding' speakers for our general meetings can be sometimes challenging. Professional speakers charge big fees to speak to groups: way out of our budget! I try to keep a list of 'interesting' local speakers, but for many reasons my ideas don't always work out.

Our April speaker was proving a difficult slot to fill. This meeting, with its proximity to Anzac Day, was proving a challenge. Our community has much to honour at this time of the year and Whitehorse Historical Society always try to do this.

I had a haircut booked. Hairdressers have long been the informal 'village pump' for women – a place to share community questions and concerns. That day, I mentioned to the hairdresser's assistant (who, incidentally, has a professional qualification in local history as well as her part time job) that I was having trouble finding a suitable speaker.

"My granddad could be suitable," she said, and I was put in contact with an exceptional person who gave us a great talk, in concert with his granddaughter, Tia.

Robert Winther, a long-serving Veteran Liaison Officer with Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital and Austin Health, informed and entertained us beautifully for an hour with his stories of his special work with veterans and their families over many, many years.

Back to the Six Degrees of Separation. Last week we had dinner with old friends, both of whom are musicians; one a bagpiper, his wife an accordion player and accomplished quilter. This time of year always involves discussion of Anzac 'gigs.' Her grandfather was a New Zealand Gallipoli veteran. Both of them know Robert Winther – the husband as a bagpiper at various ceremonies, and his wife as creator of a couple of magnificent quilts now proudly hanging at Heidelberg Repatriation Hospital. True community spirit, and certainly supporting the idea of Six Degrees of Separation!

Margaret Graham



TWO BIRDS OF A FEATHER!

A fleeting reference while researching material relating to the Tessellated Tile Company brought to light another forgotten accomplished woman of Whitehorse. Two, in fact!

ELLEN Margery O'Neill was born 23 April 1930 at Belgrave, Victoria. She married Peter McCulloch in 1951 and spent most of her married life living in Bulleen Avenue, Mitcham. It is unclear when she developed her interest in birds, but a burgeoning interest in ornithology developed. With her family, many holidays were spent in national parks and reserves, birdwatching.

Ellen became a volunteer at the Melbourne Museum, working in the Ornithology Department for Allan McEvery for thirteen years. At some point, Ellen became acquainted with Tess Kloot, also a keen amateur ornithologist and a fellow volunteer at the museum.

Tatiana (Tess) Bulatova was born to Russian parents who had left Russia after the 1917 Revolution. Unable to pursue their careers in Australia, they took up poultry farming in Preston. After marriage to Bernard Solomon Kloot, Tess and her family continued to live in Preston until the early 1970s, when they moved to Shannon Street, Box Hill.

Like Ellen, Tess began volunteering at the museum. She continued this twice a week for six years before taking on voluntary work at the Herbarium.

Having identified within her own garden 65 species of birds common to suburban areas and surrounds, Ellen needed an outlet for the knowledge and interest she had amassed. She and Tess were encouraged by Tess's husband, to collaborate in writing a book that would showcase their knowledge and make it accessible to others interested in the birdlife of the area.

The book took two years to complete and included sketches done by Melbourne artist, Rex Davies. The final result, *Some Garden Birds of South Australia* was published in 1970. In a review written by Ellen and Tess's "employer" Allan McEvery, the book was described as "a guide to identification of those birds commonly seen in the main cities from Sydney to Adelaide". He went on to comment that the inclusion of poems about a few species was an "innovation". While noting that serious ornithologists might object to this "feminine touch", McEvery felt that it made a "light contrast" to the "purely informative prose". He went on to describe the authors as "amateur ornithologists and busy housewives who were to be congratulated on producing a bird guide of such a standard that they should be encouraged to produce more.

An overview of both women's accomplishments makes for inspiring reading.

Continued on page 8



ABOVE ND796: "Article in *Nunawading News*, 8 September 1970 on Ellen McCulloch of Mitcham who with Tess Kloot has written a book: *Some garden birds of South Eastern Australia*. Sketches by Melbourne artist Rex Davies".

BOX HILL COURT



THURSDAY, MAY 28, 19:36.

Before Messrs. W. H. C. Ellingworth chairman), C. Weir, A. Edgoose and I. Sneddon, Js.P.

RAILWAY OFFENCES.

For travelling without a ticket between Tunstall and Mont Albert on 14th March, Colin Collins was fined 10/- with 7/6 costs.

For smoking in a non-smoking compartment between Box Hill and Blackburn on 19th March, Joseph Collins was fined 5/- with 7/6 costs.

STOLEN BICYCLES.

William Joseph Millane, 18, timber worker, of 33 Harrow street, Box Hill, was presented on two charges of stealing bicycles, the property of Arthur Ronald Rodrick, of Ashted road, Box Hill, and Ronald Lindsay, of Acacia street, Box Hill. Evidence was led by Const. Bateman, of Malvern, and corroborated by Const. McMennemin, also of Malvern. that accused, who pleaded guilty in court, had admitted the offences. Testimony as to the previous good character of Millane was given by Father Clack.

In convicting the accused, the chairman said that if it had not been for Father Clack's statement, the Bench would have dealt more severely with the case. Millane was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment on each charge. The sentence was suspended on condition that Millane would submit to the guidance of Father Clack, and he was released on a bond of £10 in each case to be of good behaviour for two years. Costs were fixed at £1/15/9, and an amount of £2 paid to Millane by a second-hand dealer for one of the bicycles, was ordered to be repaid.

FIRE CHIEF DENIES RUMOUR.

At the meeting of the Blackburn and Mitcham Shire Council on 18th May, Cr. Halliday said that it had been reported that the Box Hill Fire Brigade had been seriously delayed in reaching a fire in that city. It was stated, he said, that understaffing and difficulty in starting an engine had been the main causes for that delay. Cr. Halliday's motion that the Metropolitan Fire Brigades' Board be written to asking if the staffing could be improved, and inquiring as to the truth of the report about the engine, was carried. Monday night a reply was received from the Chief Officer emphatically denying that there had been any delay, and giving the times of the brigade's receipt of alarm and arrival at the scene of the fire. Enclosed also were copies of letters from the householders concerned and independent witnesses complimenting the brigade on their work. The Fire Chief said a searching inquiry had been made, and it had been proved that the information supplied was not in accordance with the facts. Cr. Halliday stated it had been reported that a lady had rung earlier. He was not satisfied that the ratepayers were getting the protection they ought to, and replies had not been given to the questions asked by the council. He moved, and it was carried, that the writer be thanked for his letter; that he be informed that there had been no desire to cast any reflection on the firemen, and that the council desired particulars regarding the staffing of the station and the suitability of the equipment.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

I have been thinking over a talk I had the other day with a woman of forty-three (says Janet Wise). She is still pretty. She has three children, the youngest being twelve.

We were discussing husbands - not complaining about them! My friend has had twenty very happy years of marriage and she attributes it to the fact that she has put her husband's interests before her children's.

"I determined that children should not tie me down," she said. "I adored the babies, but I reckoned that, in the long run, my husband's companionship and confidence were most important. They continue after children have found other interests, don't they?"

"Pampering the children would have meant giving up many of the things I shared with him. So I didn't pamper them. People called it selfish. I called it teaching them unselfishness and self-reliance.

"When I tell them I am going out with their father they never complain. They enjoy the little treats they have, in compensation. I tell them to have what they like for tea, or perhaps, to invite their friends. Really, I believe they have the greatest fun when we're or away, and they appreciate our company far more when we are there. Anyway, they seem happy enough."

And I know what my friend says is true. I've seen her children for myself, and happier youngsters would be hard to find. Moreover, they rejoice in a young and companionable mother.

It makes you wonder if the average woman sacrifices too much for her children, does it not?

a textile tale

Roger de Stoop was born in Flanders, Belgium in 1912 and died in Australia on 18th April 1999. The de Stoop textile factory was severely affected by the German occupation, and when Roger received an offer from Australian Dick Best to begin a partnership in similar venture in Australia, he accepted.

Roger de Stoop was interviewed by Keith Rooney c1980.

Mr Roger de Stoop, where did the name Camille come from?

Well, Camille was my grandfather's name. He founded the linen weaving industry in Courtrai, in Belgium, in about 1886, I think, and he started with a weaving shed and then went on to a cotton spinning factory, built in 1906. Before that my family used to farm out the weaving to cottage weavers, which was the fashion in the early nineteenth century.

When did you decide to come to Australia?

Well that is very simple. During the war, 1940-45, Belgium was under German occupation, and one of our factories, the spinning factory, was closed, and the weaving factory could only operate on a very reduced time. We tried to keep as many people employed as possible (otherwise they would be deported as forced labourers), so when we would need only one weaver we would put two or three on the job to keep them with us.

So after the war we felt that the political scene wasn't very easy in Europe, and we felt, like many other people, that expanding overseas would give us an assurance of continuity in business. We started travelling around the world, North America, South America . . . until one day we met a fellow called Mr Dick Best, from North Blackburn. He walked into the offices in Belgium, talking about the war experiences and the wish to establish a factory somewhere, and then said "why don't you come to Australia?", adding that if we did that he would put capital into such a venture. I must say that we had always had an interest, because our Company had been trading with Australia since about 1900, and we had had lots of visitors to see us in Belgium. In my memory as a child I can remember lots of Australians coming to visit us, so we were very keen to come here.

We came in about 1948, to find a suitable piece of land to build a factory. Manager of the A.N.Z. Bank, Mr Roger Darvall, informed Mr Best that the bank was going to foreclose on the British Fur-dressing Company. The land would be up for sale and it would be an ideal site to start a factory quickly. You must remember that in 1949 any building was a problem because of a shortage of building material, labour – shortage of absolutely everything. The land was valued at sixteen pounds an acre, (the building I cannot remember), and the Bank said they would be happy to take twenty thousand pounds for it. With a bit of negotiating we got it down to nineteen thousand pounds and that was the start of it.

I had been in charge of the Australian market in Belgium, so I decided to take charge of the new Australian venture. So we decided to do two things. To export part of our weaving looms from our existing Company at Courtrai to Australia, and also, because of the shortage of skilled labour, to take with us a number of highly qualified textile people and to house them because we had the land to put up the houses.

The families came on an Italian ship called the *Sebastian Caboto*, the looms were unloaded in mid-October and, believe it or not, on the first of January, that is two and a half months later, we were weaving the first yardage of damask ticking which had ever been woven in Australia.

That property you had in Blackburn North, the homestead appears one of the oldest in the area?

Far from it, not at all. When I arrived here, my friend Mr Best took me there and I said I wanted to get acquainted with the property, and I want to go round the boundaries. He said "round the boundaries? That is not possible". I suggested

that we try, and he warned me that first of all we be careful about snakes. Coming from Belgium I had never seen snakes, high grass everywhere, so we started going round the boundary . . . we did not succeed! Couldn't get to the creek: impossible. Near the creek was marsh and subject to flooding, and I have seen the creek two or three hundred feet wide. I saw the Eastern part of the property, beautiful old trees, and I said that I would have to build a house for me

and my family (I had five children: the eldest one was ten, the youngest was just born – all born in Belgium, the youngest in 1950). I came here in 1950; the family joined me in 1952.

So I said that I am going to build a house here, and they said "Here? You're mad, why so far away!" But I liked to live near the factory; as it had been reported in the Press and the trade it was the old-style European factory. In the 1880s my grandfather built himself a house and a factory at the back of it and I wanted to do the same thing. So against the advice of everybody I decided to build a house there. My friends said I should build a house in Toorak, or South Yarra, but I would have nothing of it. Live in the country and get to know the country, so that is what I did. We had to clear the land, and we started building the house in 1953 and moved in in 1954. So that house is not old.

It was built according to classical Victorian architecture, I would say. It is timber and painted dark, and what gives the impression of being old, I think, is the roof, the dormers in the roof. But I would not have the heavy tiles, which were the only things on the market at the time. We investigated trying to get

"Damask" is the term which means that a certain fabric is woven on what is called a jacquard loom, a loom that weaves a pattern into the fabric. The technique uses punched cards to guide the pattern. That is the word "damask"; "Ticking" is the general word that describes any fabric which is used to cover mattresses. You had to weave specially to give good strength; it was especially difficult to weave pillow cases.

second-hand slate; that was very expensive and no guaranteed evenness of colour; so I said that as we could get blue slate in Belgium – and I wanted slate – we imported it. The slate gives the building that traditional Victorian outlook.

What is very interesting is that having looked at the Survey plans of the area I thought that there was a street abutting the East boundary of the property, and that would be good because we would have access from the East as well as from the West from Middleborough Road. I was not sure if it did, from the plan, so we got in the car and drove down Koonung Road (which was not a road at all, just a mass of potholes), and I think we might have discovered something that said Henry Street there, just a track, till we got to a house which was lived in by Mr Adams, which is about half way from Koonung Road to what was the entrance to my property. There was a wire fence and cows grazing, so we stopped and had a look, and an old fellow came out of the homestead, and we had a chat and asked where does the road end. He said that the road goes on, but he fenced it off to raise his cows, so we had a good look and the road abutted on to my property, except for the fact that the next thing we found was that the sub-divider who sub-divided the land back in the nineteenth century, had put a foot-reserve at the end of Henry Street.

A foot-reserve is where sub-dividers who do not get on with the owners of the property next door would have the street going one foot short of the property. So each time I went on to my property from Henry Street I was technically trespassing when I went across that foot of land. I consulted solicitors, and they found that it would be very difficult to have it removed from the survey plans. They said that the only thing was to use it, and as everyone has forgotten about it, just use it and ignore it for fifteen years and claim Adverse Possession. We never did have to do that because somehow that foot-reserve seemed to disappear from the maps so now our property is now legally abutting on to Henry Street and has since become Middlefield Drive.

As you know, in 1956 we had the Olympic Games in Melbourne and the Olympic teams of various countries were led by various well-known representative people. Among the official visitors, we found that the Prince and Princess of Luxemburg, were coming to Australia. She is the daughter of King Leopold of Belgium. She was known in Belgium as Princess Josephine Charlotte and I with me the book which they signed *Princess Josephine Charlotte of Luxemburg, 30th November 1956*.

When we learnt they were coming I got in touch with the Consul and the Minister and told them we had a group of Belgian people here, the biggest group in Melbourne, and that I thought it would be appropriate if the Belgian Princess would come and visit them; and that I have created a factory here and that they could come and see what we have done. That was organised and they came and visited our home, saw the factory and what we had done and visited my house. Around my house I had planted pig-face on the banks, a blaze of beautiful colour. The Princess was very interested in them; she wanted some to take so I tried to organise something for her. I got in touch with the Box Hill gardens curator and he organised with the Quarantine people for her to take some home with her to Luxemburg; after that I had an official letter from the palace to say that we now had Australian pig-face in the Palace of Luxemburg.

After that we felt that we were too dependent for comfort on the supplies of yarn, so we felt the necessity to have a cotton spinning mill. That we established with the help of the Victorian Government in Wonthaggi – they wanted some industry to be decentralised in Wonthaggi, because the coal industry was dying there. We opened that factory in about 1958; then we had to organise our own dyeing and sanforising – which prevents fabrics from stretching – and that we did in conjunction with the firm of Gipps-Burge & Co. So having done all that we became what they call vertically integrated, meaning that we did not become dependent on anybody else; we imported our raw cotton and we did it right through to the finished product. Having done that we became, I think, a very interesting company for takeover.

A very big English company called S. Dessan Smith were looking for a company of average size that would produce textiles capable of producing the basic fabric for their specialised product “Elastoplast”. This is an elastic cotton fabric that uses no rubber or anything elastomeric, as they call it, to produce elasticity; it is done only by the twisting and re-twisting and over-twisting of the cotton yarn. It is a secret process and they wanted a factory that would have everything from spinning to the finished product. They looked around and found that we were not too big and not too small. They inquired and the price offered was very attractive, and in 1963 we sold out to Smith & Nephew. We sold out the Wonthaggi factory and the Blackburn factory, but not the industrial land and not the residential land. When I sold, I had to remain with them for two years as a Director, and that was the end of my connection with the company. I think it was still called Camille de Stoop for a while after that.



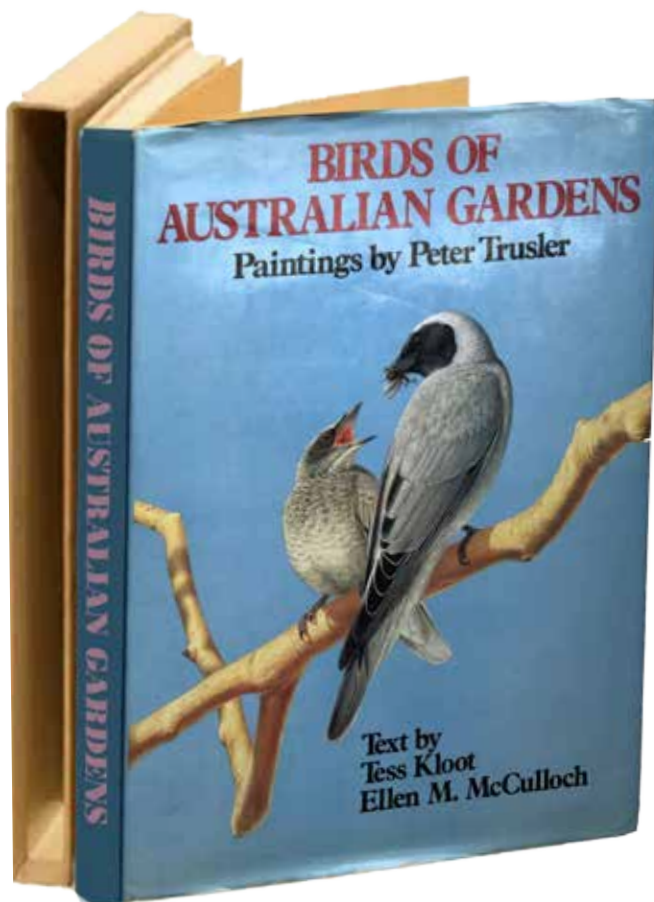
(ABOVE): Mr. Roger de Stoop; (BELOW) Roger, Prince and Princess of Luxemburg inspecting machinery.



TWO BIRDS OF A FEATHER!

Continued from page 4

Ellen was a long-term member, Honorary Secretary (1975-1982) and Public Relations Officer of the Bird Observer's Club of Australia (BOCA). She and Tess authored a further book together, *Birds of Australian Gardens*, which included paintings by Peter Trusler. Ellen continued to write and lectured regularly, running tours for the CAE for more than ten years. She was an inaugural member of the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union Field Investigations Committee and was instrumental in the establishment of the "Land for Wildlife" project. She became a non-government



advisor on the Australian-Japan project for migratory birds" protection and was a member of the RMIT experimental ethics committees. In addition, she was a BOCA delegate to the Department of Conservation, Forests and Lands; organised bird and butterfly surveys and was a member of the advisory committee of the Australian Bird Environment Foundation.

In 1978, she was instrumental in the presentation of the "Birds in Victoria from 1770-1978" exhibition held at Ripponlea.

She was awarded Life membership of the BOCA in 1985. In 1987 her book *Your Garden Birds* was published, and in 1990 she was awarded the Australian Natural History Medallion. In 1991, she was recognised for her achievements in the field of Ornithology by the award of an OAM. In 2000, her book *Birds in Your Garden* was published. As if this were not enough, she had also been a volunteer at the Mitcham Opportunity Shop and served on the Community Aid Abroad committees.

Ellen died on 13 November 2005.

Tess was also a prolific and energetic contributor to many organisations. She was an active member of the three bird organisations centred in Melbourne: RAOU, BOCA and VORG. She was archivist for the RAOU in the 1970s and a library volunteer for BOCA, as well as a member of the latter's publication committee.

Tess contributed to bird surveys and organised the VORG 1988-1991 survey on the birds of Box Hill. She worked for the Australian Conservation Foundation "after the children went to school". She also wrote prolifically, authoring and co-authoring several books. *The Birds of Box Hill* was published by the VORG in 2000. In 2005, she received the BOCA Distinguished Service Award.

Perhaps her greatest single achievement was to collect first-hand information on the lives of all ornithologists connected with Australian birds. She contributed these biographies to the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, noting that her concentration on ornithologists was because "you can't spread yourself too thin"! In 2003, the State Library of Victoria accepted this collection of work. It is stored as the "Tess Kloot Collection".

Tess Kloot died, one day short of her 93rd birthday, on 10 November 2016. She was interred in the Jewish Memorial Cemetery at Springvale Botanical Cemetery.

Giselda Bannister

Author's note:

Any gaps in this account are due to lack of available information. WHS will always welcome any additional material to add to our archive of information on the people and places of Whitehorse.

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2024 WORKING BEES

Please make a diary note and join us on the day. Working Bees commence at 9.30am and finish around 12 noon with morning tea.

Saturday 20 July
Saturday 7 September
Saturday 2 November

Please come and help even if you can only offer an hour of your time.

STATISTICS

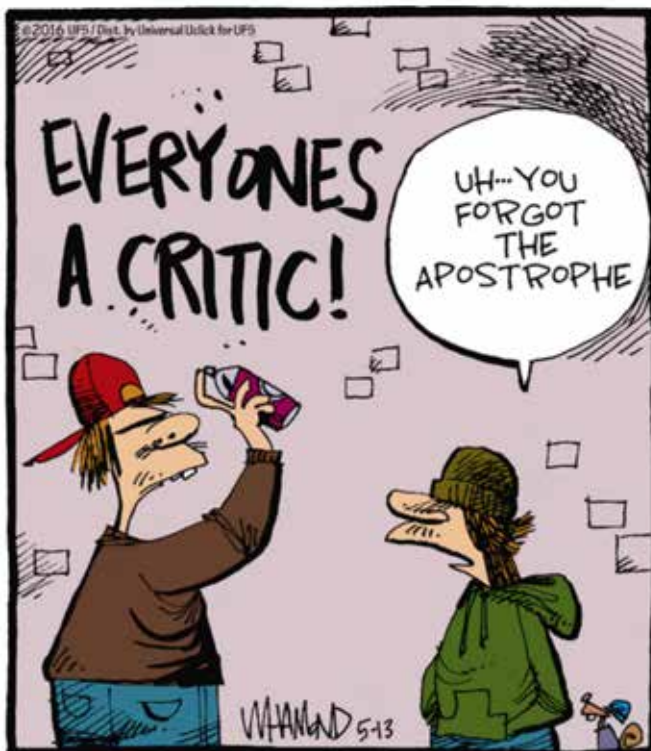
Photographs catalogued	-	4556
Artefacts catalogued	-	5449
Documents catalogued	-	8410
Museum visitors Mar–Apr 2024	-	474

DIARY DATES

Meetings are held at the Schwerkolt Cottage and Museum Complex

Saturday, 1 June
1.00pm General Meeting

Bill Ellemor:
“The Wandinong Story”



Is this where you live?



Gladys Zerbe (centre) on her 96th birthday.

Blackburn, Ashburn Place and the streets of Elder, Elm, Fir, Larch, Linden, Maple and Musk (renamed Myrtle in 1932 by the Council), are all attributed to the orchardists Ferdinand and Gladys Zerbe.

Ferdinand Ernst Zerbe (c1889–1966) was the son of August and Bertha. Where he or his parents were born is still unknown. A number of families came to Doncaster from Prussia and The Zerbe surname appears in Berlin records.

He married Josina Annie Gladys (née Jackson) in 1911 at the age of 22 years. Fred, as he was known, was a member of an old Doncaster family. By 1914 they had commenced an orchard that extended from Blackburn State School, near Surrey Road, and stretched along the north side of Whitehorse Road to Goodwin Street. Ferdinand died there, in his home, on 26 July 1966.

In her memoirs Mrs Zerbe recalled that she was born in Fitzroy and moved to East Burwood with her family when she was an infant. Then, in 1893, the family made another move to Blackburn, where at the age of six years she started school at Blackburn State School on Whitehorse Road – then a rough bullock track.

The couple had two sons – Noel, who died in 1982, and Cliff, who became a Gippsland farmer.

During the many years she lived in Whitehorse Road, Blackburn, Gladys took a keen interest in community affairs and was a foundation member of many groups, including the Box Hill Horticultural Society, the Box Hill Hospital Auxiliary, the Victorian Society for Crippled Children and Adults and the Blackburn and Mitcham Shire Benevolent Society.

She died aged 97 years at Inala Village, Blackburn South in 1984.

WHS Committee Contacts

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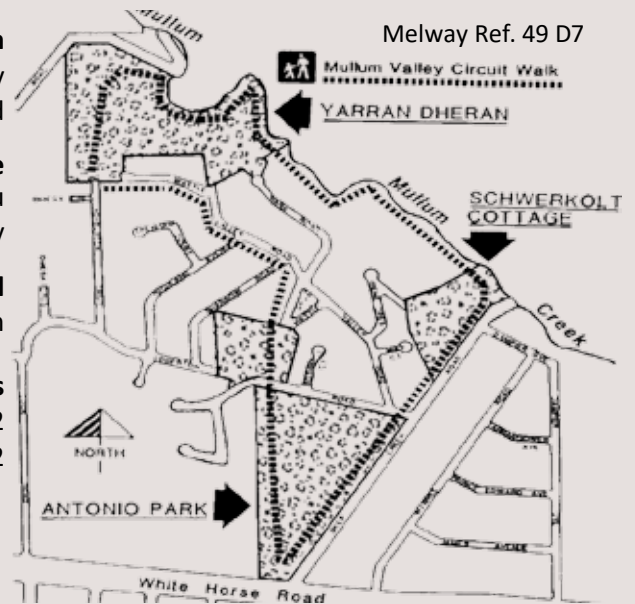
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Copy Deadline for next WHS Newsletter: Wednesday, 3 July 2024



The Whitehorse Historical Society Inc.

Mission Statement & Acknowledgement of Country

“The purpose of the Society is to foster historical interest and knowledge. To collect, document, research, preserve and exhibit items that show how people have lived and worked in the City of Whitehorse area.”

“Whitehorse Historical Society acknowledges the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Kulin Nation as the Traditional Owners of the land. We pay our respects to their Elders past, present and emerging. Wurundjeri connection to this land dates back more than 40,000 years, and evidence of this connection still exists today.”



**WHITEHORSE
CITY COUNCIL**

REMEMBER

Whitehorse Historical Society

Local History Collection

Open 10am to 3pm Wednesdays.

Visitors welcome.

Ring 9873 4946 for an appointment at other times.

Box Hill Cemetery Records & Nunawading Gazette for 1964-1974

available on microfiche for research.

*The Whitehorse
Historical Society, Inc.
acknowledges the
support of the
Whitehorse City Council.*



THE WHITEHORSE HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER IS PRINTED THROUGH THE COURTESY OF MICHAEL SUKKAR MP, FEDERAL MEMBER FOR DEAKIN

Sender: Whitehorse Historical Society Inc. & Schwerkolt Cottage and Museum Complex

Deep Creek Road, Mitcham, VIC 3132

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AFFIX
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