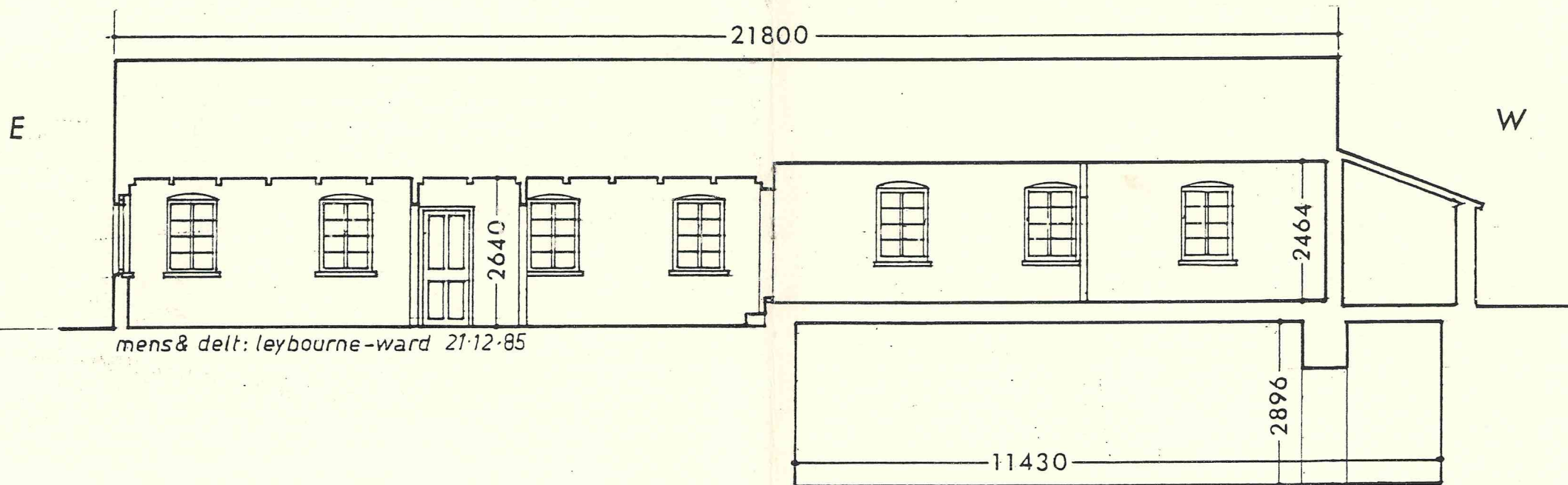


# Rieschieck House



*The Barossa Valley Archives and Historical Trust Inc.  
P.O. Box 51, Tanunda, 5352, South Australia.*

\$1.50

## Tanunda



*Emil Rieschieck and family ca 1884.*



*Emilie Rieschieck in front of the Rieschieck House, Goat Square, Tanunda in the early 1900s.*

### *Rieschieck House, Tanunda*

One of the oldest surviving houses in Tanunda situated in Goat Square, Tanunda's original market place, at the intersection of John and Maria streets was the home of three generations of the Rieschieck family. In 1971 members of the family generously donated this historic building to the Barossa Valley Archives and Historical Trust Inc.

In 1849 Johann Gottlob Rieschieck, a master shoemaker of Peterswalde near Reichenbach in Silesia, migrated to South Australia: with him were his wife Christiane Auguste (nee Irrgang) and two daughters Christiane Elisabeth and Anna Louise.

It seems that the family moved directly to Tanunda, then in its infancy, and joined the Langmeil Lutheran congregation ministered by Pastor August Kavel. Two years later Pastor Kavel, then aged 53 and a widower, married Beate Irrgang the 26 year old younger sister of Mrs Rieschieck. Apparently she migrated with her sister and brother-in-law.

Another six children were added to the Rieschieck family at Tanunda; Julius Emil, born 1850; Tabea Louise, born 1852, died 1855; Paul Richard, born 1854; Johann Paul, born 1857; Ferdinand August, born 1858; Amalia Bertha, born and died 1860. According to East German custom all the males of this family were known by their second forename.

The land on which the Rieschieck house stands is portion of Section 39 of the Hundred of Moorooroo. This section was granted to Charles Flaxman in 1842: it adjoined land which Flaxman took up for George Fife Angas. Flaxman had the greater part of Section 39 surveyed into one acre blocks which he began selling in 1848. Early in 1849 Heinrich Daniel Muller, a farmer of Tanunda, bought eleven of these allotments including lot 36 for £55 (\$110).



Later, Lot 36 was transferred to Carl Gottlob Maywald, a carpenter of Tanunda who, on 22 January 1852, transferred the eastern half of this Lot to Johann Gottlob Rieschieck of Tanunda for £15 (\$30).

There are no recorded details of when the house was built nor who built it. It is, however, clear that its design was copied from similar houses built in eastern Germany at that time.

The Rieschieck house was built in two sections; the first being the eastern end consisting of two main rooms each of which had a fireplace, between these rooms a hall, and as well, two small lean-to rooms and a small cellar.

The newer section which must have been built no later than 1860 consisted of one very large room above an equally large cellar plus another lean-to in which the stairway to the cellar is situated. On the end of the house another lean-to with no access to the house was known as the Weizenkammer (wheatstore): under this section a long narrow cellar was constructed from which there is access to the main cellar. A feature of this newer section is three sets of double doors. The cellar was used for wine making and wine storage.

In 1862 Gottlob Rieschieck was described as a shoemaker and winegrower; at that time he bought additional land from Maywald. He paid £100 (\$200) for three and a half acres.

Gottlob Rieschieck was a prominent member of the Langmeil Lutheran Church holding the position of Elder and, as well, from 1858, Treasurer. Following the death of Pastor Kavel on 12 February 1860 a rift developed in the Langmeil congregation, one party wishing to have Pastor Johann Christian Auricht, Kavel's pupil, as his successor, the other party, led by Elder Rieschieck, wanted Pastor W. Staudenmayer of Light's Pass, who had previously disagreed with some of Kavel's practices. Finally the Langmeil congregation dissociated itself from the Staudenmayer party on 26 December 1860: this group, which was made up of 54 families, about half of the congregation,

then organised itself into the St. Johns congregation and held services in the large room of the Rieschieck house.

Later, they used a wheatstore and, in 1868, built their own church which is still in use.

Gottlob Rieschieck was born on 11 May 1815 and died on 26 April 1865 not quite 50 years of age; he was buried in the Langmeil cemetery having rejoined that congregation previously.

His sons Emil and Richard both became Lutheran school teachers. Emil taught at Robertstown and Richard at Gruenberg from 1875 to 1887 and also at Nuriootpa: later, both lived in Adelaide. Emil married Marie Auguste Langer: they had four sons and four daughters. Richard's wife was Ida Selma Schach: they had one son and in later years lived in Cardwell Street, Adelaide.

August learnt the blacksmith trade and had his own business in Tanunda where Hages now are from 1882 until 1904: the following year he moved to Balwyn near Melbourne and worked an orchard and finally retired to Doncaster. He married Ernestine Henrietta Finger, a daughter of Henry Finger, an early settler at Doncaster. Their family consisted of four sons and five daughters; one son was killed in action during World War I.

Gottlob's daughters Christiane Elisabeth, born 1842, married Johann Heinrich Roll (Roell) a farmer who was at Yorketown in 1875, and Anna Louise, born 1845, married Johannes Basedow, the well known Tanunda builder whose residence and workshop were situated where the Tanunda T-Mart is now on the corner of Basedow Road. Heinrich and Christiane who later settled in Victoria had ten children; she died in 1895. Johannes and Anna's son F. Wilhelm Basedow was the Pastor of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church Wakefield Street, Adelaide from 1906 to 1937; he had two or three sisters: their mother died at the age of 41 and is buried near her parents.

The third son of the Rieschieck family, Paul, lived with

his widowed mother after his marriage in 1882 at Bethany to Marie Emilie Kube, the eldest daughter of Christoph Kube, a farmer and wheelwright of Bethany. Paul and Emilie's first child was a son named Friedrich known as Fritz or Fred. While Emilie was pregnant with their second child, Paul who was a gravedigger, buried a person who had died of typhoid fever; he too was infected and died on 17 April 1892 aged 35. Before dying he chose names for the unborn child which was born on 11 May 1892; a daughter named Dorothea Louise known as Lieschen or Lizzie. The following year Auguste Rieschieck nee Irrgang died, on 18 August 1893 aged 74 having been a widow for 22 years.

Without the aid of social security, Emilie raised her two children as far as possible; she supported herself keeping a cow, a pig and poultry as well as growing fruit and vegetables. She was also supported by her brothers and other relatives including her late husband's Aunt Beate who, after Pastor Kavel's death, married the chemist Staudenmayer of Hahndorf who was a brother of the Pastor.

Emilie remained living in the house until her death in 1942 having been a widow for 50½ years. She left the house to her daughter who had married Carl Grocke, a retired farmer of Tanunda. Following her death in 1966, having no family, she left the house to her only brother who, as a young man, worked for Ernst Schrapel, implement maker and coachbuilder of Tanunda. Later he joined his uncle in Victoria, married Bertha Finger and worked his father-in-law's orchard at Doncaster and later owning an orchard at Blackburn. He had a family of three sons and four daughters. After his death his family donated the house to the Barossa Valley Archives and Historical Trust.

Don Ross

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*This booklet was prepared by the Barossa Valley Archives and Historical Trust Inc. especially for the Open Day held at the Rieschieck House, Goat Square, Tanunda on Sunday 5 January 1986 as part of the 150 Jubilee celebrations of the State of South Australia.*



*Barossa Survey*

Goat Square, Tanunda (Ziegen Markt)

This is a very distinctive village square with houses located around it in such a manner as to create a considerable amount of open space for holding a market.

The space is also well protected by formal groves of trees.

Two of the properties adjoining the square have been acquired by the Barossa Valley Archives and Historical Trust. We have measured and drawn one of these, the Rieschiek House. This was built upon land originally owned by Charles Flaxman. In 1852 and 1858 he sold part of his holding to Johann Gottlob Rieschiek.

Rieschiek was born on 15 May 1815 at Peterswalde, Reichenbach, Silesia. He arrived in South Australia in 1849 and practised as a shoemaker in Tanunda. He died on 26 April 1865. His wife, who was also from Peterswalde, bore him eight children and lived until August 1893. The house was built before 1860, and from September of that year until the end of 1862 it was used as the meeting place for a break-away group from the Langmeil Lutheran Church. It is possible that the large room located at the west end of the house was erected to accommodate this new congregation. A large cellar was built under the room, possibly for storing the church wine.

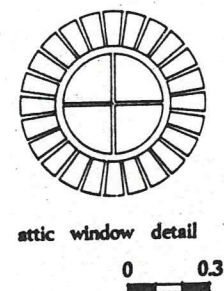
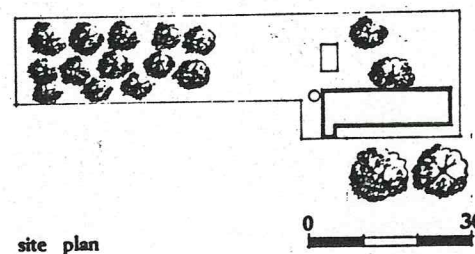
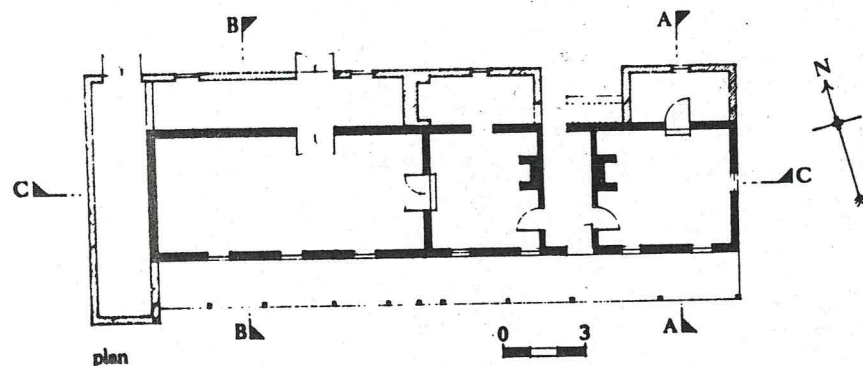
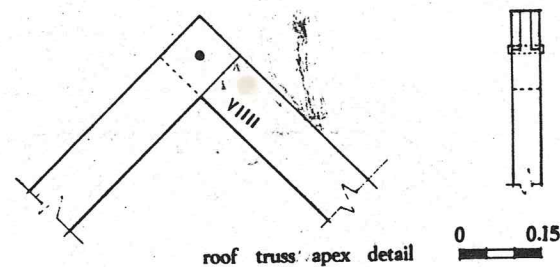
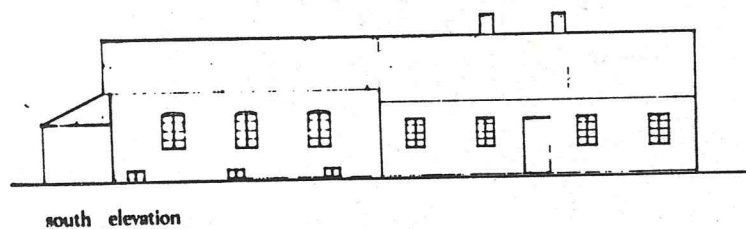
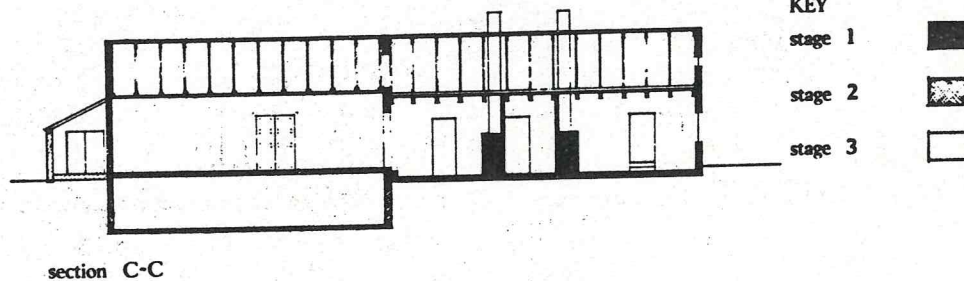
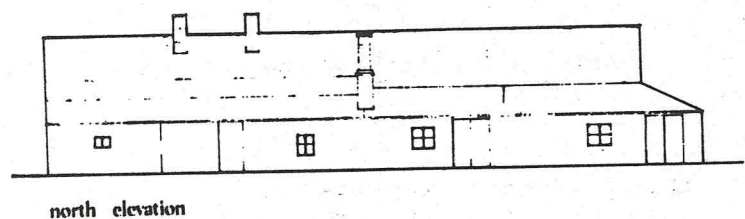
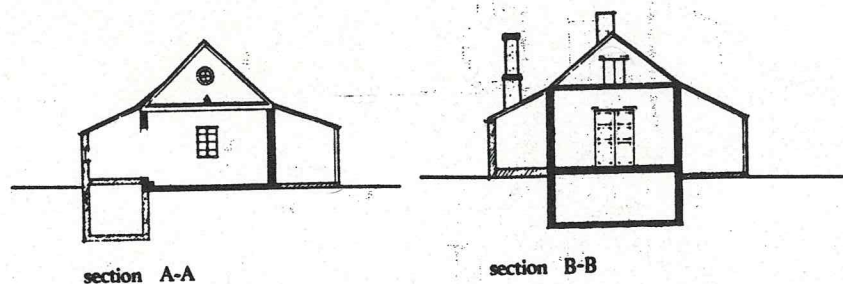
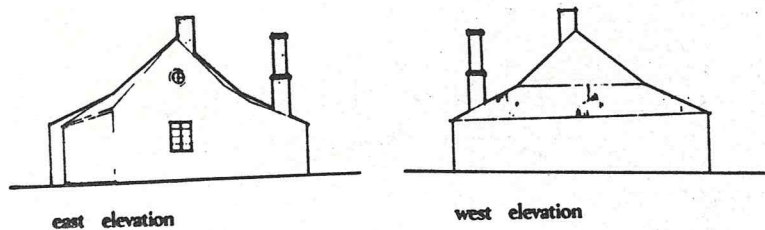
The plans of the house clearly show these developments and indicate that the original house may have had a black kitchen in the hall with back-up flues from the adjoining fireplaces.

In January 1867 some of Rieschiek's land was sold to Carl Gottlob Maywald, who built part of the large property now owned by Mr and Mrs Geyer. This extensive building could have been two separate residences or a shop and residence.

Apart from a very well preserved baking oven in a small entrance hall it does not display any major German characteristics in its plan. However, it has a typically German trussed roof structure with a heavy pugged clay ceiling and a meat smoking chamber in the loft space.

(b) Farmhouses

- 1) Greenock. A small two-roomed cottage with a cellar and outside bakehouse has been discovered on Mr. Brock's property at Greenock. This is a timber framed and panelled house (fachwerk). The panel infill is wattle and daub, now covered on the outside with asbestos cement sheets. Internally, the plaster finishes are carried across the timber studwork which must have been roughened beforehand with an adze.



# Barossa Survey : Tanunda

RIESCHIECK HOUSE  
det. I.G. CLOVER

6629-10086  
Rieschick House  
Tanunda

'Barossa Survey'





FILM 102  
NO 1

REISHIEK HOUSE, GOAT SQUARE

TANUNDA  
30-7-79







FILM 102  
NO 8

REISHIEK HOUSE, GOAT SQUARE

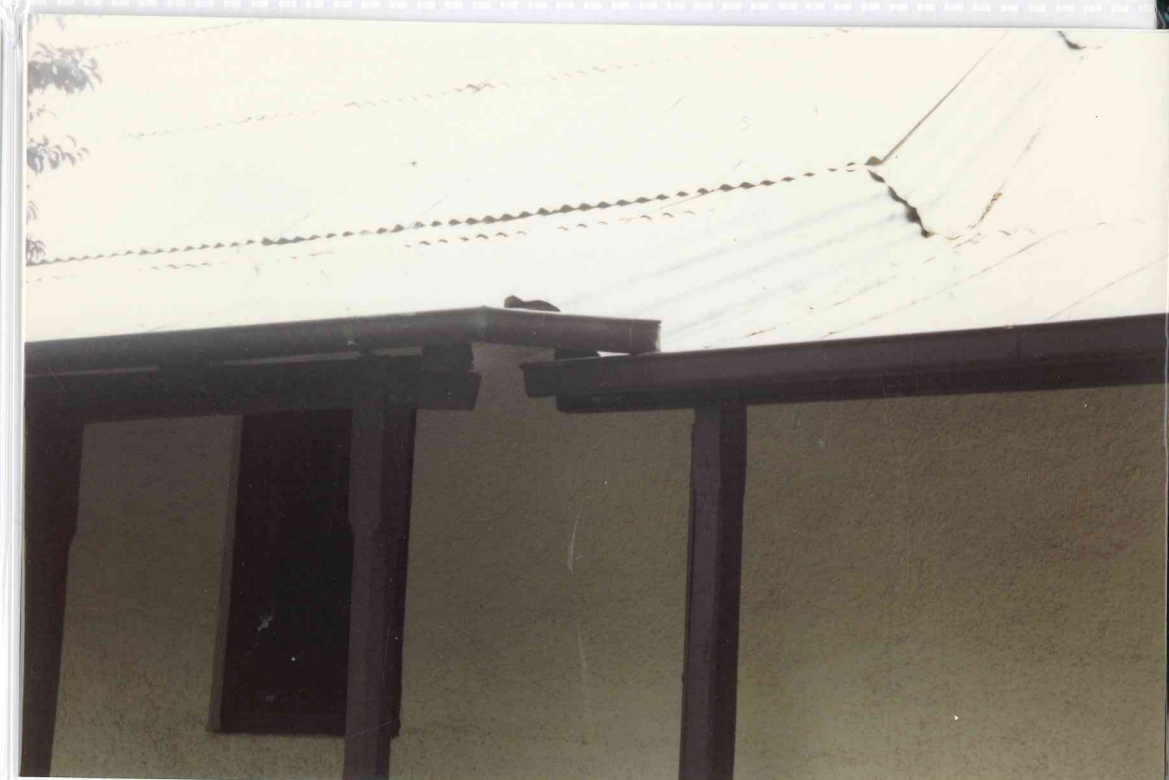
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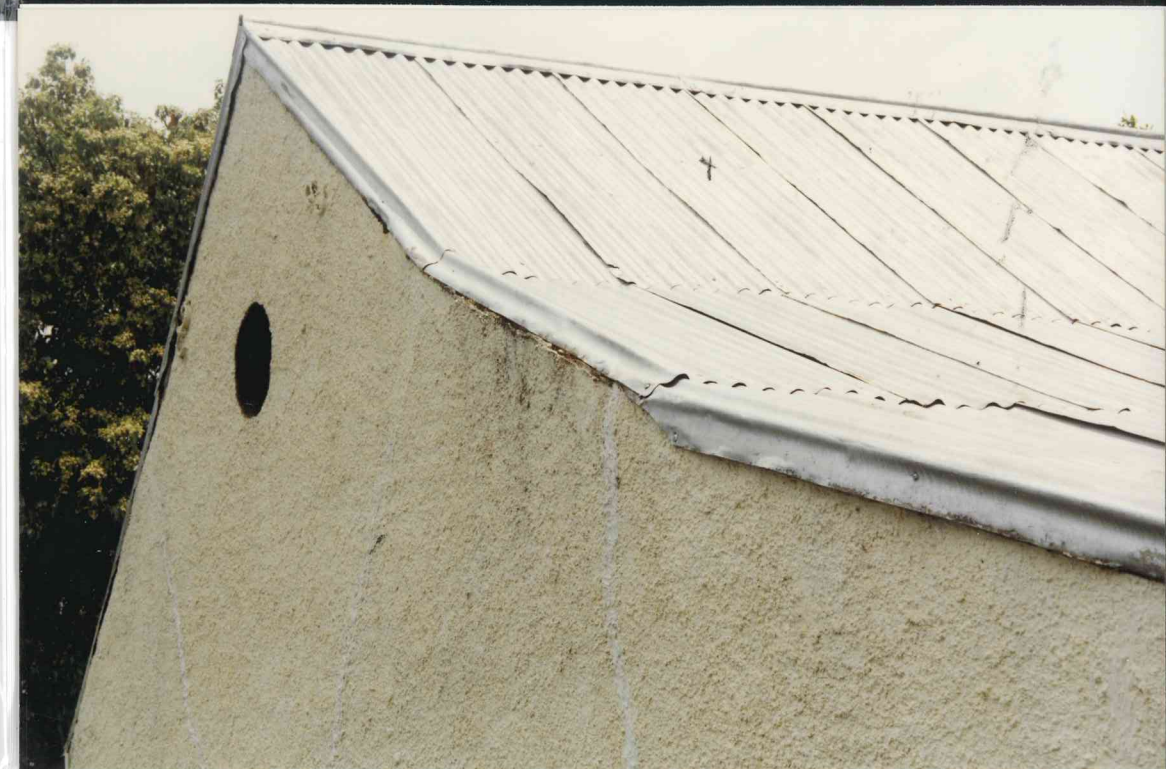




VIRALITY  
TYPE 14  
SHOOTER

VIRALITY  
TYPE 14  
SHOOTER





ALBOX  
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