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# Hahndorf Volume 2

A survey carried out  
for the Australian  
Heritage Commission

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HAHNDORF VOL. 2

A report of a joint research project by the  
School of Architecture, S.A. Institute of  
Technology and the Department of History,  
Adelaide College of the Arts and Education,  
for the Australian Heritage Commission.

Gordon Young  
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"Germans, even if closest relatives  
are in Germany, are subjects of H.M.  
King George and have sworn him loyalty.  
They will firmly stand by their new home,  
which received them so readily and to which  
they owe so much. If they also think of  
close relatives left behind in the other  
country, this cannot be begrudged them".

Australische Zeitung\*  
12/8/1914.

CHAPTER 6 HAHNDORF IN THE 20TH CENTURY: STABILITY,  
PART 1 EXTERNAL INFLUENCES, & CONFLICTS IN LAND  
USE

## 1900 - 1950's

"The construction of the railway to Melbourne has not very much altered the appearance of Hahndorf, though it has brought the town within two miles of the iron horse. Prosperity is apparent, but it is not that brand-new prosperity which always seems to herald a collapse. There is a solidity about it, a solidity which means plenty of meals with an abundance of food, and a sufficiency of good strong lager beer."<sup>1</sup>

By 1893, Hahndorf and its surrounding area had a population of 191 families, a high total which decreased during the following depression years and on into the twentieth century. However, up until the First World War, the area was still mainly populated by German families, both new immigrants and those of German descent, with, on average, 81% of the families listed in the Directories from 1903 to 1918, holding German names.<sup>2</sup>

German traditions continued to flourish, passing on to the younger generation, as did the family businesses and occupations. Wittwers carried on operating the mill; the Storch brothers continued their father's tannery; Haebich's blacksmith's complex was enlarged in 1880 by a son, August, who

plied his trade well into the next century; and Sonnemann's still baked delicious bread, with irresistible aromas tempting children at the Lutheran school and the Academy only a few yards further along Main Street. New businesses were also established along the street: the National Clothing Factory in 1912, Thiele's Grocery in 1901, and the Kaesler Brothers in 1905, first building coaches and then catering to the growing automobile trade. And farming families continued to work the surrounding land: the Paechs at Paechtown, the Nitschkes along Balhannah Road and the Liebelts at Friedrichstadt.

Attitudes towards the Germans at Hahndorf, however, were subtly changing. The Franco-Prussian War in 1870-71, the German annexation of part of New Guinea in 1884, and the Boer War in 1899-1900 particularly, focused attention on the enclaves of Germans amongst the South Australian population. The Germans themselves were aware of their dual loyalty, as was articulated by the editor of the 'Australische Deutsche Zeitung', (Australian German Newspaper), in 1871:

"Anti-German feeling will undoubtedly also communicate itself to the Colony. Should war really break out, which we doubt, our position would be fraught with peril. Our feelings would be with Germany but our oath and our national duty range us against it on the side of England. Though we need not dwell at present, when danger is still far away, upon

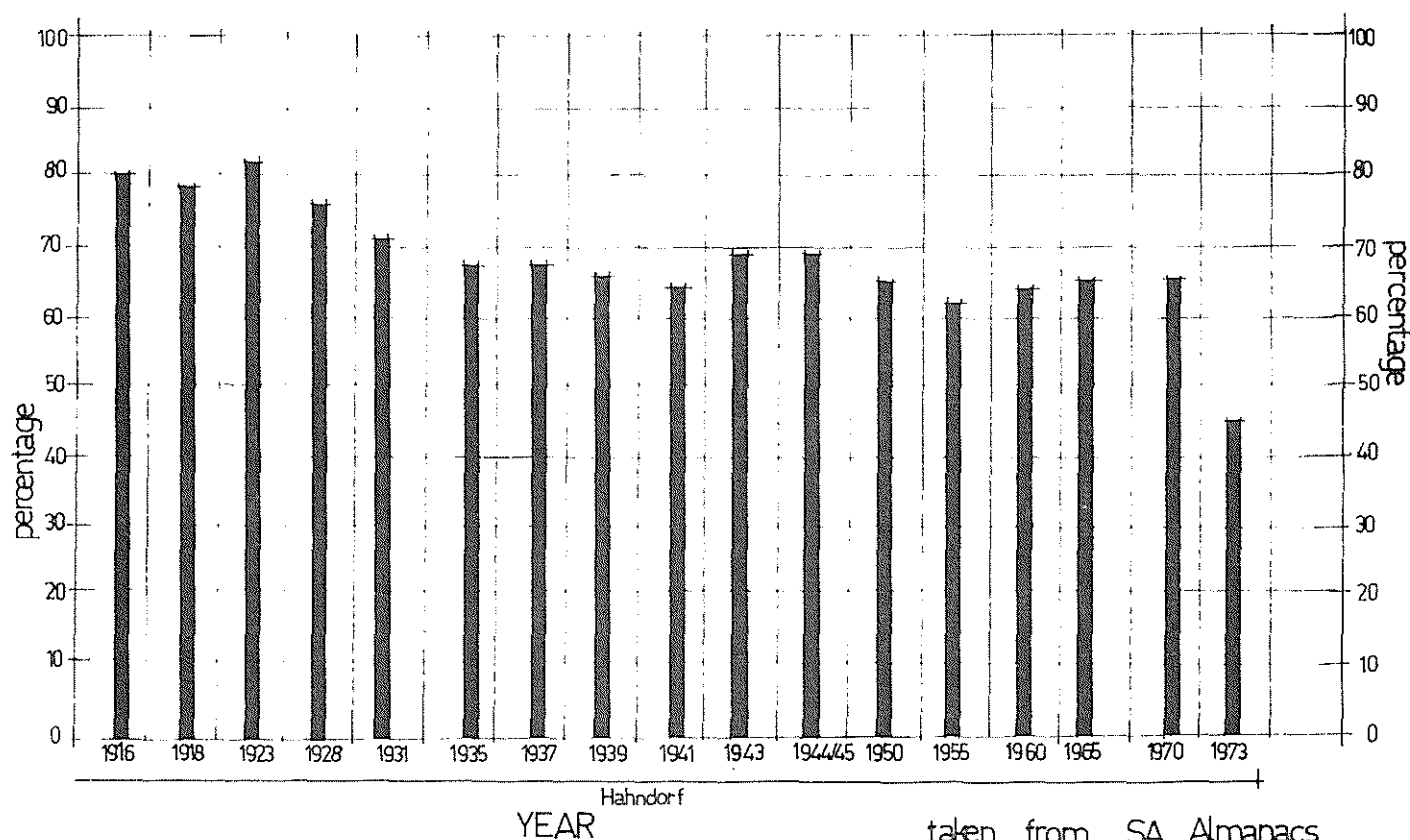
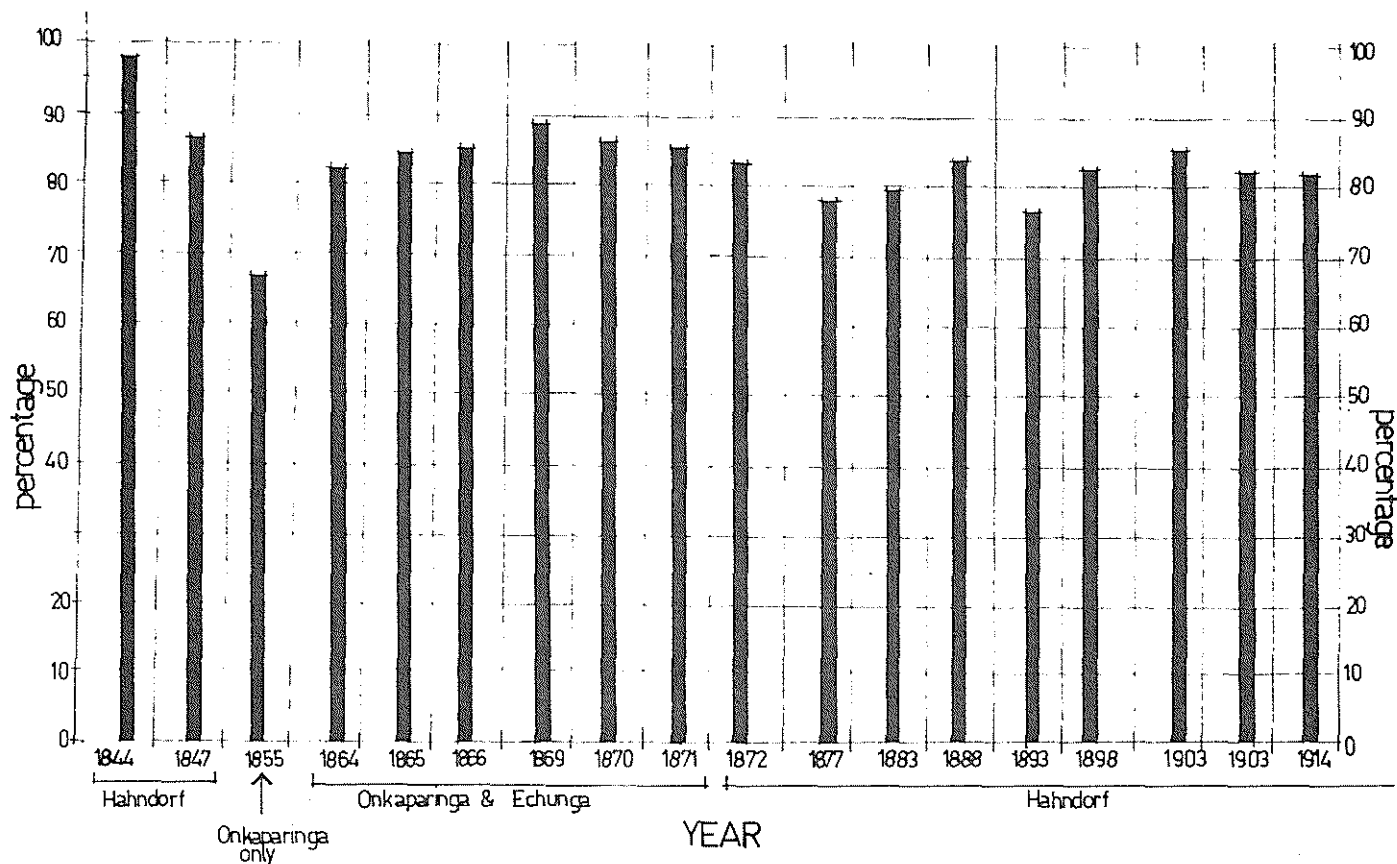
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\* Australische Zeitung (Australian Newspaper)  
12/8/1914 In Borrie, op. cit. p. 208

1 Quiz and the Lantern 16/6/1893

2 See Table on Page 216 "Percentage of Resident Families with German names within the Total Population of Hahndorf".

# PERCENTAGE OF RESIDENT FAMILIES WITH GERMAN NAMES WITHIN THE TOTAL POPULATION OF HAHNDORF



taken from SA Almanacs  
& Directories, 1844-1973, passim

the latter aspect, our attitude upon which our eventual decisions would be based, should be made clear. By such clarification we can also ameliorate English sentiment towards us. We should not tolerate it if the local press calls us 'stubborn Germans' (as has been done by the Melbourne 'Argus' recently) but calmly reject such expressions as injuring those who use them rather than us. We should do our best to counter untrue opinions and reports which work to our detriment."<sup>3</sup>

German feeling was also strongly in favour of Australia's independence from Great Britain, so that the country could develop its own national way of life and own citizenry. Australia, not England or Germany, should be the first and only motherland to all its settlers. In December 1884 and January and February, 1885, a series of editorials in the 'Australische Zeitung' (Australian Paper), discussed the question of Australian independence, particularly as Great Britain's far flung dominance seemed to be threatened in many places throughout the world. On the problems of naturalization, duty and commitment, the German's stand was made clear.

"How the German-Australians should behave towards the attacker, whoever he may be, need scarcely to be asked. They will know how to defend their new home-country unto death ... Should we Germans not strive to regain full

civic rights in place of those which we have given up? We can only do so, if Australia declares itself independent, because in that case we shall become politically that which in our hearts we have been for a long time: Australians."<sup>4</sup>

Yet, despite these pronouncements, the German-Australian position was increasingly seen by others as ambiguous, and dangerously so. Sympathy with the South Africans in the Boer War at the turn of the century, when Germany was siding with the South African Republic, was construed as anti-English and therefore anti-Australian.

Resentment and tension deepened with the events which led up to the First World War, when the two antagonistic imperialist systems of Germany and England fought for supremacy. Among the first casualties were the German Australians in South Australia. For most Germans, the issue of allegiance was finally resolved by the advent of the war, with many of the younger men voluntarily enlisting in the Australian defence forces; however, the suspicions of the English-Australians hardened as the war dragged on, and harassment of many German-Australians occurred in petty and serious forms.

In November, 1914, the Australische Zeitung was banned for three weeks, but then allowed to

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3 Australische Deutsche Zeitung 13/1/1871  
In Borrie op. cit. p. 203

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4 Australische Zeitung January, 1885 In Borrie  
op. cit. p. 205



publish without war news or significant editorial comment.<sup>5</sup> In Hahndorf, the "German Arms" hotel was searched for war weapons (unsuccessfully) and the town was accused of being a hot bed of espionage. The headmaster of the Hahndorf College erected a high fence to separate his students from the Lutherans alongside, who, themselves, finished their lessons early so that they could avoid the Public School students, with their taunts and catch-cries of "Huns".<sup>6</sup>

Many Germans were interned, their books destroyed and their families harassed. Others anglicized their names and their religion. In 1917, all Lutheran schools in South Australia were compelled to close by Act of Parliament. Of the Hahndorf Lutheran School at that time, a pupil recalls:

"It was classed to be a German school but we had the same curriculum as the State school..we only spoke the German language for certain subjects, and we had our religious instruction like any private school now".<sup>7</sup>

The year 1918 also saw the erasure of sixty nine place names of German origin from the map. Hahndorf became Ambleside (after the nearby railway station); other towns, creeks and districts were renamed to commemorate Allied victories, or in belated recognition of the Aboriginal heritage. Some were merely anglicized, with more success than the less official attempts to rename the most popular German foods. Letters to the press

*"MR. VERRAN AND THE GERMANS.*

*Speaking at a recruiting meeting at Wallaroo on Saturday the Hon. J. Verran denounced the Kaiser in strong terms, and said Judas was a decent chap as compared with him. He was opposed to any Germans being employed, no matter if they were naturalized, and he would not naturalize any more. He condemned boxing at the Stadium and horseracing and said he would close all German schools and Lutheran churches."*

*THE ADVERTISER, 10/8/1915.*

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5 Borrie, op. cit. p. 208

6 Fox, A.L. Hahndorf : A Brief Look at the Town and its History p. 5-6

7 Interview with Mrs. Alma Paech, January, 1979.

waxed indignant over alleged German-Australian misdeeds and their propensity for treason, and the intransigence of many politicians and public servants intensified accordingly. Finally the forced resignation of the Attorney-General, Hermann Homburg, born and bred in South Australia, reveals the irrational hysteria that dominated those years.

However this hostility soon all but disappeared after peace was declared. It was quickly seen that very little disloyalty had occurred behind the smokescreen of impassioned rhetoric and this realistic attitude was maintained during the Nazification of Germany in the 1930's and the subsequent world war. Whilst the steady stream of Nazi propaganda influenced the German clubs in the cities, it received little support from the old group settlements such as Hahndorf. Public attention focussed more accurately on the Nazi immigrants, sensibly acknowledging the Australianness of the third and fourth generation German settlements. Indeed, this acknowledgement was formalized by the restoration of the original names to three German settlements in 1935, one of which was Hahndorf.

The Mount Barker Courier was loudly enthusiastic:

"RIGHTING A WRONG  
OLD NAMES RETURN

It is with a sense of keen satisfaction that the Australians, both those of German descent and those whose forebears came to

"Sir,

*I respectfully submit that the time has come with the Education Department should not employ as Teachers persons of German origin or German name.*

*Hitherto we have, after the usual English method of "laissez faire", admitted a good many young people of German name, and we are frequently, and I think justly, blamed by the parents of our English scholars, and especially by those who have been at the Front, on the ground that we are absolutely subsidising the descendants and relatives of our enemies, and, as they firmly believe, people who would willingly assist Germany if it lay in their power.*

*It is true that many people of German names are believed to be loyal, and some of them are children of children of original settlers. Nevertheless, I believe that the proper course for us is to absolutely exclude, as from March 12th, 1917, all those who are either of German origin or of German name.*

*I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your obedient servant,*

*M. M. Maughan,  
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION".*

To:

MINISTER OF  
EDUCATION.

EDUCATION DEPT. 13/3/1917 Letter 728.

this land from other countries, now learn that the national sense of fair play is not, after all dead in our government, and that as Australians they are anxious to respect the sentiments of other Australians and at the same preserve for posterity some of the most interesting historical facts of our country.....Ambleside will once more revert to its original name of Hahndorf, which commemorates for all time the service done to the new and empty colony of South Australia by Captain Hahn and his Lutheran immigrants...."<sup>8</sup>

The paper also reported (on page 1) the public meeting at Hahndorf which expressed the gratitude of the residents for the government's action.<sup>9</sup>

The format of this meeting illustrates the social development of Hahndorf in the inter-war years. The gathering was addressed by the chairman of the German-Australian Centenary Committee, an association that celebrated the foundation and growth of the South Australian colony, but was also entertained by the Adelaide Liedertafel (choir) which "supplied an excellent programme". German cultural traits persisted, particularly as new immigrants moved into the old settlements, and the tiny parcels of farmland only slowly disappeared. But the commercial enterprise and service industries which had also characterised the town from its inception, continued to thrive and expand, interlocking even more firmly

into the state's economy.

The Glen Ellen fruit canning factory prospered during the boom years of the 1920's, as did the building trade. Shueard's grocery store, opened in 1929, Zadow's drapery store (1931) and the Butler Brothers' saw mill (1934) were all part of the steady growth of Hahndorf and maintained the commercial pre-eminence of the main street for both the local and the through population.

The increasing popularity of the motor car also stimulated new businesses and reinforced Hahndorf's prosperity as a way station along the main Eastern highway. The Kaesler Brothers developed the Reliance Motor Engine Works, built stationary petrol engines and pumping plants and invented Australia's first subterranean clover thresher.

Land use outside Hahndorf was also changing: clover, phosphate and trace elements vastly improved the quality of pasture and the carrying capacity of the land for stock. Dairying became a profitable concern in the 1930's, as did the cultivation of clover seed for interstate markets.

The 1930's Depression, while brutal in its impact on pastoral and mining concerns, dependent on healthy overseas markets, and on industrial and unskilled workers, was less devastating to the small primary producers and businesses of Hahndorf. Most residents had their own land and vegetable plots, and a tradition of self-sufficiency. Hahndorf continued to supply and

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8. The Mount Barker Courier 3/10/1935. p.1

9. Ibid 7/11/1935 p.1.

service the domestic market, and quickly recovered lost ground with the advent of the Second World War in 1939. This reliance on intensive farming, orchards and market gardens continued into the 1950's, as economically successful for the cultivators then as it had been for their ancestors over a century ago.

This continuity, this sense of the Hahndorf life-style inherited, adapted and alive, during the first half of this century, is depicted with loving and intimate skill by the great painter, Hans Heyesen. Living in Hahndorf throughout these years, his drawings and paintings convey the rhythm, the character and the Germanness of this village set amongst the glorious Australian landscape. By 1925 he had recorded some of his most famous scenes of Hahndorf, creating "a veritable museum of the little village... The cottages with their carefully cultivated fields, the thatched barns and willowed brooks, the casual streets and byways lightly fenced, the mill and smithy, all garnered in these sketches..."<sup>10</sup> And while Hahndorf acquired wider roads and iron-roofed cottages, mechanical implements and petrol pumps, it retained its unique flavour, coloured by its own religion and festivities, continuing to fascinate the artist and prompting a local historian to declare:

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10. Lionel Lindsay, 1911. In Thiele, C. Heyesen's Early Hahndorf, p.30.

"Captain Hahn's village is growing old with the state; many changes have taken place... The pioneers are all gone - a few who were infants and children 85 to 90 years ago are still living - but the spirit of industry, the will to forge ahead, the courage to tackle new enterprises still lives within the many of the descendants"<sup>11</sup>

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11. Wittwer, T. The History of Hahndorf p. 15

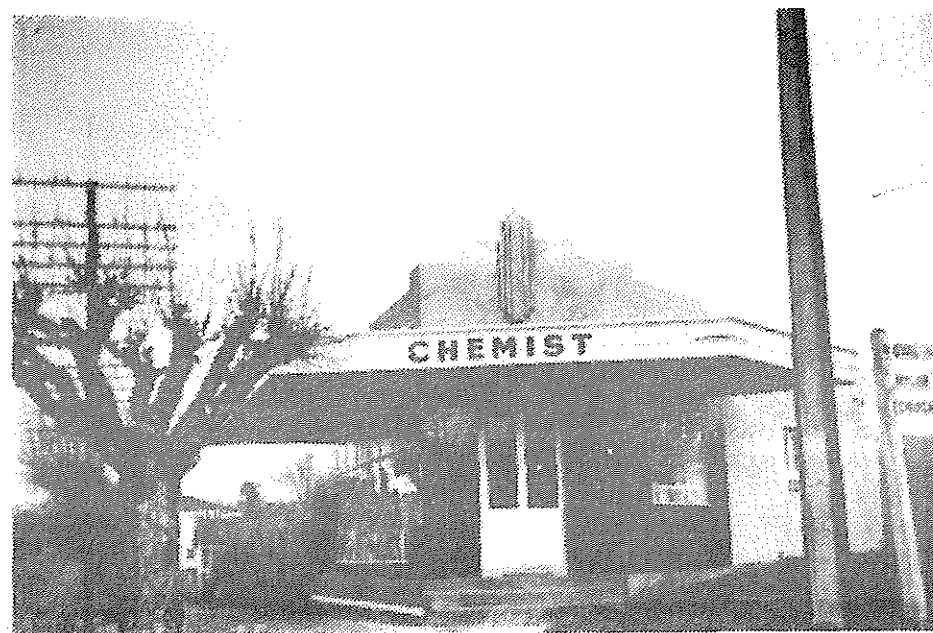


Building of Detmold in 1906. (Now called Hollydene)



Hahndorf in the 1920's. Thiele's shop with a 'face-lift' and an early model car.

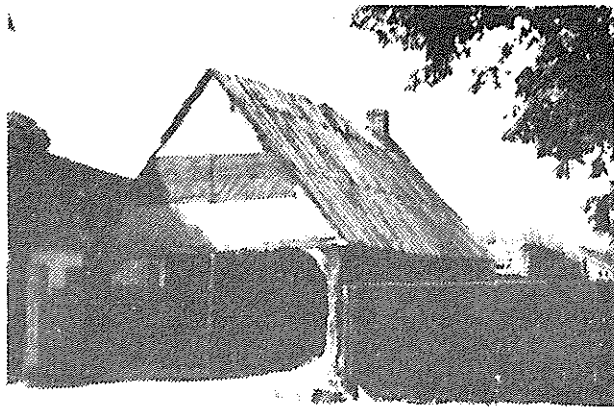




Shop fronts in the Main Street in the 1950's.

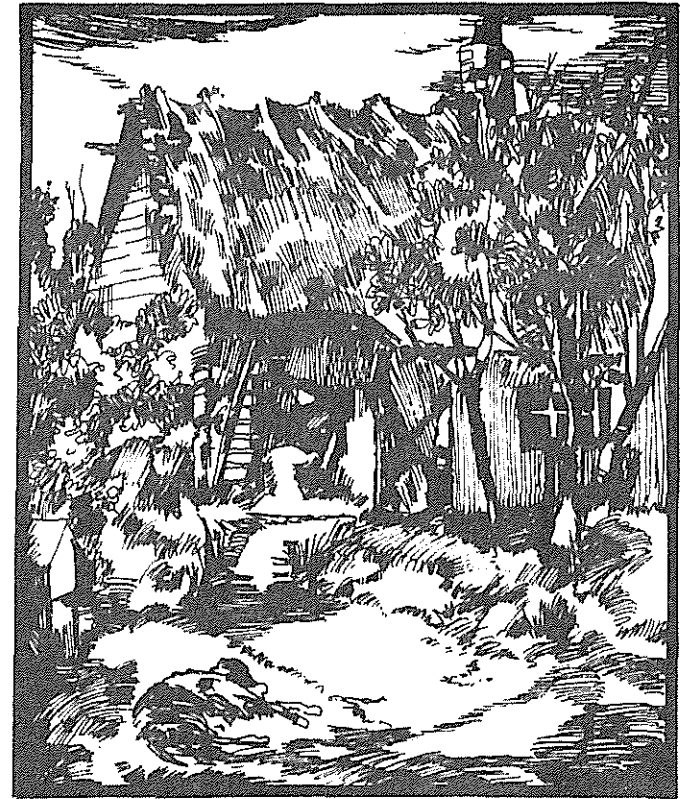


Opening of the Pioneer Memorial Gardens in 1939.



Details of Polish  
Farmhouse 1977

Details of Polish  
Farmhouse 1977



A thatched cottage — A HEYSEN sketch from  
THIELE , HEYSEN'S EARLY HAHNDORF pg 11

## A HAHNDORF COTTAGE IN 1908

CHAPTER 6    HAHNDORF IN THE 20TH CENTURY: STABILITY,  
PART 2    EXTERNAL INFLUENCES, & CONFLICTS IN LAND  
            USE



## 1960's - 1970's

By the 1960's, South Australia's economy was booming, with industrial and commercial development stimulating Adelaide's rate of urbanization. Car ownership became axiomatic for every family, transport trucks trundled along the main roads in increasing numbers, and electric trams were replaced by buses. The state's main highway to the east, which had always been well-used, came to resemble a non-stop peak hour traffic race.

"If you've been to Hahndorf and tried to cross the road on a Sunday you'll find that its just so impossible with cars and trucks that thunder down the road."<sup>12</sup>

The appearance of the hills village of Hahndorf began to alter quite dramatically. New houses were larger, triple fronted and of cream brick with veneers of brightly coloured stone.<sup>13</sup> First and second generation Germans had died and the third and fourth generation descendants exercised less and less influence over the town's character and development. Hahndorf was seen to be an attractive proposition for new businesses and primary industries and land prices rose accordingly. A contemporary newspaper article reported that:

"Hahndorf residents believe that Hahndorf would be an ideal industrial site because of its proximity to Adelaide and other large towns and also the fact that it is directly

on the main highway to Melbourne."<sup>14</sup>

In the late 60's and early 70's, around twenty new tourist-oriented businesses set up shop along the Main Street, comprising, in approximately equal numbers, art and craft retailers, and restaurant/food enterprises.<sup>15</sup> This commercial expansion was due, in part, to the success of the art gallery and museum at the old Academy, which had been rescued, with great difficulty, from council demolition in 1966 by the descendant of an early Hahndorf family, Walter Wotzke. Paradoxically, however, as interest in and exploitation of Hahndorf's German origin and appearance grew, many of the old customs, cottages and characteristics disappeared. Other former industrial buildings were converted to retail and service use : Wittwer's Flour Mill became The Old Mill Restaurant in 1971, precipitating similar ventures, and Haebich's blacksmith shop was converted into the art and craft centre, Storison, in 1973.<sup>16</sup> The very basis of Hahndorf's economy, which had always been a healthy mix of productive and service industries, was rapidly becoming overwhelmingly service oriented. The farmland around the town was also undergoing fundamental changes in use and appearance.

Probably the main reason for the accelerated rate of change was the new South Eastern Freeway which swept

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12. Interview with Hahndorf resident, 1974

13. See Williams, M. The Making of the South Australian Landscape p. 464

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14. The News, 23/6/1962 p.9

15. S.A. Division of Tourism, The Impact of Tourism on Hahndorf (1976) p.38

16. Measured drawings of these buildings are included in Ch.7

an alternate way through the Adelaide Hills to Murray Bridge. Built in sections, it bypassed all the hills towns which had previously been bisected by the old Prince's Highway, and instead of creating ghost towns, as had been feared by many residents, it had the opposite effect. By 1974, when the Hahndorf bypass was opened, not only was heavy through traffic removed from Hahndorf's Main Street, but many people had realized it was a close, accessible living and working place to Adelaide, and had already purchased land there. And more commuters quickly followed suit, forcing the subdivision of agricultural land, and the creation of farmlets, or hobby farms, scattered across the landscape.\*

Beef cattle grazing increased in popularity, while operating a dairy herd lost favour, as the former entailed less trouble and expenditure of time and capital for the new part-time farmer. The acreage of orchards also decreased, for similar reasons. Land values in the Hahndorf district have risen steeply, in the last few years, particularly for gardens and farmlets, with purchasers paying from \$1,500 to \$7,000 per hectare. Genuine local farmers now find that they are often unable to enlarge their properties, as the demand for land to be used as rural dormitory areas or hobby farms generally over-rides their value as primary production units. Livestock production now comprises beef cattle and horses rather than sheep and dairy cattle. But perhaps the oldest, and most profitable, landuse in the Hahndorf district is still very much in evidence : the market gardens, potato plots, piggeries and fowl yards, supplying the ever-reliable Adelaide market.

Thus Hahndorf is experiencing an unprecedented tourist boom and influx of commuter residents and business people; a rapidly changing economy and appearance, with the destruction and alteration of much of its buildings; and a consequent diminution of character. It survives still, as adaptable to changing circumstances as always, but is now dangerously near the limit, the point of accommodation to overwhelming pressures, beyond which Hahndorf will no longer exist as the natural development of that German village founded so proudly in 1839.\*

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\* See plates 1-8 on pp. 231-38

\*\* See map on p. 230

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\* See cartoon, on p. 239



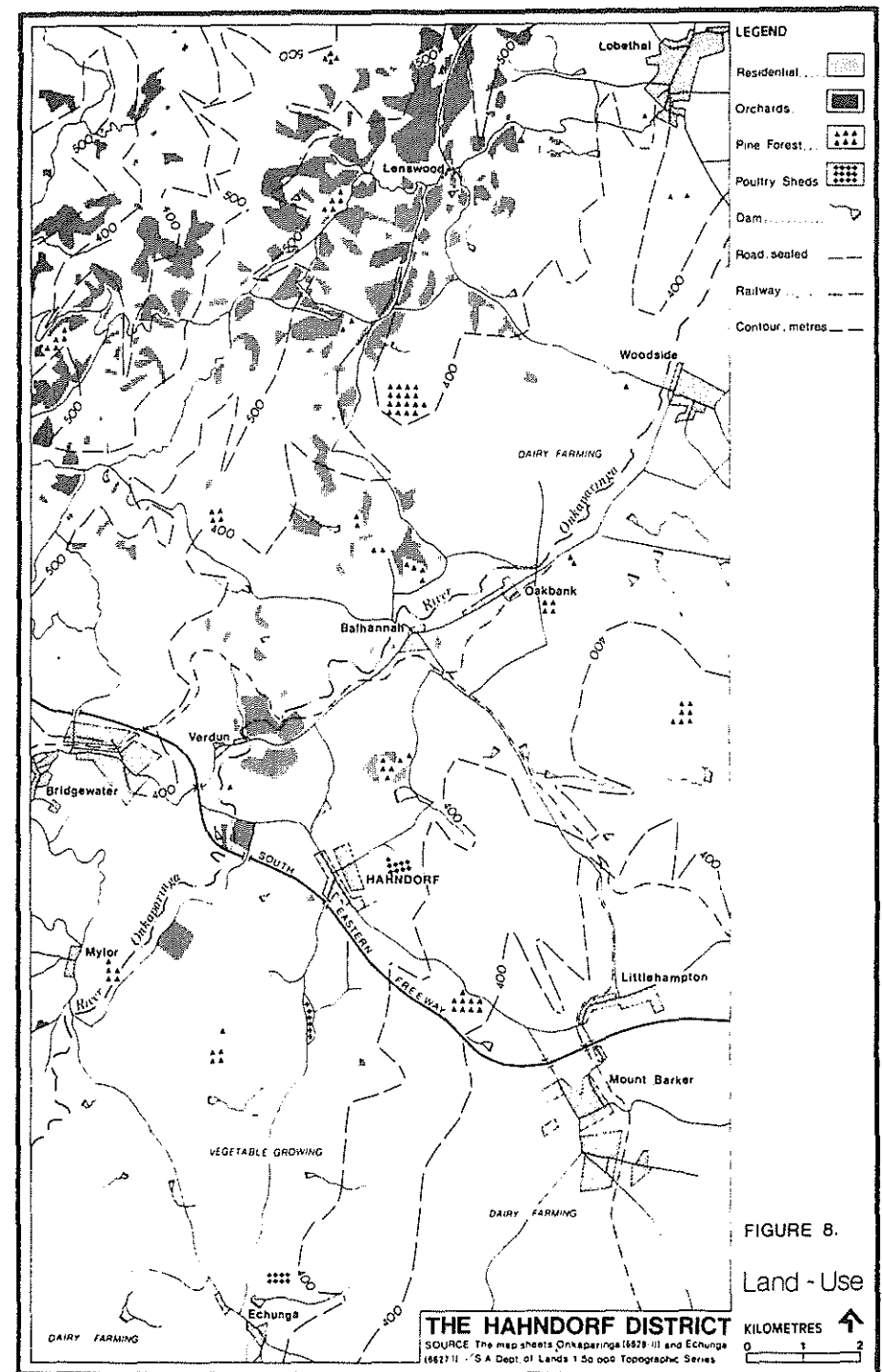




Plate 1 Subdivision of an agricultural holding into  
20 acre farmlets, near Littlehampton in 1974



Plate 2 Sale of an agricultural holding —  
'ideal gentleman's estate' near  
Windmill Hill in 1974



Plate 3 Rural retreats for sale in Hahndorf's  
Main Street in 1974

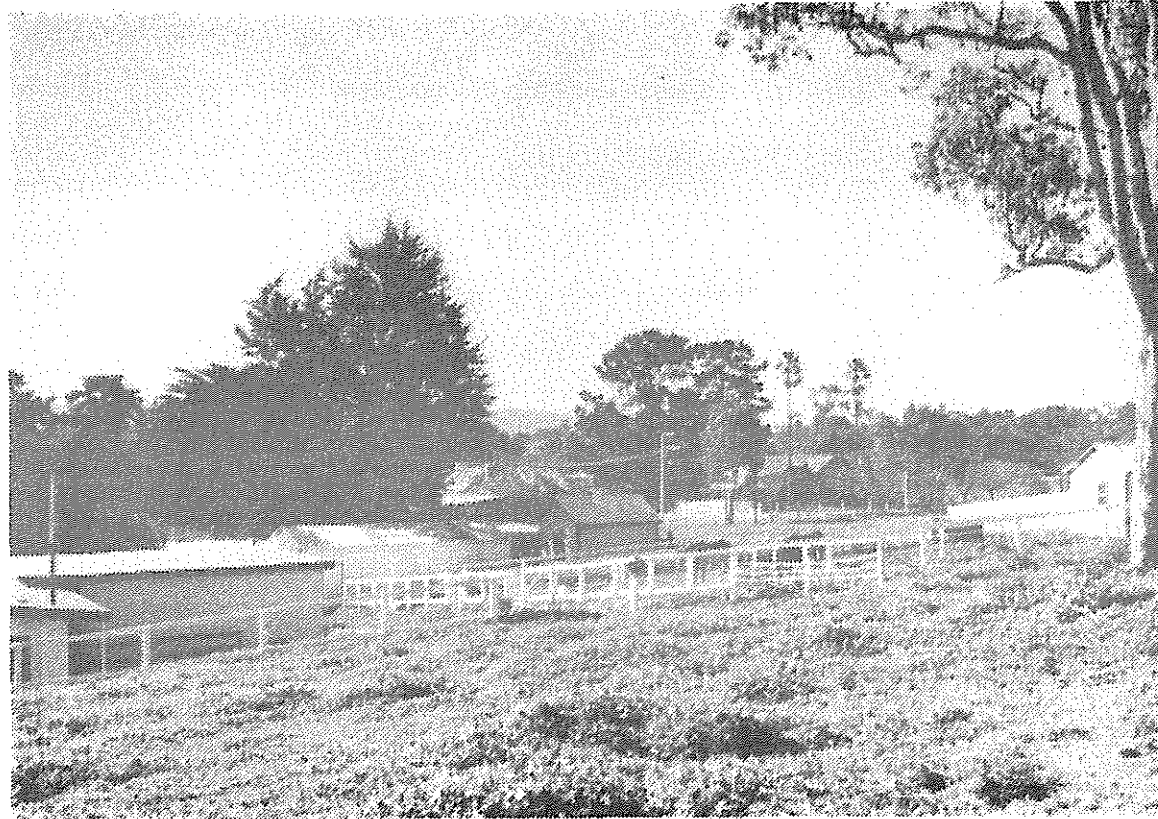


Plate 4 Dairy farm converted to horse stud, on the  
South-eastern outskirts of Hahndorf

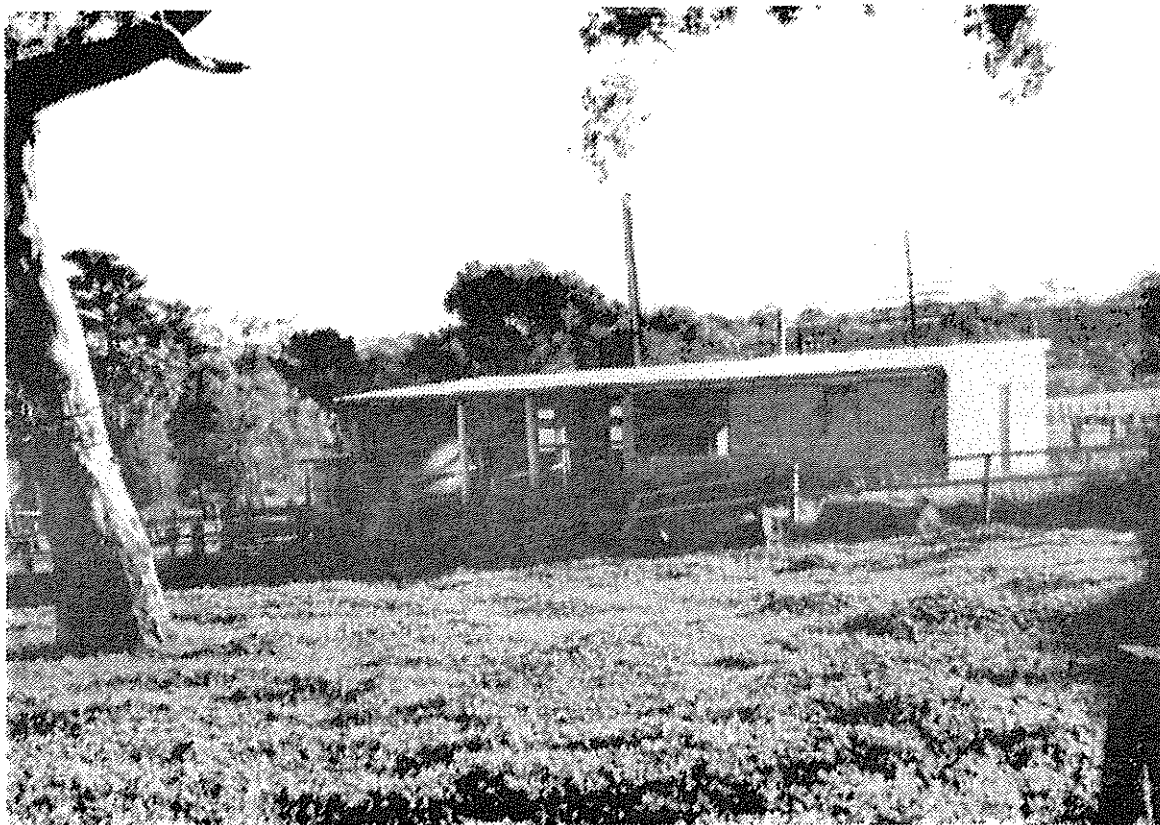


Plate 5 Abandoned dairy shed, part of a hobby  
farm near Nairne





Plate 6 Large farm dam used for stock water and irrigation of strawberries and fodder crops, south-east of Hahndorf



Plate 7 Hahndorf district and Onkaparinga River  
Valley from Windmill Hill, Stirling and  
Mt. Lofty in the background

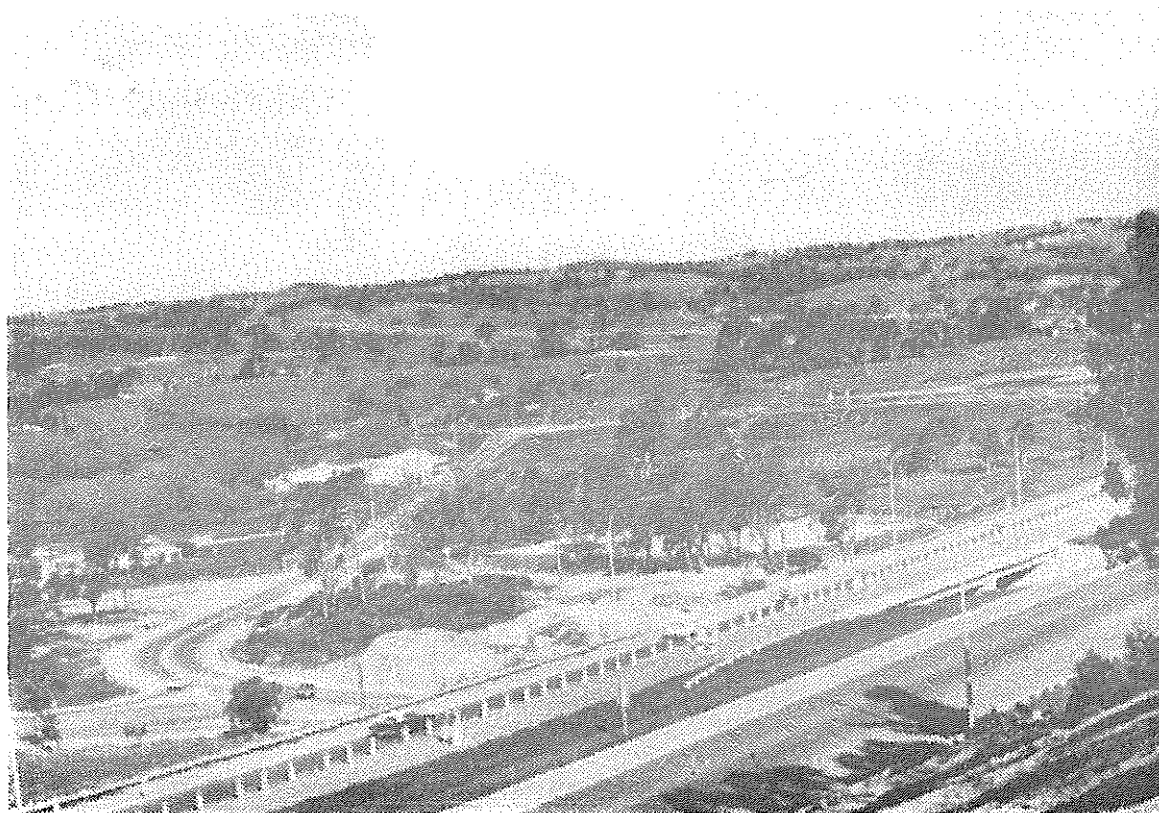
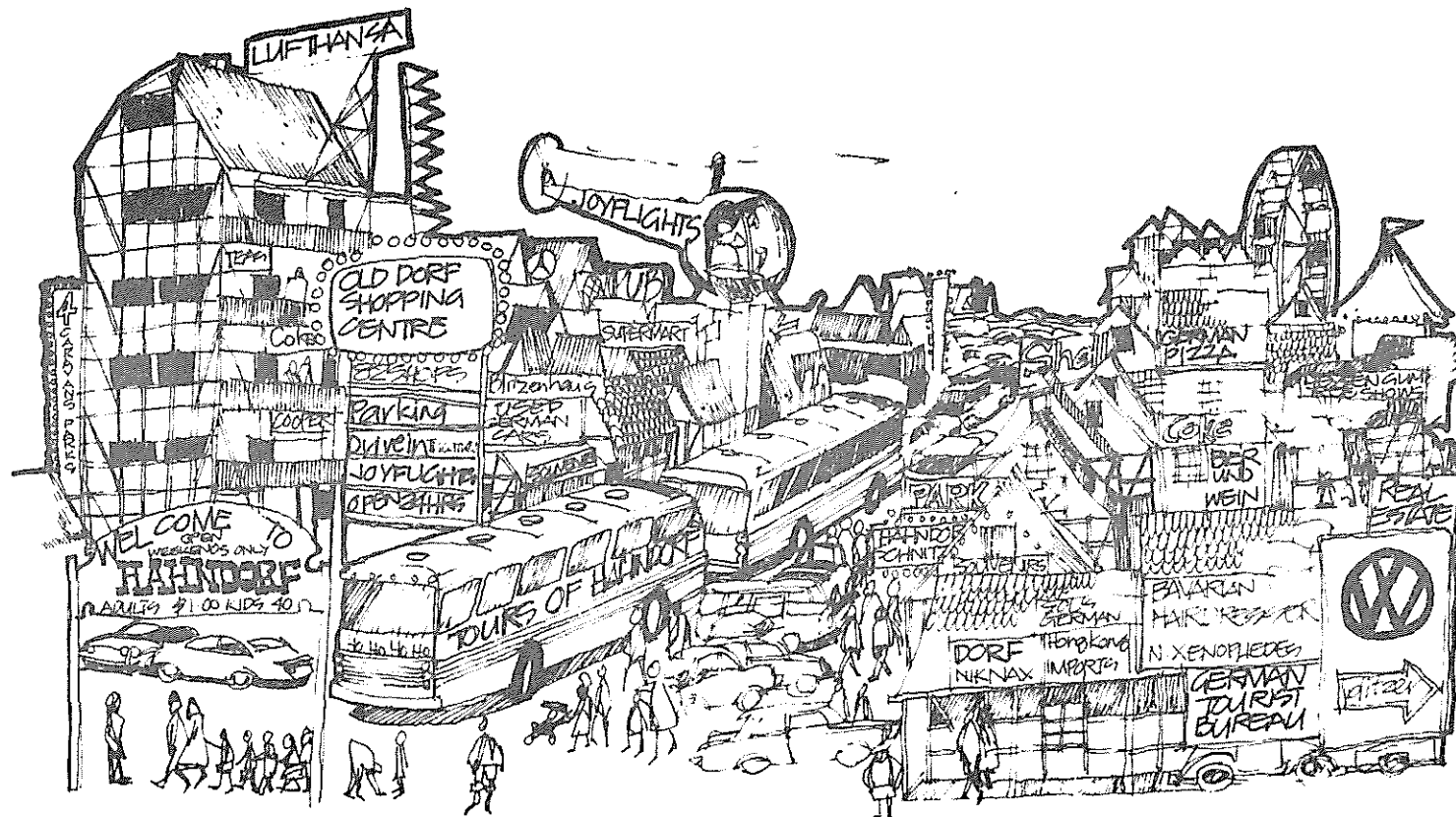


Plate 8 South-Eastern Freeway near Verdun, looking towards the Onkaparinga Valley. Hahndorf is on the hills in the background



Proposed replica of Hahndorf to be erected at ..... (Your suggestion please)  
 for the convenience of Tourists and the welfare of the town  
 drawn by N. Noble

CARTOON FROM MOUNT BARKER 'COURIER' (June 1978)

CHAPTER 6 HAHNDORF IN THE 20TH CENTURY: STABILITY,  
PART 3 EXTERNAL INFLUENCES, & CONFLICTS IN LAND  
USE

## TOWARDS THE 1980's

The increasing amount of leisure activity in the countryside surrounding Hahndorf that took place in the 1960s and 1970s emerged as a consequence of the changing habits and attitudes of urban dwellers, particularly those in the Adelaide Metropolitan Area. There are several well established universal factors which seem to apply in this case, namely, more available free time, particularly within whole family units, population growth, rising levels of real income, extension of car ownership and information about the countryside and the opportunities it offers for enjoyment resulting from formal and informal education programmes and mass media. Some of the more specific factors which seem to be associated with the leisure boom in Hahndorf and its district are the new interest of Australians in cultures other than their own, the influx of migrants from the U.K. into South Australia in post World War II years who have sought reminders of their own landscape, namely the historical village, the impact of the South-Eastern Freeway which has brought the Hahndorf district closer to Adelaide and the availability of building lots and small rural retreats in the years before water catchment and planning legislation became well established. Some of the results of this leisure boom have been the need for more recreational space and buildings and the problems of access to the countryside and traffic generation. It has also become obvious during this time that leisure activity is only one of a number of social trends involving the periodic

exodus of people from Adelaide and elsewhere to the Hahndorf countryside, the others being commuting and second home ownership. The characteristics and responses to these social trends have been many and varied. In this section of the report comments will concentrate on the leisure activities and planning for these, although the land use planning problems created in the Hahndorf district by commuters and second home owners are no less pressing.

In the use by society of a particular resource, an area of land, such as the countryside surrounding Hahndorf, a conflict arises between the goals of maximum economic production and the goals of conservation, recreation and aesthetic enjoyment. The degree of conflict can range from total incompatibility of goals, as is the case of some agricultural practices or some types of mining operations, to a large degree of compatibility, such as the provision of recreational facilities or the maintenance of indigenous flora and fauna and scenic bushland on agricultural holdings and the preservation of natural vegetation on roadsides. Up to the present it would seem that the goal of minimum cost economic production has consistently held supremacy in the land use issues of the Hahndorf district. This is not to say that individuals and governments are not aware of this conflict. A start has been made through the development, publication and in some cases implementation of the State Planning Authorities Outer Metropolitan Development Plan, which was authorized on the 20th March, 1975. This was followed in July 1978 by the District Council of Mount Barker Hahndorf Structure Plan, prepared by Neill Wallman, a small section of which dealt with tourism

and recreation in the rural hinterland.

The relevant sections of the Outer Metropolitan Development Plan on recreation are set out below -

"The region contains a series of diverse and attractive landscapes such as ... the Mt. Lofty Ranges .... Consideration should be given to the acquisition of suitable land within these areas for conservation or recreation parks, and also for parks on which the business of farming production would continue but to which the public would be permitted entry to observe agricultural activities and enjoy appropriate recreation." (p.68).

"Landholders should be encouraged, by appropriate financial and other means, to conserve the character of all attractive areas within the region. If necessary, appropriate control measures, by agreement or regulation, should be introduced." (p.68)

"Before any areas are acquired as public open space or subject to any control, consideration should be given to the effect on the management of relevant properties, in particular, economic viability, convenience of operation, access to water and services and the possible effects of public access.. Before any action is taken to acquire land

or regulate clearing, detailed investigation of flora and fauna and surveys of outer boundaries will be carried out in co-operation with local land owners as far as possible. In due course steps should be taken to consult with local communities in the administration and management of local parks". (p.70)

"Sites for future recreation parks, possibly within or adjoining the bushland areas ...should be investigated." (p.70).

"Full consideration should be given to any disturbance which the siting of ..activities (e.g. organized pistol shooting, trail bikes and other motor sports) may cause adjoining properties, particularly from noise, traffic generation or the effect on the natural beauty of the locality. Wider-ranging activities such as .....trail bike riding can have serious consequences with regard to vegetation damage and soil erosion. These activities should be strictly controlled." (p.70).

The relevant sections of the Hahndorf Structure Plan on tourism and recreation are set out below -

"Development of recreation and tourist activities and facilities should have regard to the following criteria:

- convenient and suitable road access

- the capacity of the area to withstand the likely impact as a result of public intrusion

- the scenic quality of the area



environmental considerations (including erosion and fire protection measures)

management requirements (including land management)

pollution to watercourses

the number of existing facilities of a similar nature in the general locality.

the demand for such facilities and/or activities.

The use of selected areas for off-road vehicles for recreation purposes should be assessed considering the following criteria:

ecologically sensitive areas should be avoided.

activities should not create excessive noise, dust, fumes, fire risk or other nuisances

the intensity of use of each area utilized for off-road vehicles should be related to the ability of the land to withstand the likely impact as a result of that use.

damage to vegetation should be avoided

Disused quarry sites should be promoted for recreation and tourist uses." (p.24).

The impression that emerges from these studies is that the planners have tried to treat this

area of concern (i.e. recreation and leisure activities in the rural hinterland) in the same way as leisure in the urban environment, viz, in terms of areas set aside for particular activities.

There is certainly a place for such an approach but it is becoming more apparent that the growth of leisure activity has wider significance for the Hahndorf countryside. It has been observed in many empirical studies that the use of leisure time implies choice and freedom which is difficult to constrain by boundaries, buildings or specialized parcels of land. People are coming to the Mount Lofty Ranges stimulated to investigate and in some cases demanding access to a wide spectrum of the complexities of the rural environment. People are becoming more interested in the conflicts of land use that exist in this area. They are coming into the district with more leisure time, demanding new and exciting facilities and services and with a growing understanding of the environment they seek.

At the moment it is well understood that catering for the leisure and tourist demands in the town of Hahndorf leads to the conflict between changing the town to cope with the influx and at the same time conserving the historical facets of the town that are attracting the leisure seekers. It is well understood that Hahndorf is visited by many tourists who may stay overnight and that it is also visited by even more day trippers, mainly from the Adelaide Metropolitan Area. The avenues for possible action which could be taken by the State Government or the Mount Barker District Council to enhance and protect the township, to improve and develop an attractive tourist location,

are such things as a graded list of building and open spaces, the publication of design guides for residents and developers, the publication of a tourist guide, the appointment of conservation officers and consultant architects. All of these avenues are well understood.

Unfortunately there seems to be less understanding and even less initiative to integrate the leisure activities in the township of Hahndorf with those of the surrounding countryside.

Recent years in South Australia have seen an increasing emphasis by government on the economic value of tourism to the state. A start has been made at integrating the efforts of State Government, Local Government, local enterprise and residents in some localities, e.g. the Barossa Valley. However it is not yet clear whether this tourist policy is aiming at a honeypot approach whereby resources are directed mainly at certain localities with the aim of concentrating leisure activities in these localities or whether the policy is aiming at a dispersion of resources and leisure seekers. Perhaps the policy should be an amalgam of both approaches.

In the same way it is not clear what is planned for Hahndorf and its district. At the moment the honeypot approach seems to be operating by default. However it is apparent that a truly integrated approach which plans to disperse tourists and recreationists from Hahndorf into the surrounding countryside may be the only way

to reduce the inevitable pressure from the increasing number of visitors. A start has already been made through the development of a structure plan for the town. This plan does include some special features which relate to the tourist industry. This survey has made some recommendations on such things as parking, traffic movement, street realignments, historical precincts, all of which are aimed at planning for the conservation of the town and for dealing with the tourist problem. However what is also needed is a local plan which takes as its thematic title Planning for leisure in Hahndorf and its district. Such a plan should aim to do two main things: to integrate the town and the surrounding countryside, and to recommend policies to blend tourist and recreational facilities with the other land use activities, particularly agricultural, which are found in the district. Planning to achieve these two goals should proceed under the following guidelines.

#### Different types of access.

Many types of agriculture can be combined with some forms of restricted public access. The latter could include bushwalking trails, such as the Heysen trail, where agreements have been negotiated with local landowners. Similarly horse riding trails could be established in the same way. In addition, farmers could have 'key access' for various clubs which undertake specific recreational pursuits e.g. bushwalking, bird watching, camping, shooting, fishing etc. The advantage of such access is that it allows control both of total numbers and in supervision since the

club's executive would share responsibility for behaviour. Such access arrangements have the added advantage that they provide some income to the farmer or landowner. There is also a need for farm holiday locations, farm caravan and camping sites, farm walks as well as casual stopping places for a cup of tea or the chance to buy some agricultural produce.

It is not suggested that all types of agriculture are compatible with public access arrangements. Many types of cropping and intensive livestock activities can suffer under the impact of recreational activities. However any plan should help the public to understand the policy for these types of agricultural land use. Two types of public awareness programmes could be helpful. Firstly, farm interpretation centres if established could make it possible for the public to have access to working farms and to see different types of management and agricultural enterprises. Secondly, picnic sites or small recreational areas could be located overlooking the specialized farm landscapes. Such sites could be complete with maps, diagrams and other aids (e.g. scale working models) to describe the layout of the farms and the agricultural pursuits of the area. Such sites and their information facilities could be integrated with interpretation of other things such as historical sites, water catchment areas, freeway development, exposed geological formations and native flora and fauna.

#### Countryside trails.

There is a need in the area for a variety of countryside trails. The function and form of such trails can be summarized in the following way.

Firstly, there is a need for the creation of long distance trails to cater for the specialist walker. These trails could be directed across public and private land (various types of agreements and incentives to be negotiated with landowners) and could be an entity in themselves or could link in with the existing Heysen Trail. Secondly, there is a need for trails which link places of public interest and recreation, particularly those to which there are means of public transport. These could form a network of linear routes either linked with the long distance trails or with public transport modes. These trails could link places of historic interest in the town with complementary localities in the surrounding countryside. The usefulness of such trails depends on how well they are linked with the public transport network. The State Transport Authority should be encouraged to provide and advertise special bus and train services particularly at weekends and on holidays to join in with this system. Links should also be established with special car parking areas that may be located within or on the outskirts of the town. Thirdly, local trails are required which provide recreation for various lengths of time but up to three hours walking with the trail returning to the starting point. Thus not only Hahndorf but every other settlement in the district needs several circular routes through the adjacent countryside.

All these trails need careful siting both in terms of not interfering with certain farming and in relation to landscape and historical features. In some special cases trails with historic relevance or with scenic attractions should be designated even when they are detrimental to agriculture.

The provision of a rational network of trails can only be acceptable if they are not abused by the public or by private landowners, when they cross private land. This requires several groups of people taking responsibility. All trails will require maintenance. In some cases when they are under-used the vegetation may need to be cut or grazed and this could be the responsibility of the landowner. Financial assistance and professional guidance should be offered to this person for it to be done properly. Those which are overused need maintenance and reinstatement which may be the responsibility of local government or a state government body. Signs and interpretation boards need to be maintained which may be the responsibility of a local recreational group. On some of the more popular trails it may be appropriate that the public pay for the use of the facility. In some cases it may be appropriate that the trails be enclosed. This is a difficult problem. It raises the questions of capital cost, maintenance and style of enclosure. However in some cases there may be no alternative to fencing as it may be required to restrict stock movement onto trails or to deter trespass by the public

into valuable crops. There is an obvious need within the spectrum of trails in the Hahndorf district for a form of management agreement to be formalized between the concerned parties. It is most appropriate that this be done on a state wide basis and in this regard the agreements drawn up for the Heysen Trail through the Mount Lofty Ranges may provide a pro forma.

There are many different types of trails that could be established in the Hahndorf district using the above guidelines. Not all trails have to be for walking. Special trails could be designated for horse riding, cycling, cross country running and also for handicapped persons such as the blind and paraplegic. Different trails would require suitable signposting (different colours and symbols) and interpretation boards. Similarly maps should be available to cater for different groups. These could be distributed at a central tourist information centre in the town or at the beginning of each trail. Persons who use such maps could deposit them in a special box at the end of the trail. Such procedures have worked well in other countries where recreationalists have had the choice of travelling in either direction along a trail with the sure knowledge that maps and information will be available at both ends. Bicycle trails may require the construction of special surfaces in some localities, although it would be possible to designate these along minor roads and farm tracks. Bicycle hiring posts could be established in Hahndorf and several of the other towns in the district. Users should have the alternative of completing a circular route or ending at another town where free transportation facilities

will return them to their original starting point. Some of the trails could be linked with caravan parks, camping grounds or holiday farms which are located away from the town. There may be a need in the district for cheap accommodation for young travellers, for example a youth hostel. In such a case a trail linking the hostel with a long distance trail or with nearby towns or with public transport nodes would be desirable.

The following list provides some examples of the types of localities in the district which could be linked by a variety of trails and highlighted by various interpretation methods.

- Blakiston church
- Blakiston cemetery
- Echunga gold mines
- Hahndorf
- Heysen home
- Littlehampton
- Mount Barker
- Mount Barker railway junction
- Mount Barker township
- Native Valley Unitarian Church
- Oakbank racecourse
- Totness Conservation Park
- Verdun
- Windmill Hill
- Woodside Army Camp

#### Picnic sites and Recreation Parks.

The public needs facilities in the Hahndorf district other than for walking, riding or cycling. A particular need is for both picnic sites and recreation parks to be established in conjunction with car access and parking. Over the post World War II years picnic sites and recreation parks have become a feature of the Mount Lofty Ranges landscape. The nature of a picnic has tended to change during this time. Formerly the picnic was a grand occasion. Now it may merely consist of parking the car, lighting the barbecue and consuming the chops, wine and beer while at the same time listening to a transistor radio. It has become obvious that too many cars in one place destroy a landscape. Therefore the policy for picnic sites should be the establishment of a largenumber of smaller sites in attractive landscapes, with some of these having additional features such as toilets. All picnic sites should have some seats, waste bins and coin operated barbecues to reduce the summer fire hazard. Many more recreation parks are also needed. They generally need to be located close to main roads but sometimes they could be located at beauty spots where access could be by secondary roads. These parks need to be integrated with countryside interpretation by the provision of display information to outline agricultural and landscape features in the surrounding area. Short walks which are well sign posted (using time as an indicator not distance) could be established, at least a few of these being set out as nature trails. Such recreation parks could be established through an integrated approach of local government and other state government departments such as Woods and Forest and

## Engineering and Water Supply.

Nature trails could be promoted by both these bodies in areas for which they are responsible. The purpose of such trails could be to combine recreational opportunities with landscape interpretation. Overseas experience has shown that if people are aware, for example, that a tree is the habitat of a certain animal and/or insect, or that a paddock of grass is a valuable crop within a farm management plan, then thoughtless acts of destruction tend to diminish. Such interpretative information could be established using the premise that most people welcome some, but not too much, information about what surrounds them, and that this information needs to be clear, simple, uncluttered and presented in an interesting manner. Such interpretative material could be clearly referenced to a more sophisticated and elaborate interpretation centre (part of a tourist information complex) in the township of Hahndorf. Such a centre could be used to explain all aspects of the countryside to the tourist or the day tripper. It could include information on geology, anthropology, history, architecture, agriculture and wildlife as well as the social customs and rural crafts of the area. In some respects the benefit from such a centre would go not only to the urban dweller but to the country person too who needs educating in the characteristics of the countryside including its ecological and social heritage.

## Scenic Routes.

The relevant recommendations of the Outer Metropolitan Development Plan that relate to this topic are set out below -

" A system of scenic routes should be established and sign posted through the region. Such routes should pass through visually attractive areas and link vantage points and places of tourist and recreational interest. They should be designed in harmony with the landscape through which they pass. Lookouts and picnic sites should be secured and developed. The siting and design of any buildings and structures adjoining scenic routes should be strictly controlled so that they make the least intrusion on the landscape. Quarries which may be visible from scenic routes should be worked so that their impact on the landscape is minimal." (p.62).

There is a shortage of roadside areas throughout the region and suitable sites, possibly laid out in connection with delineated scenic roads, should be provided." (p.70).

In addition it may be appropriate that a local plan be developed which is concerned with the theme of transportation. Such a plan may have as one of its main aims a traffic scheme to separate non-conforming road users. The provision of scenic routes for the day tripper or visiting tourist should be part of this plan as well as designation of suitable minor roads and tracks which could be used for other

recreational activities such as walking, cycling and horse riding. It may be necessary to encourage commercial vehicles such as milk tankers to restrict their movements to certain major roads and farm access roads. Such a plan for separating other road users from recreational traffic would need to be well advertized through the tourist information centre and by the use of clear, well understood roadside signs.

Some suggestions similar to these were made by Wallman in the Hahndorf Structure Plan p.26. These suggestions are set out below -

"A system of roads should be established according to the following principles:

- to support the strategy for Primary and Secondary roads as depicted in the Outer Metropolitan Planning Area Development Plan.

- to establish a system of major and minor tourist roads which connect the townships and are integrated with the pattern of tourist roads established throughout the Mount Lofty Ranges.

- to restrict direct road access into sensitive ecological areas.

- to promote selected district roads which ensure that all areas have adequate connection to service centres and the main road system.

to ensure all roads are constructed to sound engineering standards dependent on the function of the road.

Upgrading of local internal roads should be undertaken after consideration of:

- intensity of use
- traffic safety
- effects on roadside vegetation. "

#### Vegetation.

The relevant recommendations of the Outer Metropolitan Development Plan that relate to this topic are set out below -

"Trees of some historical or local significance should be preserved as well as single trees or groups of trees of particular visual significance.

Remnants of bushland which add to the scenic attractiveness of much of the region remain on hilltops and along roadsides and should be preserved. If it is necessary to fell trees of visual significance replanting should be undertaken wherever practicable." (p.61).

"The retention of large bushland areas, roadside vegetation and clumps of trees on hilltops and elsewhere is important not only to preserve scenic beauty but also wild life habitats and ecological study units, recreation areas and for control of soil erosion and water quality." (p.69).



"Steps should be taken to preserve as much of the remaining vegetation as possible and to encourage landowners to set aside and fence areas of native vegetation. Encouragement should be given to the replanting of indigenous species as a means of restoring native vegetation to parts of the Planning Area.

Although all remaining bushland areas in the region have some degree of importance, there are certain areas which, because of their natural and visual cohesiveness or rare vegetation, should be subject to further investigation for possible acquisition as conservation parks, game reserves and recreation parks.

These significant bushland areas are .....

Ridge to the west of Mount Barker; eastern boundary of water catchment, crowned with trees for about 5 kilometres.

There are other smaller bushland areas which provide representative samples of the vegetation, wildlife and natural features of the region... Investigations of these and other small natural bushland areas will be undertaken to determine their suitability for conservation purposes." (pp.69-70).

The setting aside of bushland areas by private land owners for conservation purposes should be encouraged. These areas should be protected by agreement, designation as private parks, or other

appropriate measures." (p.70).

#### Amenity.

The relevant recommendations of the Outer Metropolitan Development Plan that relate to this topic are set out below -

"Buildings or sites of architectural, historical or scientific interest or natural beauty should be preserved." (p.61).

"Wherever possible, new development within towns should be so arranged to retain and enhance their present charm. Historic buildings should be protected, new buildings should be of such a size and scale to complement and not disrupt existing townscapes. Advertising signs should be strictly controlled and tree planting encouraged." (p.54).

"Attractive landscapes adjoining ... scenic routes and other scenically attractive areas should be conserved, preserved and enhanced." (p.61).

"It is important that urban and rural development be carried out in a manner which will conserve the scenic attractiveness of the region." (p.54).

"All development adjoining the Freeway, in both urban and rural areas, should be sited and designed with regard to appearance and landscaping requirements, to protect and enhance the views along the Freeway from unsightly development. Land surplus to Freeway requirements should be reserved, where

practicable, for landscaping and recreation." (p.62).

"The appearance of land, buildings and other structures and objects should be such that they do not impair the amenity of the locality in which they are situated.

Untidy commercial sites, poorly maintained holiday houses and abandoned structures should not be allowed to mar the landscape in the region." (p.61)

"Drainage works should be constructed so that their intrusion on areas of natural beauty is minimal." (p.63).

"Consideration should be given to prescribing land use and subdivision policies for defined rural areas tailored for the purpose of preserving and enhancing the desirable characteristics and amenity of particular rural areas." (p.66).

#### Advertisements.

The relevant recommendations of the Outer Metropolitan Development Plan that relate to this topic are set out below -

"The presence of outdoor advertising signs is a major factor in detracting from the visual attractiveness of the landscape. Control can be exercised over their erection in the region". (p.54).

"Outdoor advertisements should be located so that they do not disfigure the urban environment or

rural landscape.

Control of outdoor advertising in towns should be related to the predominant character of the locality. They should only be permitted on land on which a related business is conducted and should not disfigure the landscape or create a hazard to traffic. Policies should be determined for residential, commercial and other areas." (p.61).

#### Agriculture and Rural Industry.

The relevant recommendations of the Outer Metropolitan Development Plan that relate to this topic are set out below -

"...primary production should be carried out with regard to water conservation, the preservation of bushland remnants and landscape beauty, the need to provide for appropriate recreational activities and the supply of construction materials and other minerals." (p.64).

"It is in the community interest that as much agricultural land as possible be retained in primary production. The area contains some of the best agricultural land in the State and is situated to serve the food requirements of the metropolitan area .... Consideration should be given to introducing joint Government financial incentives, including taxation deductions and rating concessions for the purpose of reorganising landholdings into more economic farm units and discouraging clearing of bushland,..."(p.66).

"Rural industries of a factory-type nature, such as piggeries, chicken hatcheries, stables, dog kennels, and other buildings and structures for the shelter of animals should not be permitted in areas adjoining towns where their presence is likely to detract from the amenity of the area or cause a disturbance to neighbours by their proximity or generation of noise or smell." (p.68).

#### The Future.

The recommendations on the future recreational and leisure plans for the Hahndorf district and the related issues which have been briefly mentioned in the above sections are only a few of a wide group of rural planning issues that need to be considered for this area.

Set out below are some examples of other issues which would need to be considered in any future comprehensive planning for this area.

Present plans are aimed at restricting the expansion of population in the Mount Lofty Ranges to Hahndorf and other existing towns in the district, but these plans will obviously be difficult to implement because of the prior ownership of building allotments outside the town area and because of the subdivision of rural land into hobby farm size units. In order to service the population that will live in these rural areas it will be necessary to build

roads, construct power lines, put in effluent disposal systems, supply water, supply telephones and expand shopping and other facilities in the towns. All these changes can have a detrimental effect on the natural character of the hills. Good planning can reduce the effect of these changes. However in many cases they downgrade both the unique natural and the built environment and it is this that the tourist and the recreationalist come to see and enjoy.

There is also the dilemma that the impact of large numbers of tourists and recreationalists can destroy the very things they come to enjoy.

Another issue concerns the popularity of the area for commuters seeking rural retreats to escape from the pressures of urban living. An obvious picture which emerges from the figures of the agricultural productivity of the area is that it is of prime importance for many fruit and vegetable crops and livestock commodities such as poultry, fat lambs and dairy produce. The question that arises from this conflict is whether the area will remain an important mixed farming region supplying produce to the Adelaide Metropolitan Area or does its future lie in the increased popularity of horse riding and horse breeding, two common activities on the hobby farms?

A further related issue concerns the nature of the built environment in the rural areas. New forms of capital intensive agriculture are developing all the time and these bring about drastic

changes in the appearance of the landscape. New large agricultural buildings arise and in many cases they are made in modular form and there is very little thought given to the design, shape, siting, colour, material or landscaping of the buildings. In the same way farm fences are modified with many vernacular forms being replaced. Farm roads are widened to cope with the new forms of on-farm mechanization and bulk transportation. Each of these changes may not appear to be significant when it occurs but over the years the rural landscape can be drastically altered.

It would be easy to dismiss these additional issues as uncomfortable, unanswerable or unsolvable and to revert to a cosy optimism. But if this occurs the tourist and recreational potential of the district which is already ebbing will rapidly disappear. What is needed in the Hahndorf District is the co-operative effort of State and Local Government and private concerns to plan to resolve present conflicts. It will also require the money, resources, personnel and ideas of all these groups to be directed towards anticipating the future.

CHAPTER 7 THE HISTORIC AMBIENCE OF HAHNDORF'S  
MAIN STREET

## A SYNOPSIS OF THE AMBIENCE OF HAHNDORF'S HISTORIC MAIN STREET

During the first few years of settlement Hahndorf's main street would probably have had an open appearance similar in character to Victoria Street today, then known as North Lane. The farm cottages and outbuildings built by the German settlers were radically different from those of the English:-

"The appearance of the cottages, which are all of a very foreign air, and the neat sprightly gardens adjoining, when contrasted with the dark and sombre masses of foliage of the neighbouring woods have an extremely picturesque effect. Though the people themselves are of a sedate aspect, still there is around everything a certain air of likeness, of cleanliness and neatness, which at once captures the attention ... All is foreign as well as pleasing, all is simplicity and harmony ...<sup>1</sup>

Within a year of settlement the first inn was licensed. This was the German Arms, originally located across the road from the present hotel. It was the forerunner of many other commercial premises and their residential quarters which quickly transformed the open character of the main street into the closer intimate character which it retains to this day. Later, the planting of shade trees down both sides of the street, a tradition well known in Silesia, added to this

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1 South Australian Magazine 1842

enclosed feeling. The cruder temporary structures of the settlers were abandoned or used as outbuildings and replaced by more substantial premises bordering closer on to the roadway.<sup>2</sup> The majority of these were stone or brick buildings but amongst them were a considerable number of half-timbered dwellings (fach-werk). The high pitched thatched or shingled roofs with attics lit by small casements set under half hipped gables created the "foreign air" noted by the above reporter. Later on more "Australian" galvanised iron roofs replaced these fire hazardous and temporary roofing materials. Lean-to timber verandahs with convex or concave galvanised iron roofs were also added to the fronts of buildings. Although these verandahs were not unknown in east Germany, they were usually included under a part of the main roof. A more alien element on the fronts of these buildings were the panelled double doors and the close picket fences which were painted white. Some of the houses were built next to extensive commercial premises (e.g. the Haebich houses), whilst others contained both living and shop accommodation (e.g. Betty Cleggett's shop). This created a mixed use of residential and commercial buildings generally built to a small and intimate scale. The later additions to the Academy and the enlarged

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2 No. 20, Rodert's House clearly displays these developments. Behind the more modern house are still standing the original two roomed stone cottage, bake-oven, and slab sided barn and pig sty.

corn mill added an increase in scale and interest to the townscape of the main street.

Hahndorf's main street maintained its unique character up until the First World War. Since then the major intrusions into its environment have been caused by modern service industries related to an increasing use of the car and agricultural vehicles (e.g. the B.P. station and Hills Earth Movers). These require much greater groundspace than the more traditional commercial premises, and break up the close continuity of the historic streetscape. Many of the original houses have disappeared from the main street and they have been replaced by houses which express the standardisation of styles common to all Australian cities and towns since the late 19th century. Among the most incongruous in its effect on the street's ambience were those built of cream brick during the last two decades: a use of material which is echoed in the flat roofed and discordant additions to the Post Office. By contrast, in more recent years, some new commercial premises have attempted to recapture the half timbered qualities of the original cottages. This unfortunately creates a serious pseudo image which, if it is allowed to continue, would simply transform much of Hahndorf's main street into a pastiche. On the other hand several recent commercial premises and the careful renovation of existing buildings have helped to maintain the historic quality of the street (see comments in next section).

Council action will be necessary to control new developments in the main street from further

destroying its historic ambience. Apart from those mentioned in the recommendations this means excluding large scale projects and maintaining the small scale of the environment. Existing large intrusions need proper landscaping and the tidying up of or refencing properties in an appropriate manner. The rehabilitation of the shade trees along the main street and replacements where necessary should go hand in hand with a carefully re-designed pavement plan and the removal of E.T.S.A. power poles. The inclusion of off-street parking plots should be kept very small, in-scale and not allowed to destroy the qualities of the town's open areas and creek system.<sup>3</sup>

Finally the controls mentioned above and in the recommendations should not exclude suitable modern designs whose form and scale, materials and colours are kept in harmony with the still very pleasing streetscape.

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- 3 Casual long term parking should be banned at peak-tourist times and larger out of centre car parks with commuter carriages considered (e.g. horse drawn buses?).





Main Street Hahndorf before World War 1 (the German Arms Hotel is on the right)



Main Street Hahndorf in 1979 (from the same position)

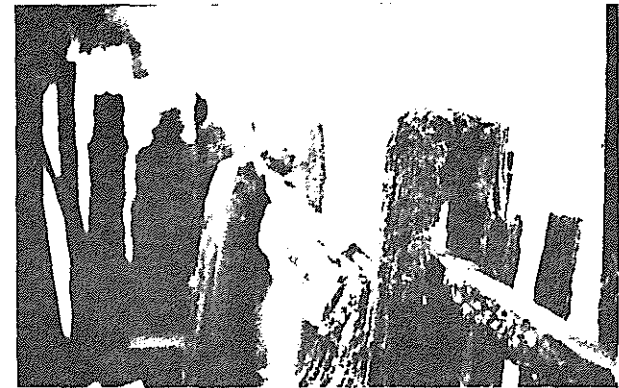


An older Hahndorf (No. 34 Main Street)

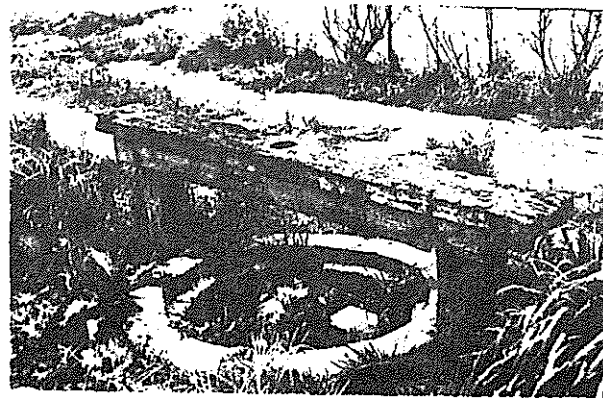




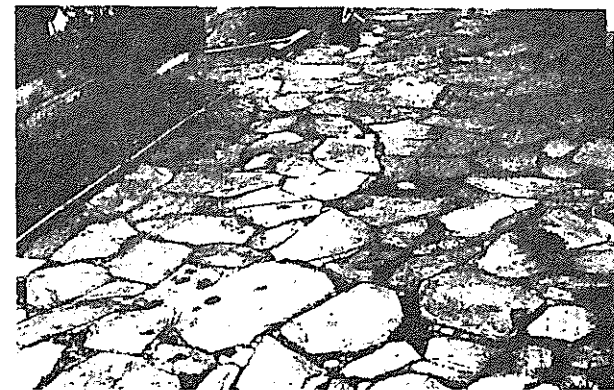
Dormer window to No. 34 Main Street



Timber railings in Victoria Street



Well in yard No. 34 Main Street



Yard paving No. 34 Main Street  
Historic remnants



The approach to Hahndorf from Mt. Barker shows a sylvan setting which could be destroyed by careless future development.



The treescape of Hahndorf's Main Street has been partly destroyed to allow for stobie poles and easier access to premises.



The jutting verandahs and a close relationship to the street of the buildings creates an intimate streetscape.



The few remaining German settlers' houses have been overwhelmed with "progress".

### HAHNDORF'S MAIN STREET BUILDINGS

No's 2 - 108 on the East side and No's 1 - 91 on the West side are shown drawn to scale and classified A, B, C and D as described in the recommendations. Their individual contribution to the streetscape are noted as positive or negative.

A diagrammatic plan also locates the buildings and indicates their structural characteristics.

Those buildings emphasised by a darkened background are considered extremely important and warrant further study.

N.B. *These drawings were completed late in 1978. Since then several ownerships have changed and these are indicated in italics.*

*The street drawings and the notes on the relevant properties are juxtaposed so that an easier identification is possible.*



MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
2	B	Positive	Small stone cottage painted white, with brown painted brick quoins. Hipped roof and verandah in galvanised iron. Set back approx. 3 m. from pavement.
4	D	Negative	Triple fronted dappled cream brick house. Set back approx. 15 m. from pavement. Bare garden bounded by 3/4 m. high stone wall.

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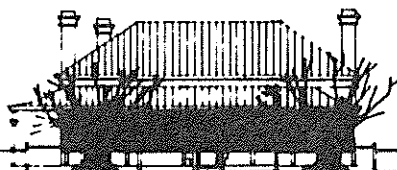
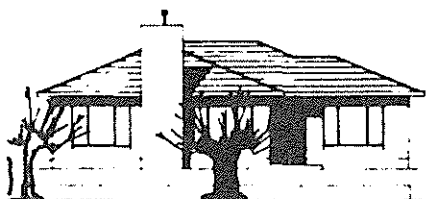
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Windsor Ave



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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

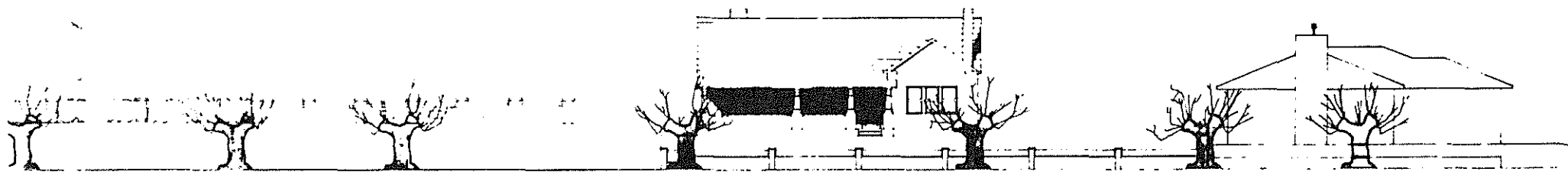
<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
6	D	Negative	Older stone house set back approx. 20 m. from the pavement. Bare garden bounded by 1 m. high brick and concrete wall.

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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
8	C	Positive	<u>Faerhmann's Cottage</u> Old stone cottage badly renovated. Small brick outbuilding on left side. Set back approx. 30 m. from pavement. A fascinating front garden planted with palm trees, bushes and gnomes. Bounded by a 1½ m. high hedge.
10	A	Positive	<u>St. Paul's Lutheran Church</u> Designed in 1890 by F.W. Danker of Adelaide and built by D. Both of Eudunda. Stone. Set back on a rise approx. 45 m. from pavement. Dominates the south end of the street and the 20 m. high bell tower is a popular landmark especially when viewed entering Hahndorf from Mt. Barker.
12	C	Negative	Late 19th century house built of freestone with modern verandah built in cream brick. Set back approx. 7 m. from pavement. Bare garden with no fence. Needs rehabilitation (e.g. removal of discordant additions).

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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

1	A	Positive	<u>Kuchell's Cottage</u> Half timbered construction with pug and brick infill now stuccoed over. Steep pitched part gabled part hipped g. iron roof with attic windows. Front has casement windows with convex verandah roof of g. iron. Built by J.G. Schach. Could be rehabilitated to show original half timbering outside.
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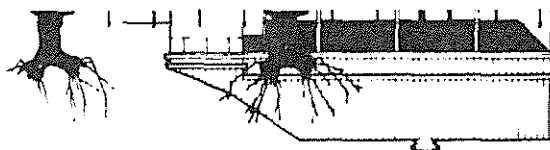
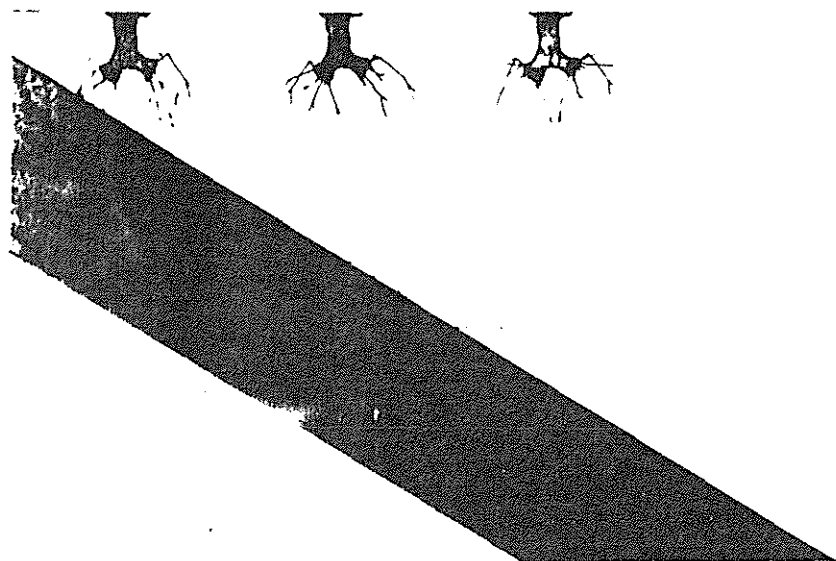
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Adelaide

Main Street



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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
14-18	D	Negative	<u>The Hills Earth Movers</u> Cream brick and galvanised iron buildings set back approx. 10-15 m. from pavement, surrounded by large bare open areas. This creates a large intrusion into the streetscape and needs a programme of rehabilitation (planting) or removal to an industrial site.

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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

5	B	Positive	Old stone cottage with front three rooms facing original building. High pitched hipped roof and loft. Rear rooms added in 1923. Front set back 1 m. from pavement, verandahed and with casement windows and typical double front doors of central-eastern European origin.
7	B	Positive	Old stone cottage renovated and rendered and painted white. Hipped roof with front verandah set back approx. 1 m. from pavement.

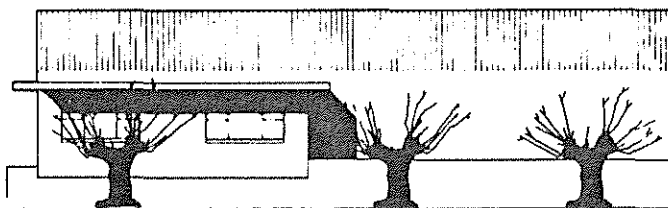
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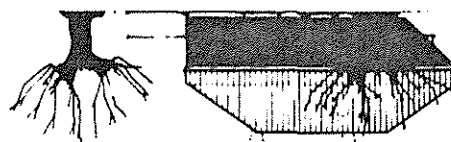
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Willow Grove



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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
20	A	Positive	<u>Rodert's House</u> Main house of stone built in 1880's now stuccoed over on front. Originally four rooms with lean-to kitchen added c. 1928. Hipped roof, original casement windows and verandah with wooden picket fence set right on pavement. Surrounded by trees and attractive vegetation. At rear of house original settlers' two roomed stone cottage with central chimney and loft, bake-oven, slab-sided barn and pigsty. A very important group of buildings.
22	D	Negative (Garden positive)	Large cream brick house set back approx. 20 m. from pavement. Attractive front garden with trees.
22A	C	Positive	Small brick cottage built in English bond. Hipped main roof and convex g. iron verandah. Set 1 m. from pavement. Needs careful restoration.

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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

9-11	C	Positive	<u>Otto's Bakery</u> A recently constructed building of dark brick set back 1 m. from pavement. Low hipped roof. In keeping with the small scale and intimate atmosphere of the main street. Back parking areas need some landscaping. Original brick cottage at side of shop now being renovated and incorporated into whole ensemble.
13	D	Negative	<u>Kaesler Bros.</u> Modern large scale cream brick office and showroom set right on pavement.

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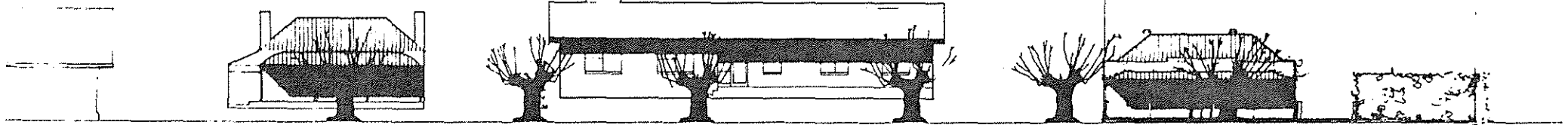
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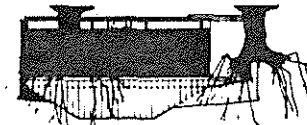
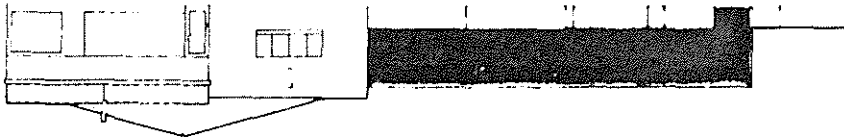
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Adelaide

Main Street



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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
24	D	Negative (Garden positive)	Cream brick house set back approx. 5 m. from pavement. Attractive front garden.
28	A	Positive	Double fronted cottage probably built in two stages. Steep pitched hipped roof adjoining lower pitched gable ended roof. Set back approx. 3 m. Attractive hedge on footpath and well kept appearance.

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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

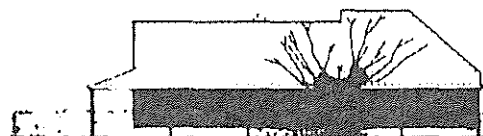
15	D	Negative	<u>Kaesler Bros.</u> Original shed of natural stone with brick quoining. Gable end facing street, hipped end at rear. A similar smaller shed lies at the back of this. Ugly cream brick toilet built on to left side of large shed. Premises could be upgraded with planting and screening.
17	C	Positive	House built of natural stone with brick quoins painted over. Late 19th early 20th century style with large verandah and squat columns. Set back approx. 3 m. from pavement.

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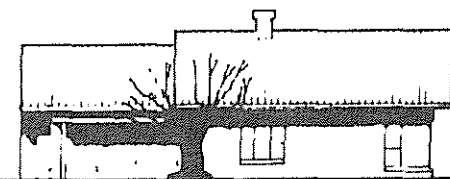
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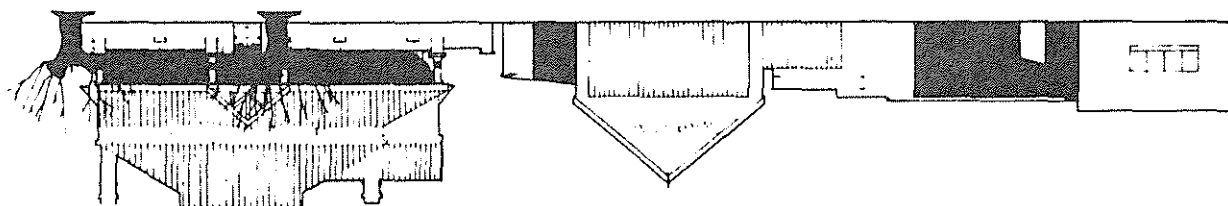
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Adelaide

Main Street



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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
30	B	Positive	<u>Feldon Crafts</u> Late 19th century double fronted house built of local stone with plastered brick architrave. Set back approx. 3 m from pavement. Original stone shed set back approx. 20 m. Whole ensemble tastefully restored and in harmony with streetscape.
32	C	Positive	Double fronted house of local stone and brick quoins. Set back 3 m from pavement and tastefully restored.
34	A	Positive	<u>Harlewood Studio</u> * Half-timbered house with pug infill. Carved date of 1847. Steep pitched roof and boarded gable facing street. Stone pavings at side of house which is bounded by a tall yew hedge. Contributing significantly to streetscape.
36	A	Positive	<u>Old Mortuary</u> Constructed of stone in late 1850's. Set right on pavement. Half-hipped originally shingled roof still retained under modern galvanised iron roof. Modern verandah. Building could be improved by removal of besser block addition.

MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

19	C	Positive	Brick cottage built in English bond brickwork painted over and set right on pavement. Hipped roof.
21	D	Negative	Originally with No. 23 part of wheel-wrights shop belonging to Heinrich Martin. (Removed late in 1978.)
23	C	Positive	Cottage of natural stone with brick quoins. Parapetted gable roof. Building set right onto pavement and in process of being restored.
25	C	Positive	Medium sized cottage of natural stone and plastered brick architraves. Built in 1885 by C.H. Martin, son of above Heinrich who also carried on the wheel-wright business. (Unattractive lean-to addition removed late in 1978.)
27	C	Positive	<u>Deutsches Wurst Haus</u> Small stone shop with brick quoins, built in 1921/22. Character of building entirely in keeping with Hahndorf's streetscape.

\* No longer called this

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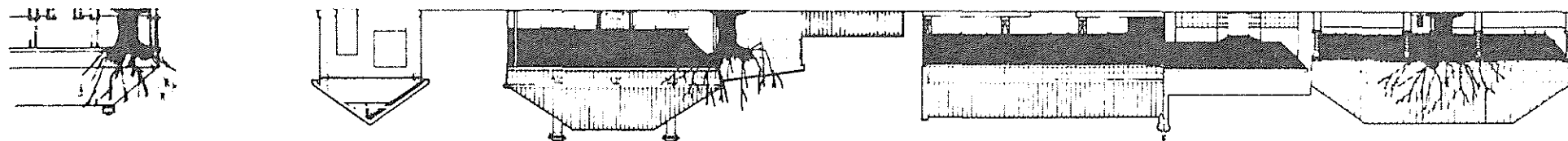
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English Street



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# MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
38	C	Positive	Stone cottage with red brick quoins. Hipped roof and verandah with simple iron lace. Needs renovation.
42	D	Negative	Triple fronted cream brick house on stone base. Set back approx. 18 m. from pavement.
44	D	Negative	<u>Hahndorf Motor Garage</u> B.P. Petrol Station. Concreted forecourt unattractive. Needs new planting and general rehabilitation.

# MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

29	C	Positive	<u>Down to Earth Pottery Shop</u> Small stone cottage, front now plastered over. High pitched hipped roof. Built c. 1863/64 as a home and workshop for J.C. Humpsch, a bootmaker. Verandahed front with wide pillars probably added in 1920's or 1930's. Set right on pavement. Vacant block of land with very attractive treescape.*
31	C	Positive	<u>Captain Jack's</u> (now vacant). Stone building with plastered brick architraves. Hipped roof and verandahed front set back approx. 2 m. from pavement.**
35	A	Positive	Two outbuildings of stone with brick quoins forming part of blacksmith's shop built by Mr. C. Borchers in 1870 and used by him until 1900.
35	A	Positive	<u>Hahndorf Inn</u> A two storey stone building built in the 1880's. An attractive two storey verandah with brick paving extends up to pavement. Old horse trough. Various stone barns and two stone cottages and a smoke house make up the ensemble. The car park and surrounding areas need better landscaping to improve and rehabilitate these important premises.

\* Since destroyed

\*\* Now A.N.Z. Bank

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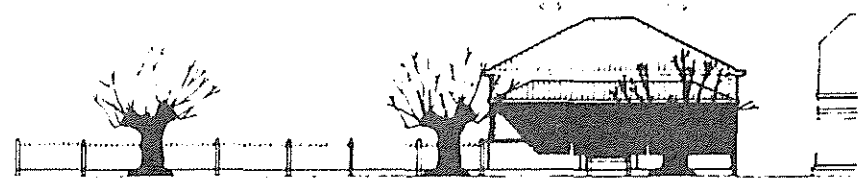
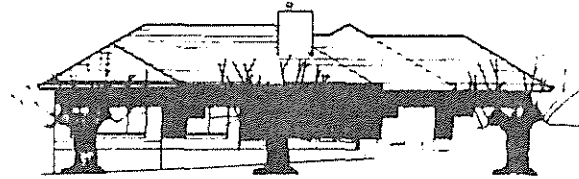
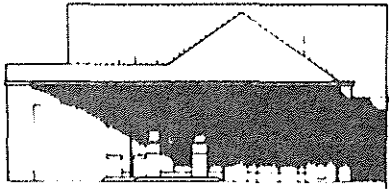
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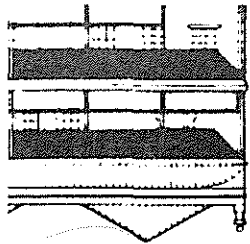
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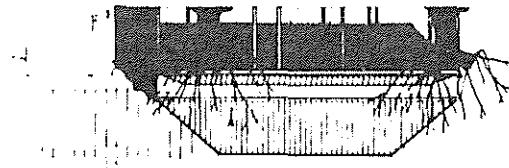


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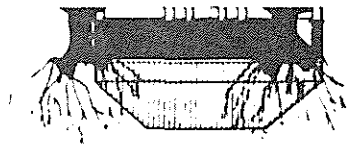
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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
46	A	Positive	Originally, the <u>Union Hotel</u> , later the <u>Australian Arms</u> . Half-timbered house with pug infill. Steep pitched half hipped roof with attic windows. Verandah set right on pavement without fence. A sizeable part of the building has been knocked down to make way for a driveway.
48	B	Positive	Very attractive cottage of natural stone with brick plaster architraves. Hipped roof and iron laced verandah set right on pavement.
50	B	Positive	<u>The Gem Cave</u> Formerly Bom's Monumental Marble Works, established in 1866. House and barn of stone with gable end facing street. Set back 1½ m. from pavement. Area around building needs landscaping.
52	C	Positive	<u>Hahndorf Pizza House</u> New shop built right on to pavement in a reasonably unobtrusive manner.
54	C	Positive	<u>The Wool Factory</u> and <u>Zum Brathof</u> (cafe) Old house with hipped roof revamped with half-timbered veneer. New additions at back. Set right on pavement.

MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

37	C	Positive	Butcher's shop of cream brick with terrazzo facade. Set right on pavement.
39	C	Positive	Triple fronted cream brick house. Set back approx. 3 m.
41	D	Negative	<u>C.W.A. Hall</u> Built in besser block and painted white. Set 1 m. back from pavement. Crude porch with too widely spaced columns and of crude design.

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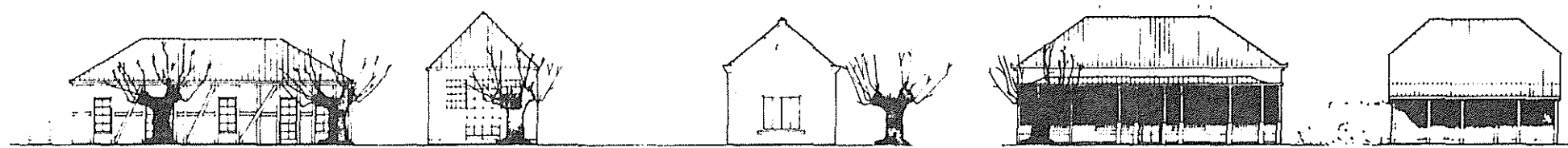
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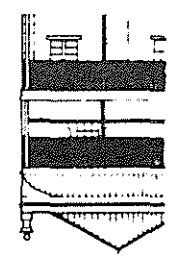
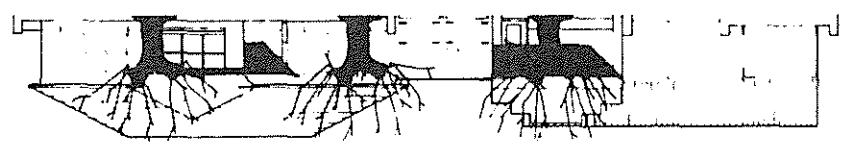
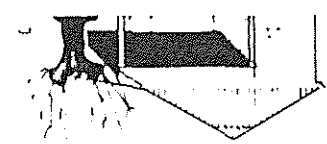
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Adelaide

Main Street



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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
56	C	Positive	<u>The Village Gallery</u> Renovated old cottage faced with half-timbered veneer. Steep hipped roof. Set 1 m. back from pavement.
58	D	Negative	<u>Mij's Antiques</u> A new mock half timbered building of two storeys with gable end facing street. <u>This kind of new development could lead to a pastiche streetscape.</u> Car park areas behind need extensive landscaping.

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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

43	D	Negative	<u>Fire Station</u> Modern building built in a manner which doesn't enhance the streetscape.
43a	D	Negative	Modern building of cream brick and stone used as a doctors surgery. Set right on pavement.
45	D	Negative	Chemist and corner shop with half-timbered and stone veneer panels. Set right on pavement. <u>Again a pastiche character unsuitable for the streetscape.</u>

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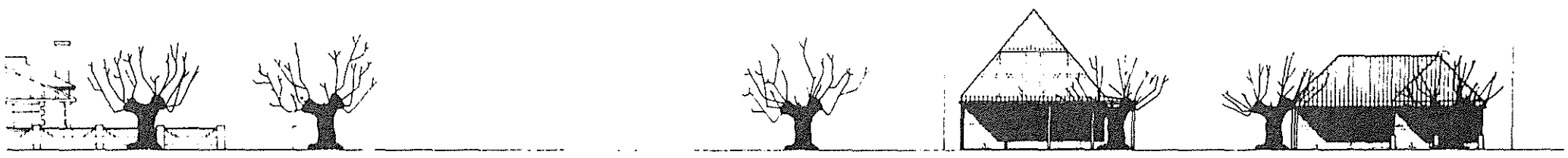
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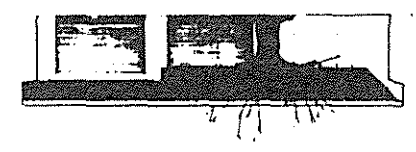
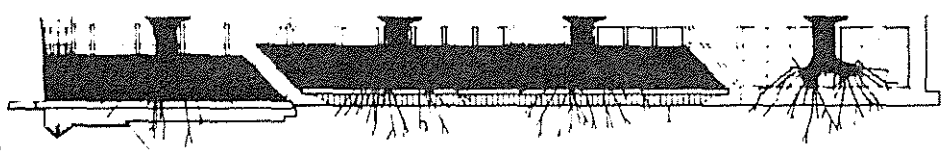
92



Adelaide

Main Street

Pine Avenue



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43

POSTAL  
ADDRESS  
ALLOTMENT

MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
60	D	Negative	Double fronted freestone house with painted brick quoins. Set back approx. 4 m.
62	C	Positive	<u>The Savings Bank Office</u> Late 19th century house built of stone with brick quoins. Convex verandah roof.

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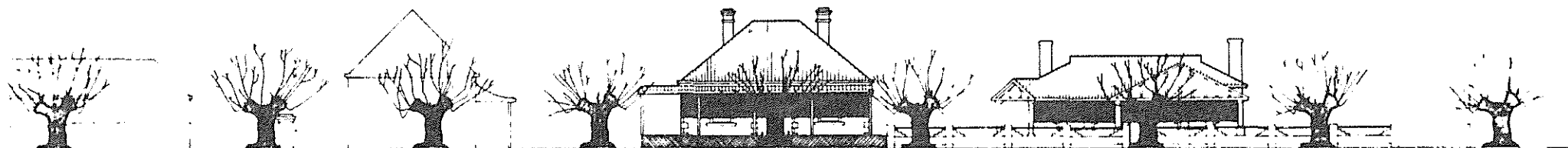
MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

47	A	Positive	Large house built of stone and rendered and painted over. Steep hipped roof. Verandah with cobblestone paving set right on to pavement. Interesting row of working men's cottages situated behind main house. Attractive garden and landscape.
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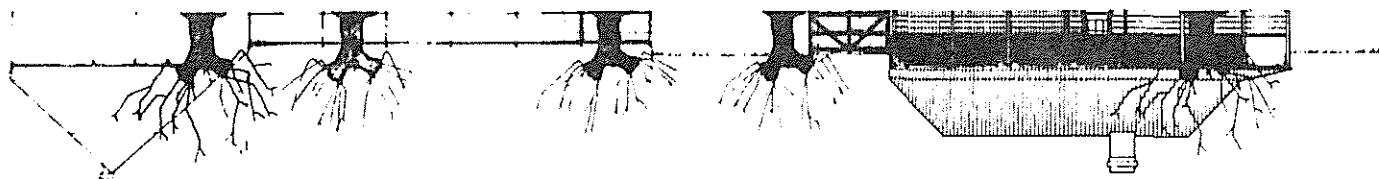
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Adelaide

Main Street



Pine Avenue

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P.R.R.

284

# MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

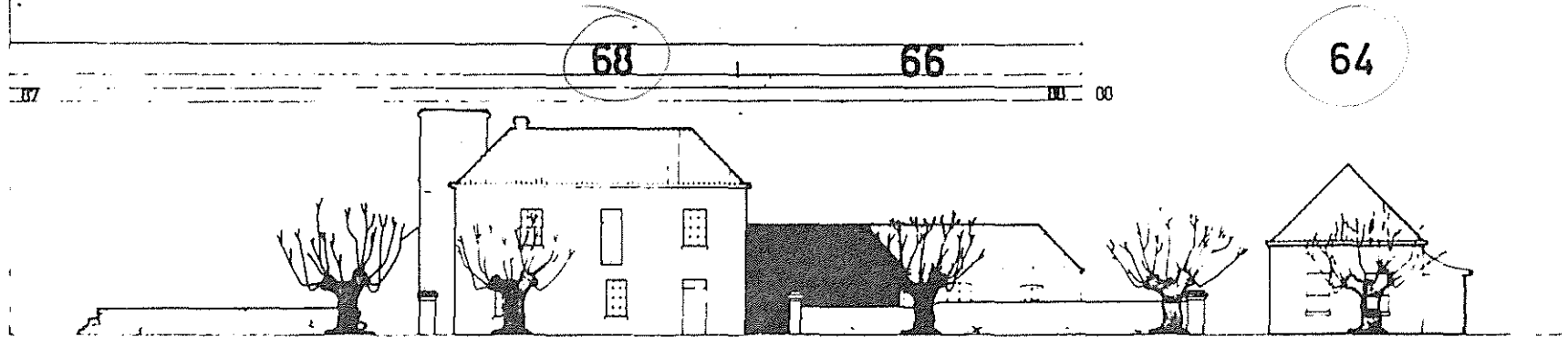
<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
64	A	Positive	<u>The Hahndorf Gallery</u> The old Lutheran school opened during the 1860's and closed by Act of Parliament in 1917. Stone built with stucco finish on front elevation. High pitched hip roof. Building extends up to pavement. In need of rehabilitation.
66-68	A	Positive	<u>The Academy</u> Established by T.W. Boehm in 1857, and now an art gallery. Two storey building erected in 1871 and bell-tower in 1875. Stone walling front plastered over with original windows and French casements. Original balcony now removed. (Should be rebuilt.) Building extends up to pavement. The teachers house (also original school) set back approx. 30 m. adjoins the Academy. The garden in front is enclosed by a 1½ m. high stone wall. This and the other spaces at the side of the Academy provide a very attractive streetscape.

# MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

51	A	Positive	<u>Betty Cleggett's shop</u> Stone built two storey shop with rough-cast stucco painted white. Upper storey probably original living quarters provided with high pitched half hipped roof and attic windows. Built about 1861. Building set on pavement. Modern Amscol sign is obtrusive. More modern house adjoining built of brick and painted white.
53	D	Negative	Shop and house built of stone and brick and faced with cement render on front. Shop extends to pavement, house is set back approx. 4 m.
55	A	Positive	Stone and brick cottage with traditional verandah, rendered and painted white on front. Half hipped roof and attic windows. Originally a pharmacist's shop now a teahouse. Old half timbered barn at rear with pug infill.

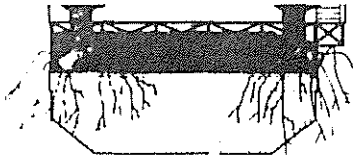
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Balhanna Road

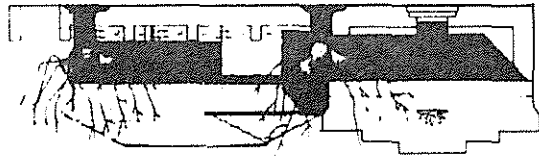


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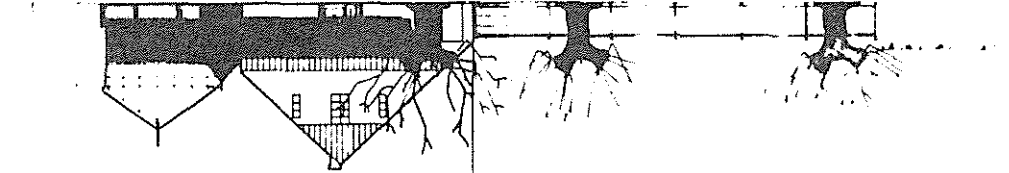
Main Street



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POSTAL  
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ALLOTMENT



MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
72	B	Positive	<u>Sonnemann's Bakery</u> Established in 1857, was the first commercial bakehouse in the Adelaide Hills. Built of stone with brick quoins. Poorly renovated in recent years. Three stone buildings occupy the site with the bakery and shop set right on the pavement.
74	B	Positive	<u>Belvedere French Restaurant</u> Restored stone barn. Set back approx. 30 m. from pavement. New asbestos shingle roof and box g. iron gutter not in keeping with streetscape. Poor signs, large open area in front of building needs better landscaping.
76	D	Negative	<u>Hahndorf Service Centre</u> Golden Fleece Petrol Station. A large intrusion into the streetscape and needs landscaping.

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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

57	D	Negative	<u>Post Office</u> Stone building with brick quoins erected in 1873. Hipped roof. This has been obscured by an unsympathetic cream brick addition built in 1960.
59	D	Negative	<u>Hahndorf Institute</u> Original stone building built in 1893 and added to with modern additions in 1957. Parapetted front set on main street, crude and unsympathetic to streetscape.
61	D	Negative (Garden positive)	House of stone with brick quoining. Raised up and set back approx. 4 m. from pavement. Attractive small front garden.
63	C	Positive	<u>Chinese Restaurant</u> Stone house with plastered and painted architraves. Set right on pavement.

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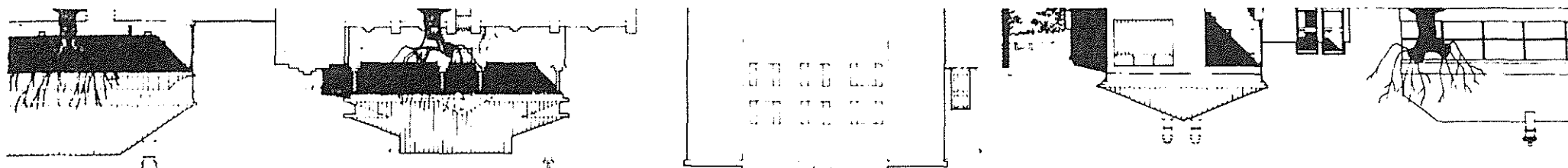
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Balhanna Road



Adelaide

Main Street



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POSTAL  
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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
78	D	Negative	<u>Noske's Butcher Shop</u> Modern brick building set on pavement.
78a	C	(Garden positive)	Cream brick house and adjoining garage. Pleasant landscaping.
80	C	Positive	<u>Miller's Store</u> Gable building with verandah set right on pavement. Appealing character. Distracting galvanised iron fence and garage at right hand side.
82	C	Positive	Stone house with brick quoins adjoining above store. Squat unattractive pillars to verandah. Set right on pavement.

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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

65-67	B	Positive	<u>ANZ Bank</u> Stone house brick quoins rendered and painted over. Hipped roof and raised verandah with attractive iron lace. Set right on pavement.
69	A	Positive	<u>The German Arms</u> Two-storey stone building with brick quoining and verandahed front. Built during late 1880's. Set right on pavement with cellar door flaps set into footpath.

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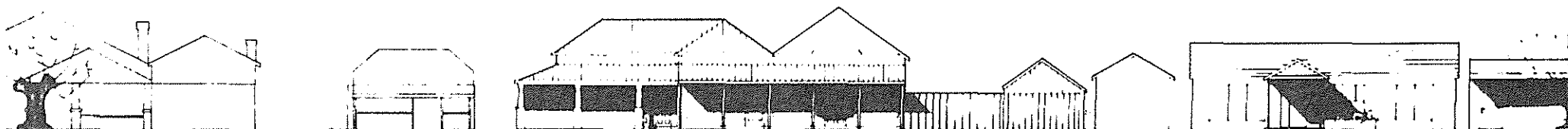
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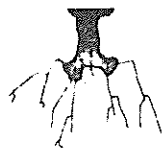
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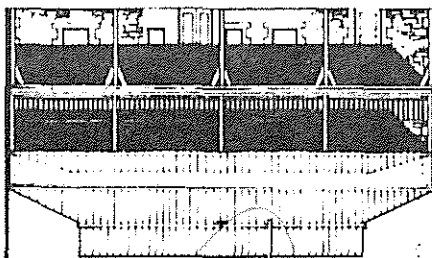


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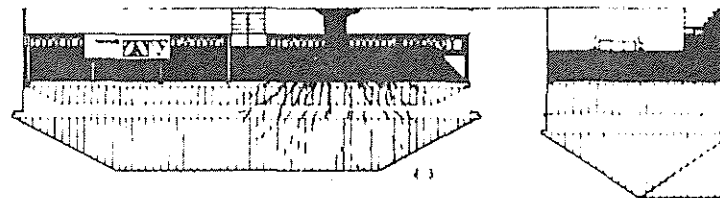
Main Street



John Lane



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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
84	A	Positive	Small half-timbered cottage, with pug infill. Half hipped roof. Part of larger house demolished in the 1920's. Set right on pavement
86	C	Positive	Small shop built of stone with brick quoins, and blue tiled front. Set right on pavement. Its small size makes it compatible with its neighbour no. 84.
88	C	Positive	House of freestone construction adjoining above shop. Set back 2 m. from pavement. Verandah pillars are heavy and grotesque.
90	A	Positive	<u>Wotzke's House</u> Built of brick with small stone section on right side. Plastered finish. Internal construction of thick pug ceilings and exposed wooden beams, steep staircase and attic. Half hipped roof. Double front doors. Verandahed and set right on pavement with attractive picket fence. Built not long after 1858 by a Mr. Jahn.
92	B	Positive	Old barn of natural stone and brick and plaster quoins.

MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

		Negative	<u>Pioneer Memorial Gardens</u> Opened in 1939 to mark the centenary of the settlement. Pioneer cottage of half-timber was demolished to make way for conveniences. New toilets built in 1978 too dominant.
71	A	Positive	<u>Old Haebich House</u> Stone cottage built for Haebich's son William. Two rooms with attic accommodation. Raised verandah set on pavement.
73	A	Positive	<u>Storison Arts and Crafts</u> Originally Haebich's Blacksmiths shop. Built in 1880 of natural stone with brick quoins. Large verandah set right on pavement. Early smithy and cow shed at rear.
75	A	Positive	<u>Haebich's Cottage</u> Half timbered house with brick panels. Half-hipped roof and attic windows. Convex verandah roof of g.iron with c.iron lace. Set back 3 m. from pavement. Very well restored.
77	C	Positive	Small stone cottage, with painted brick quoins. Hipped roof and verandah set on pavement.

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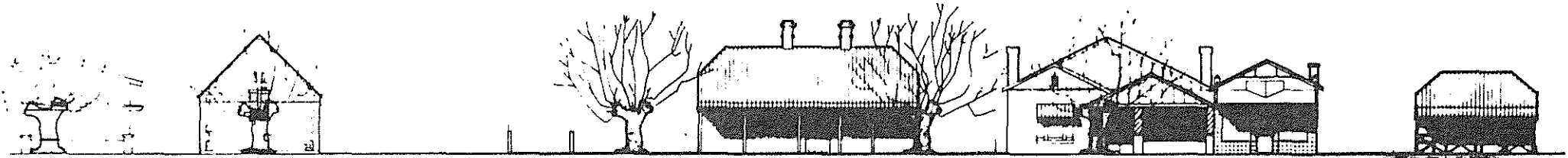
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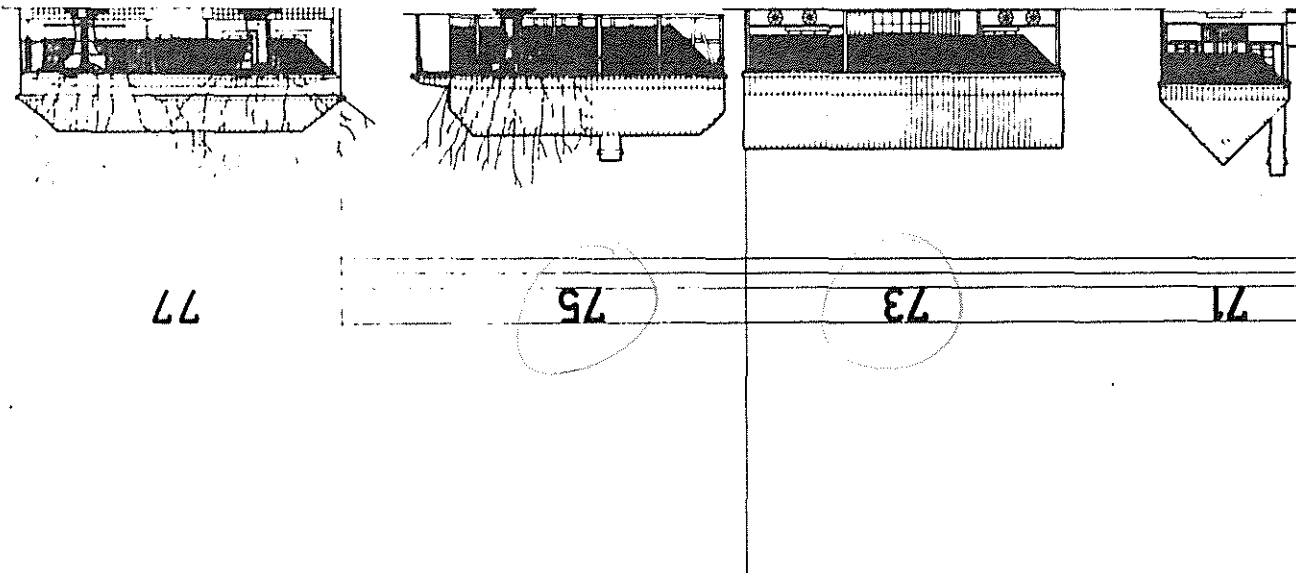
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Adelaide

Main Street



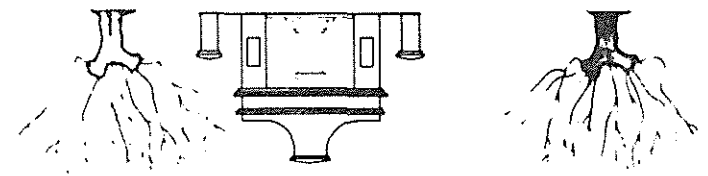
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POSTAL  
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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
94	B	Positive	Stone house with plastered brick quoins.
96	B	Positive	<u>Montrose Realty*</u> Small stone cottage now a land agent's office. Needs rehabilitation on front elevation.

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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

79	A	Positive	Old settlers' cottage built of stone with plastered brick quoins. Steep hipped roof and verandah. Set right on pavement.
81	B	Positive	<u>Gretchen's Kafee Stube</u> Stone cottage with brick quoins. Hipped roof and verandahed front. Set right on pavement. Well restored.
83	D	(Garden positive)	Double fronted cream brick house set back approx. 10 m. from pavement. Very attractive front garden.

\* Now part of Old Mill

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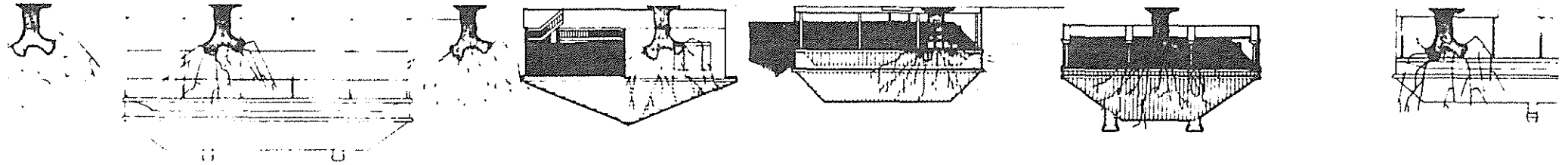
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Adelaide

Main Street



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POSTAL  
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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
98	A	Positive	<u>The Old Mill</u> Built in 1864 by F.W. Wittwer. Two storeyed stone building with 1 m thick walls and internal timber columns supporting a heavy hardwood floor construction. Converted into a restaurant in 1971. Set right on to the pavement and an impressive building in the townscape. There is need for a careful landscaping design to be carried out around the premises and in the adjacent car park.
98a	C	Positive	Galvanised iron shed set right on pavement.
100	B	Positive	<u>Thiele's shop</u> Stone house plastered over. Convex verandah roof with iron lace. An old pug cottage behind the shop.
102	A	Positive	<u>Thiele's Cottage</u> Built in 1845 of stone with attic half-hipped roof and internal cooking hall. Verandah and attractive picket fence, set right on pavement.

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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

85	A	Positive	<u>"Detmold"</u> Two storey stone house painted over. Built by F.W. Wittwer, miller c 1865. Two storey verandah and iron lace balcony set back approx. 1 m from pavement. Outbuildings on property include a stone and timber barn. Magnificent trees and landscape.
87	D	(Garden positive)	Double fronted house of cream brick. Set back approx. 25 m from pavement. Very attractive front garden.
89	D	Negative	Double fronted house of cream brick. Bare surroundings.

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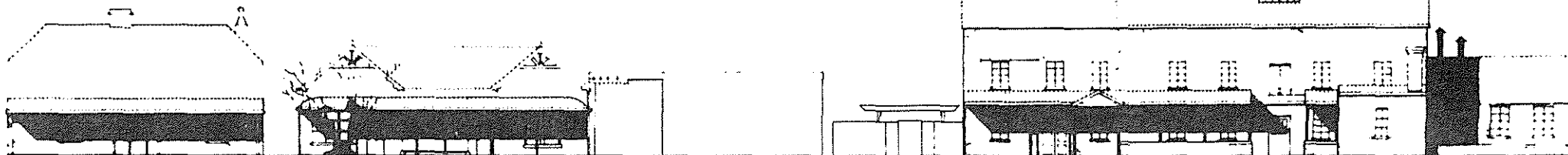
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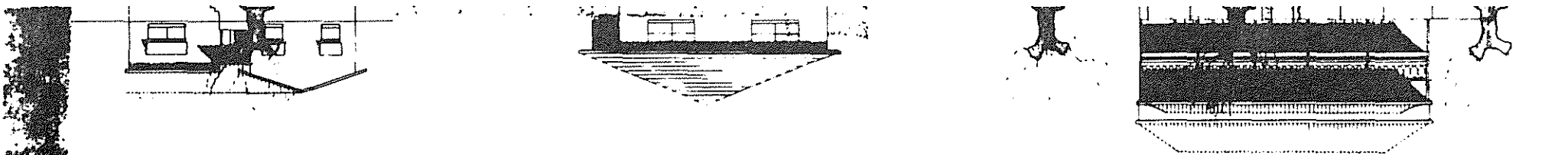
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Adelaide

Main Street



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POSTAL  
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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : EAST SIDE

<u>House No.</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Contribution to Streetscape</u>	<u>Description</u>
104	B	Positive	Old settlers' barns set right on to pavement.
106	B	Positive	<u>Misst Gallery*</u> Stone house with brown painted brick quoins set right on pavement. Also on the site is a wooden barn on a stone base clad in galvanised iron, and a tall brick cooler.
108	C	Positive	Small stone house with plastered brick quoins. Set back approx. 15 m from pavement.

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MAIN STREET HAHNDORF : WEST SIDE

91	C	Positive	Stone cottage plastered and painted built on a stone base. Set right on pavement.
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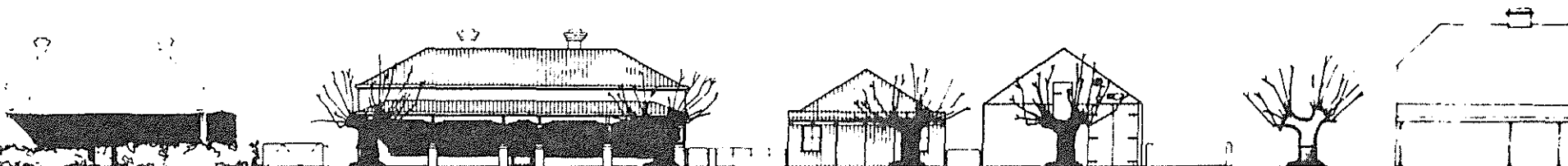
\* Now Hahndorf Motor Museum

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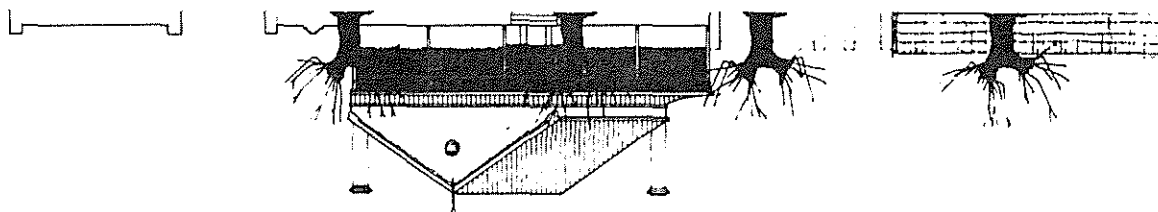
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Adelaide

Main Street



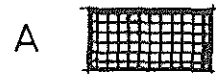
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Hereford Drive

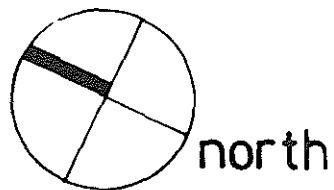
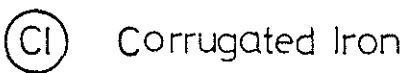
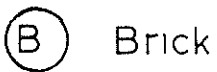
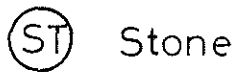
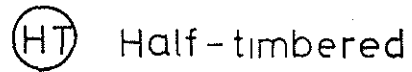
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# LEGEND

## CLASSIFICATION



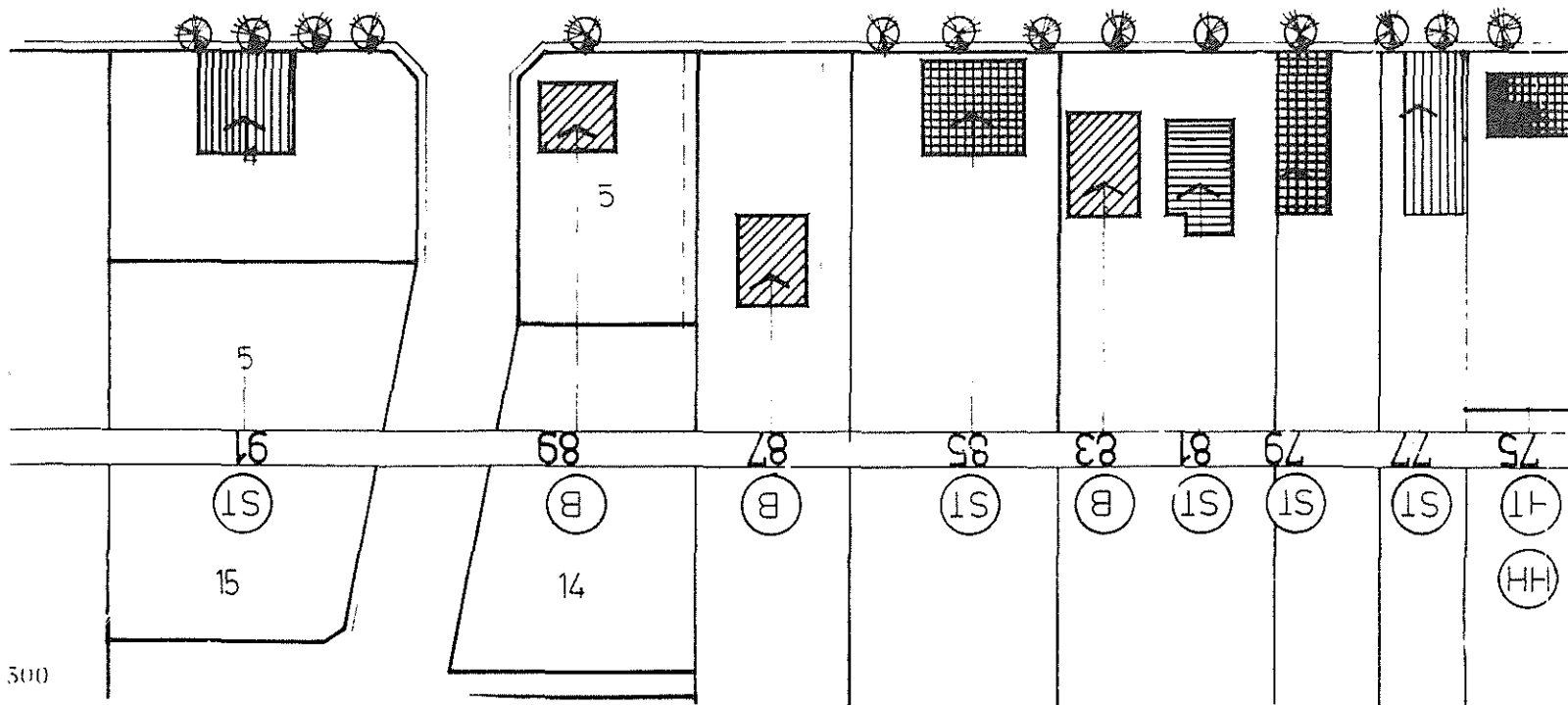
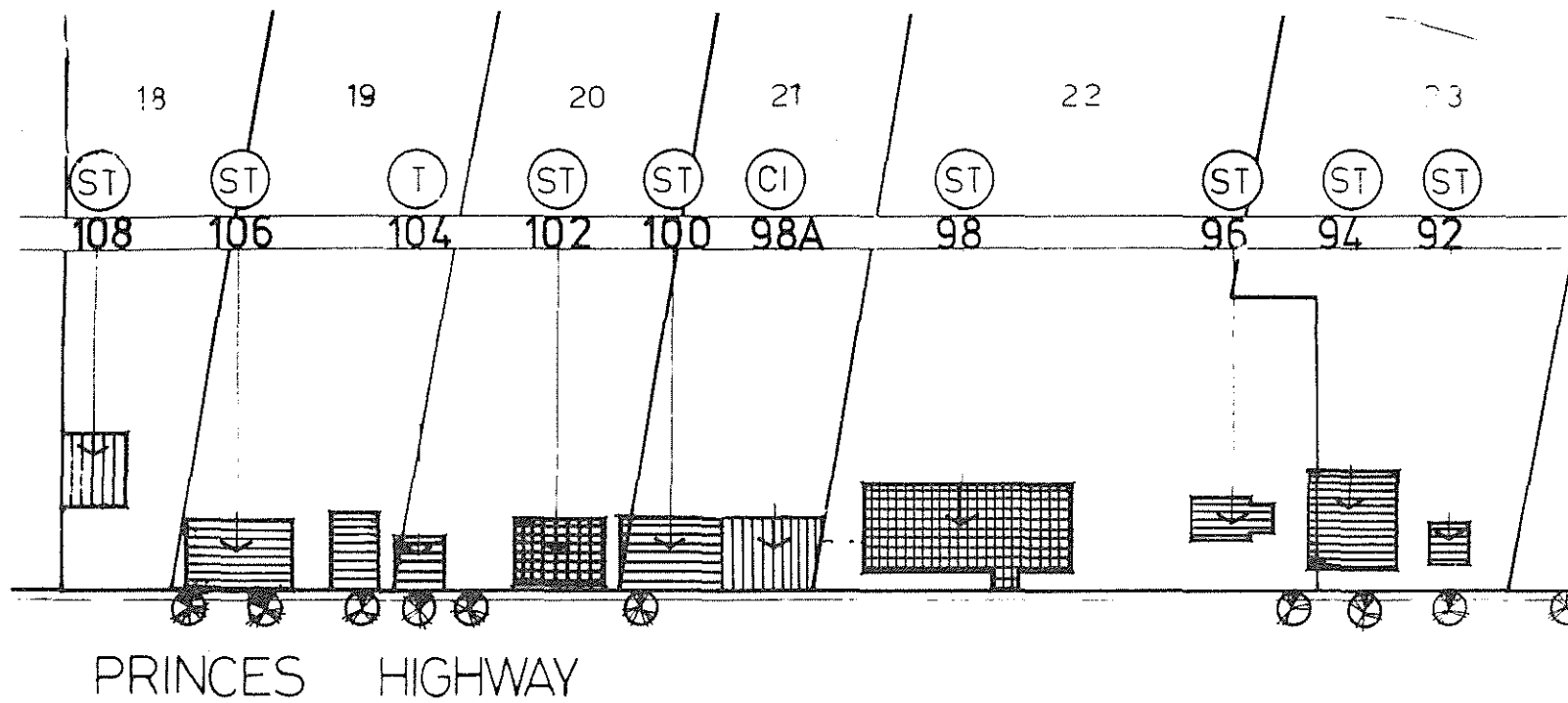
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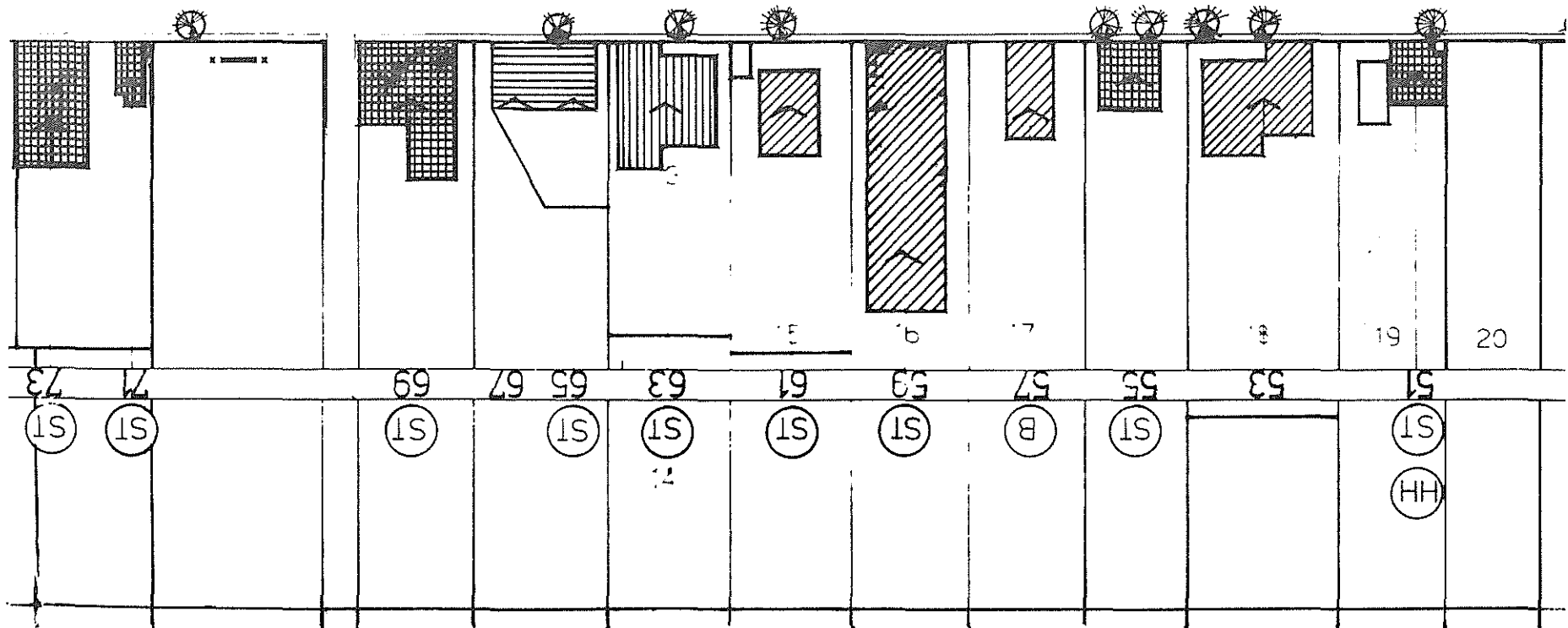
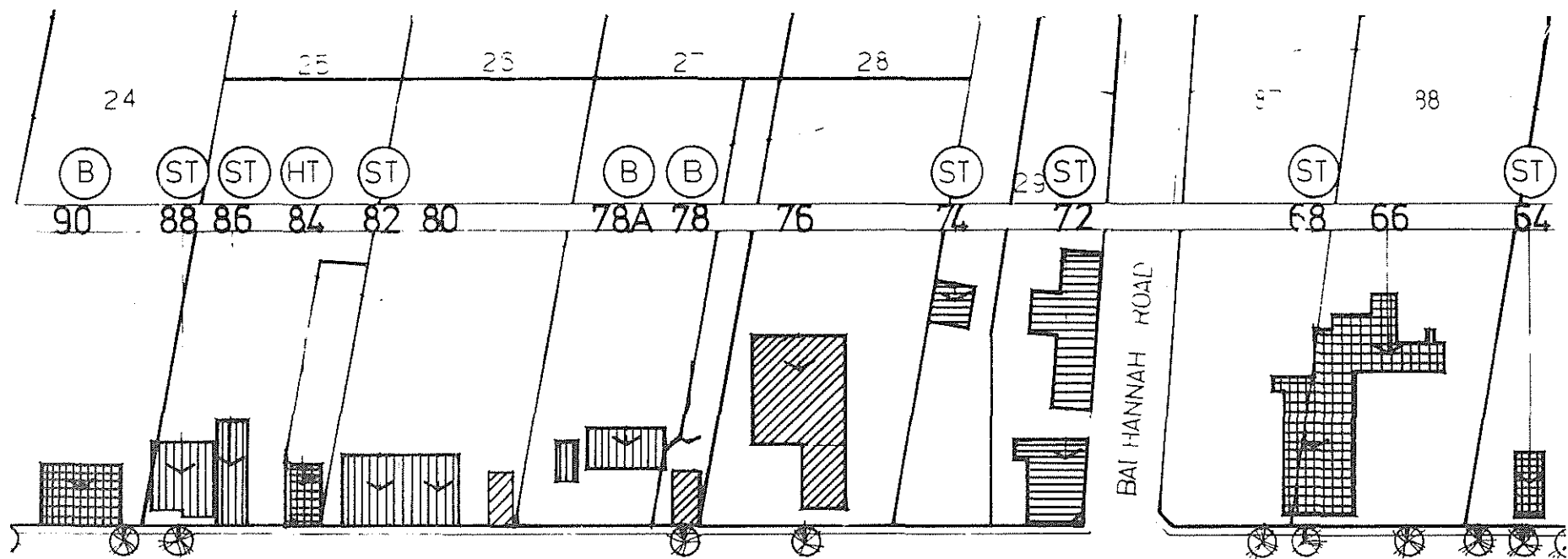


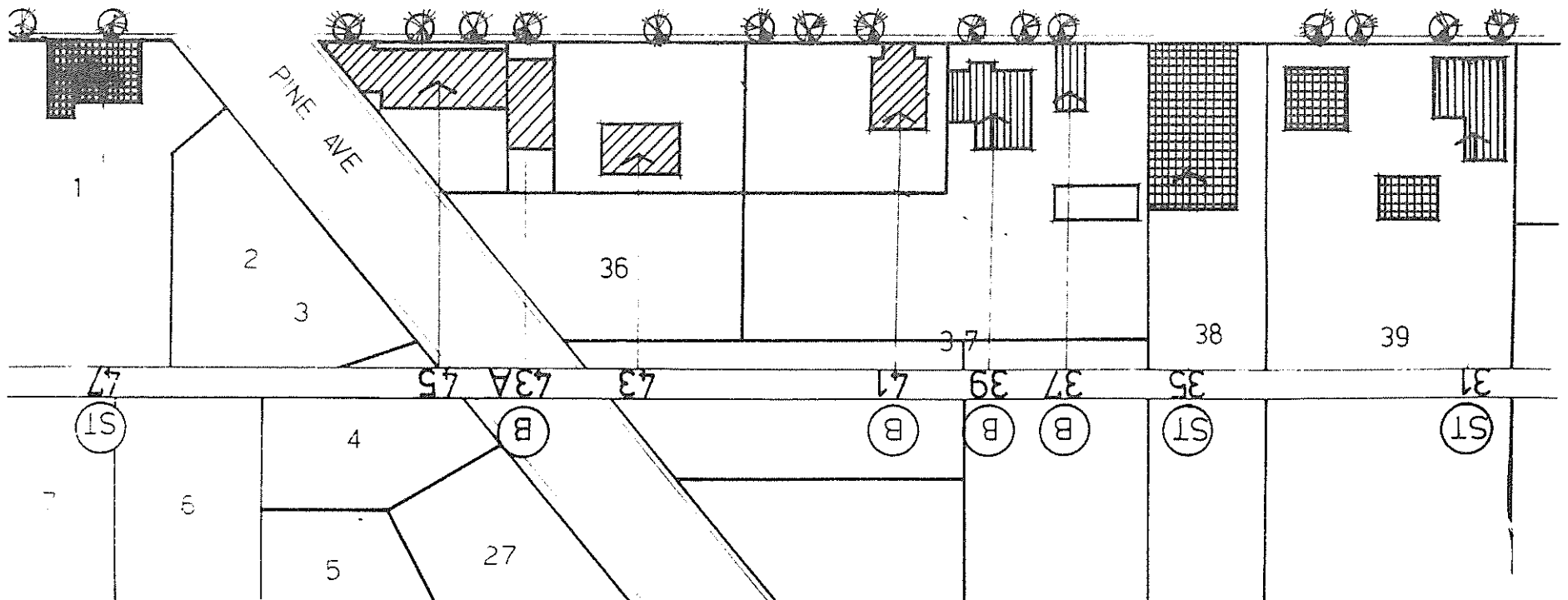
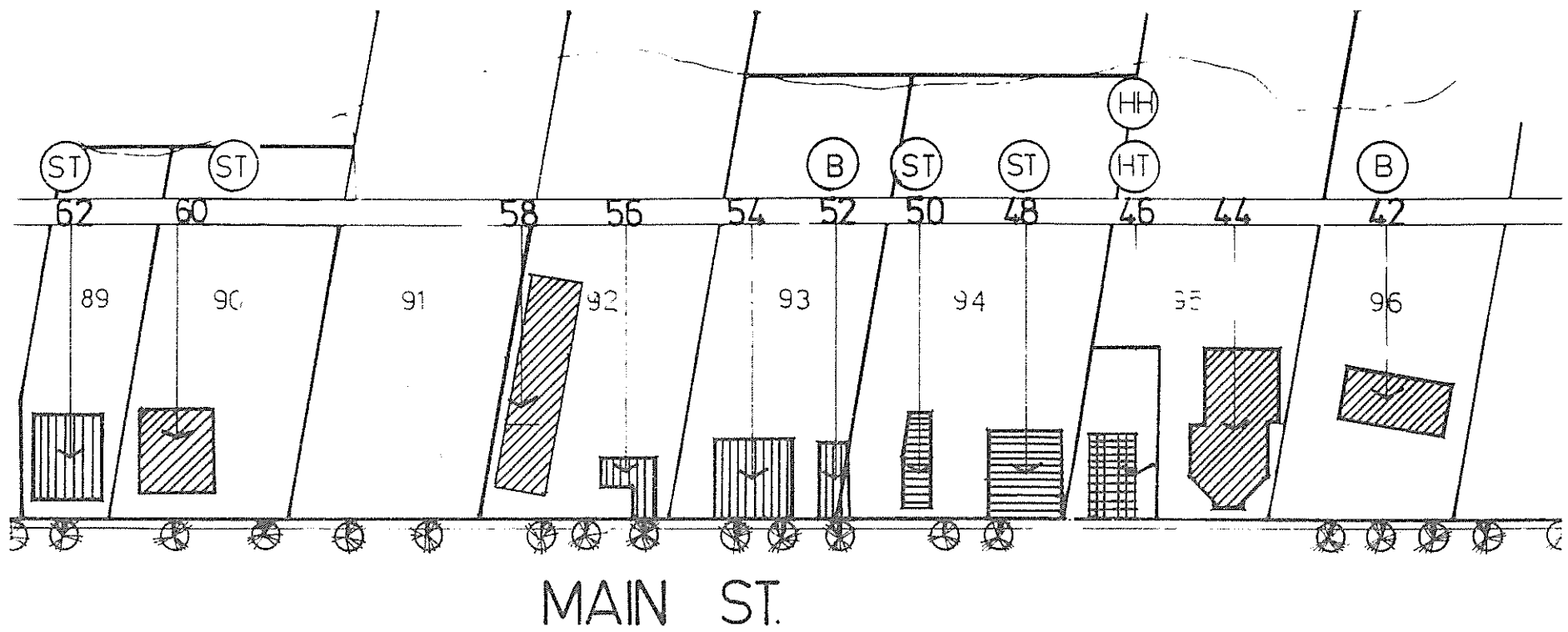
POSTAL ADDRESS



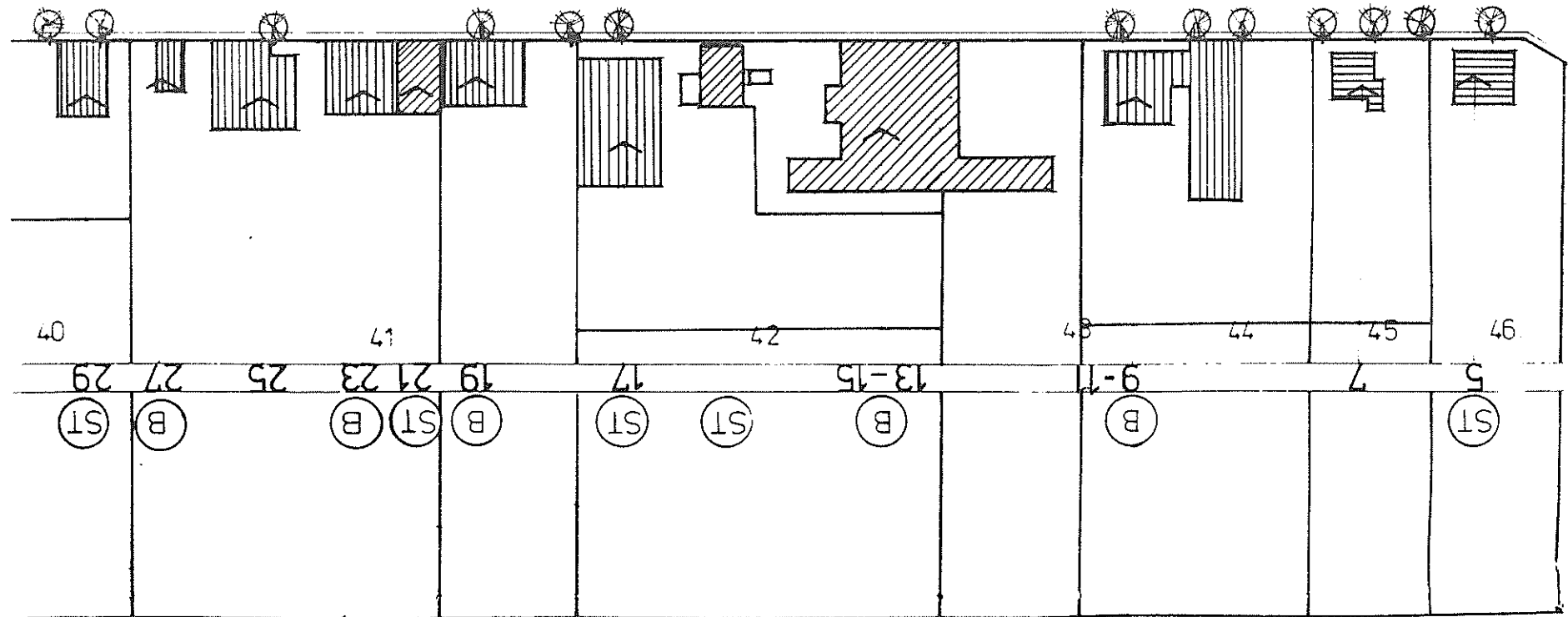
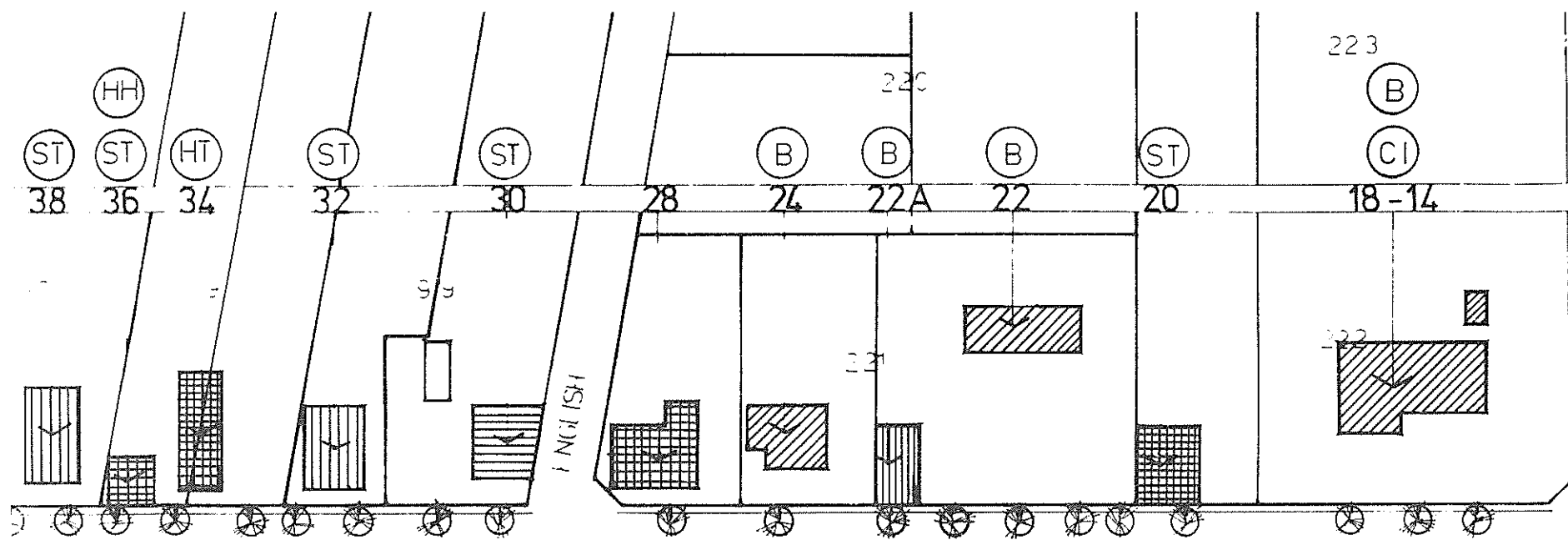
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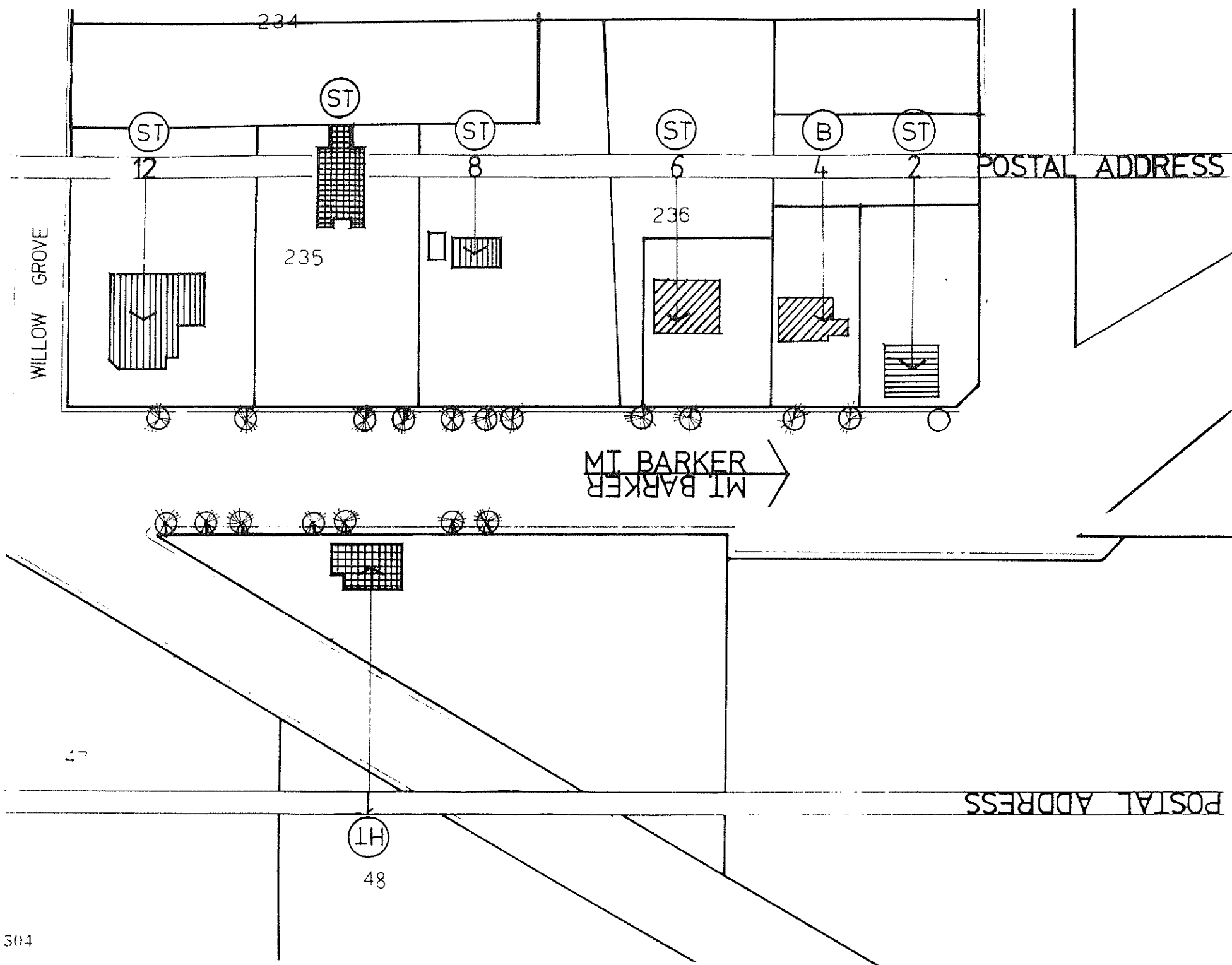




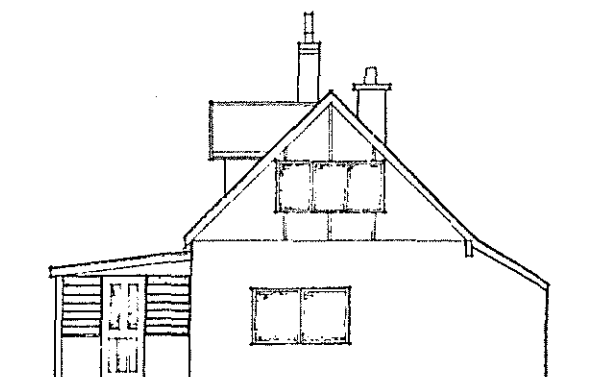
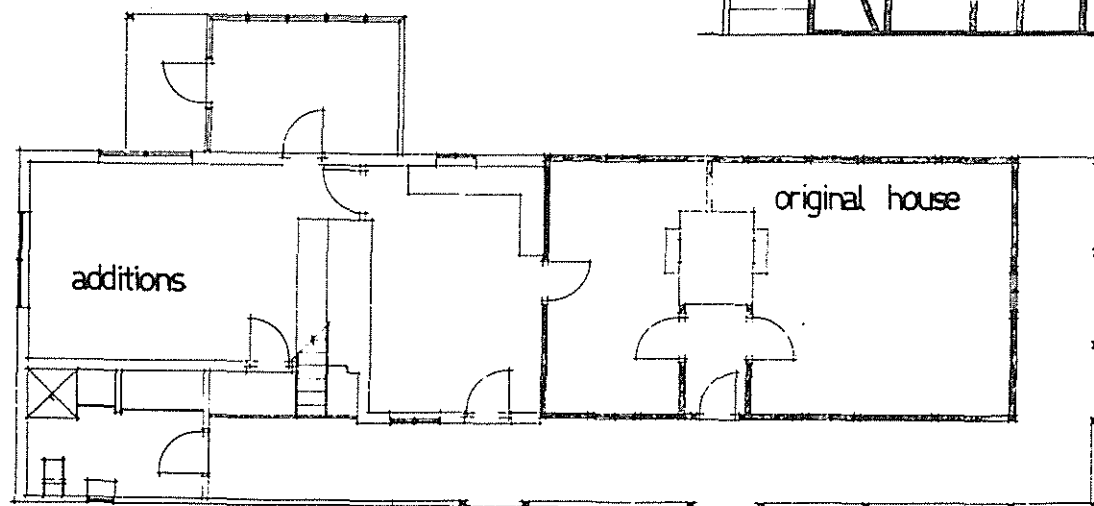
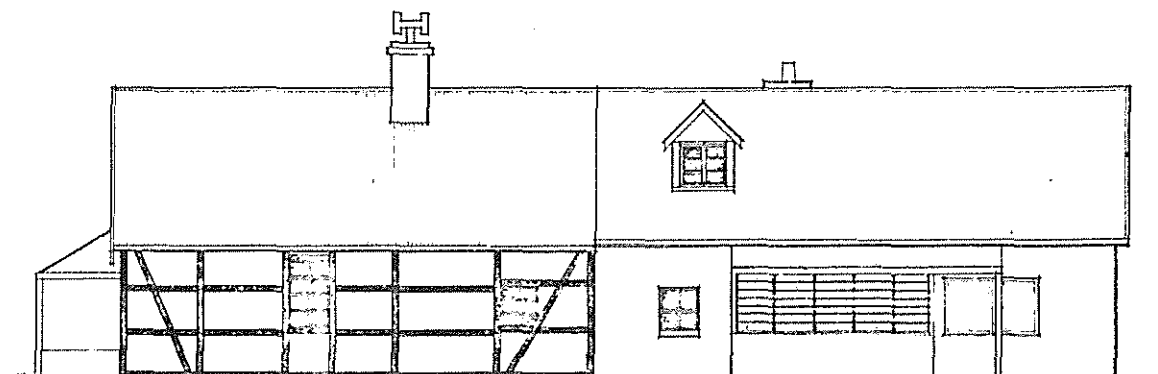
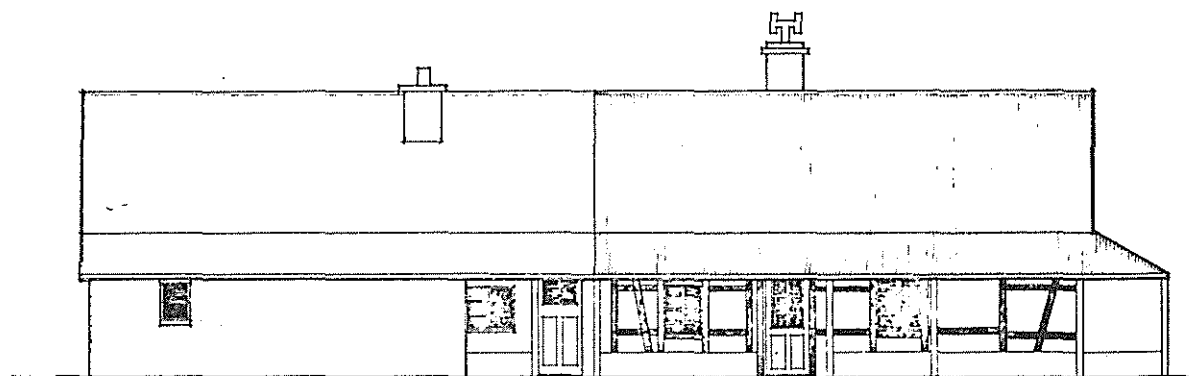
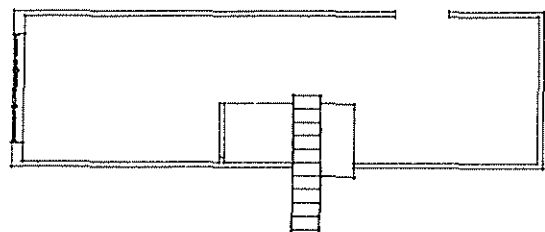




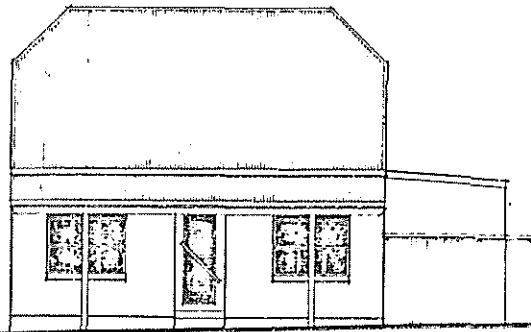




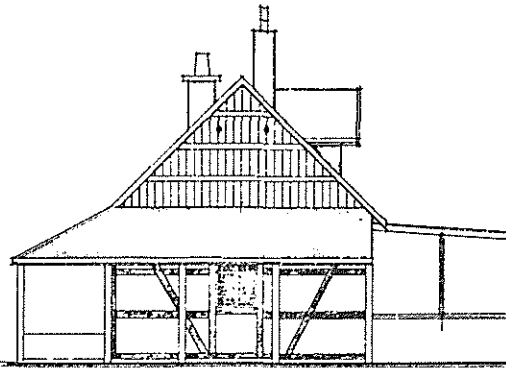
*The following are drawings of selected buildings of historic importance in  
Main Street.*



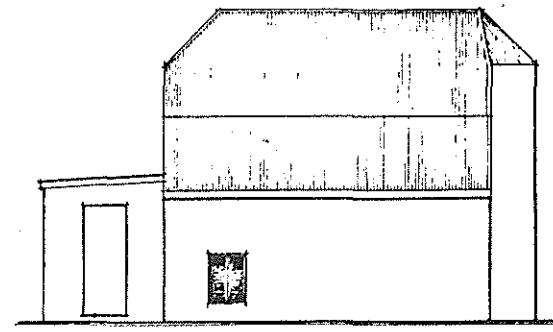
NO. 34 MAIN ST. HAHNDORF



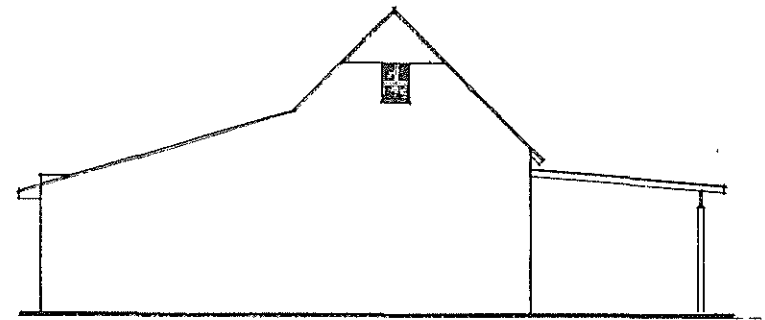
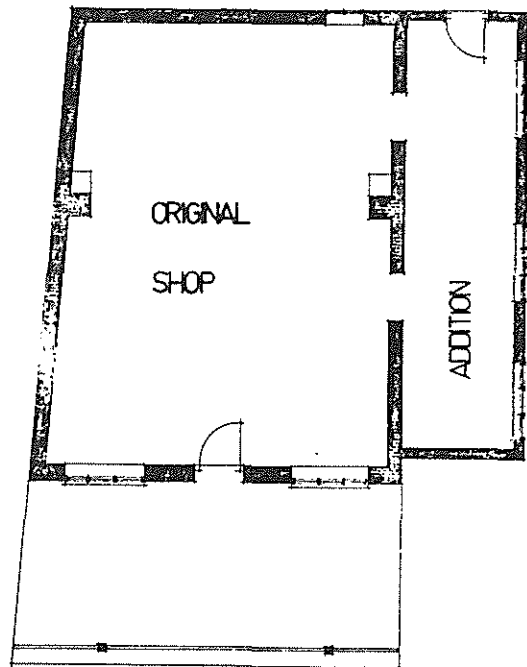
WEST ELEVATION IN CONJUNCTION WITH NO: 34



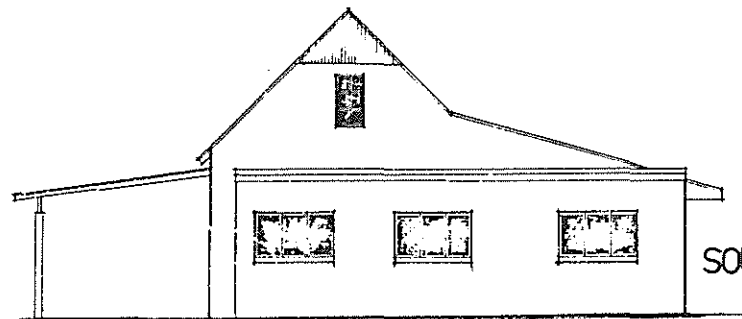
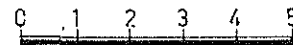
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EAST

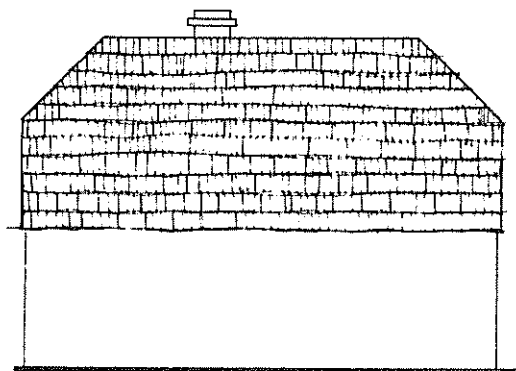


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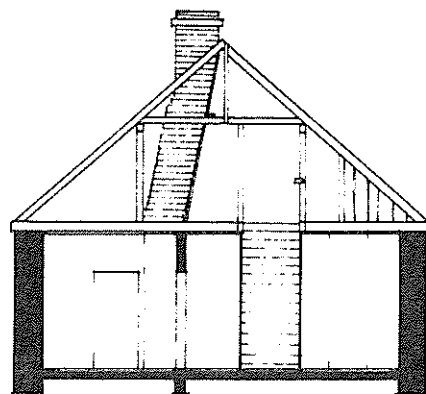


SOUTH

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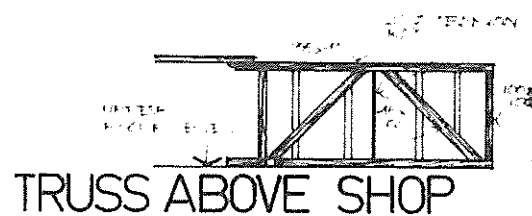
S-W ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



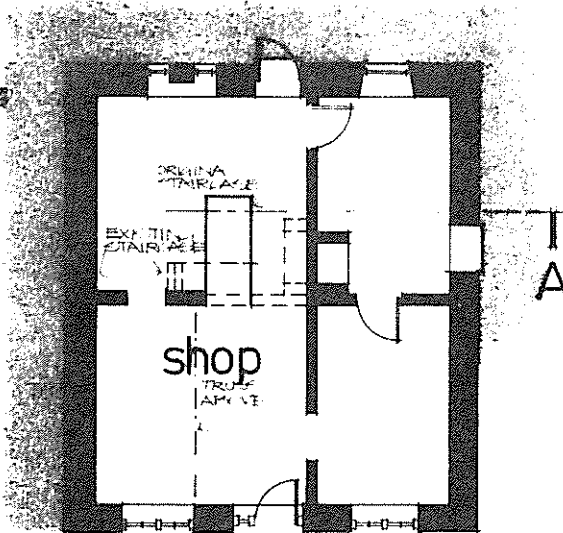
N-E ELEVATION



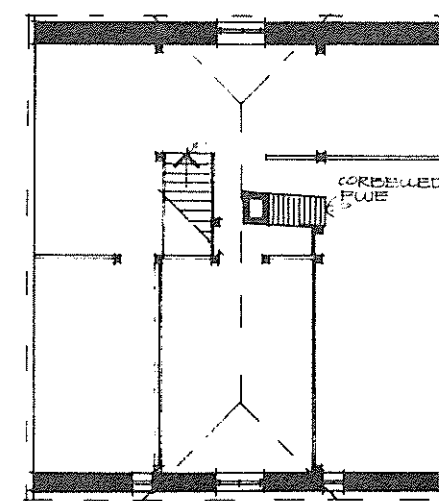
TRUSS ABOVE SHOP



north

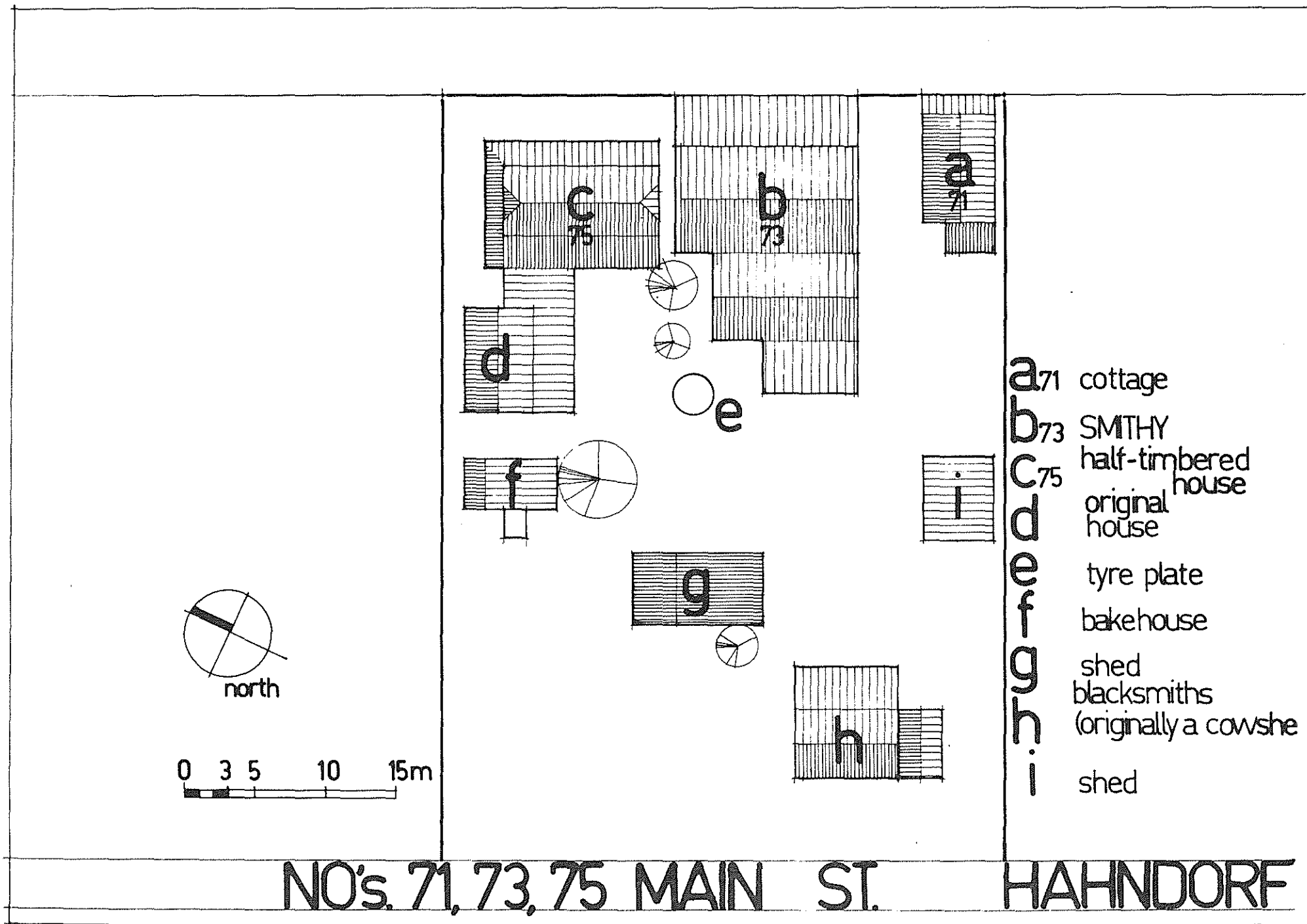


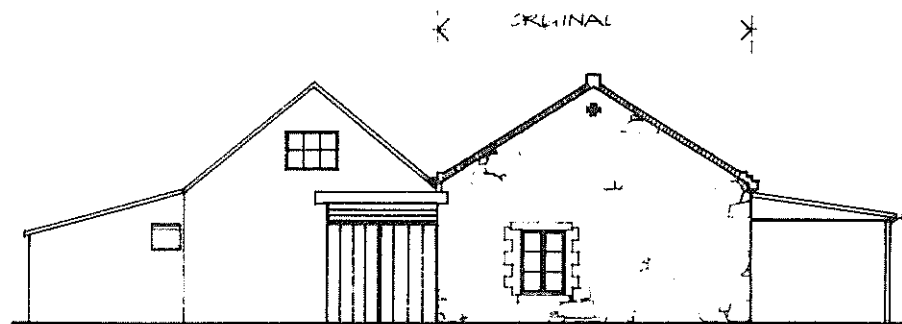
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



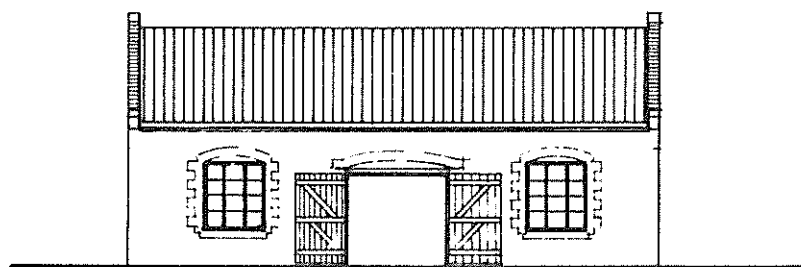
UPPER FLOOR PLAN

NO. 51 MAIN ST. HAHNDORF

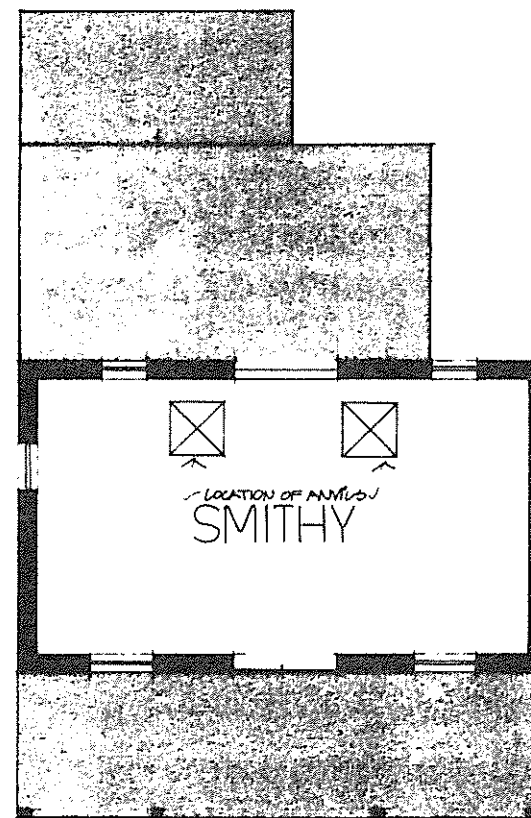
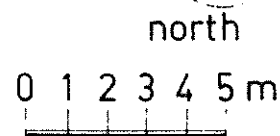




S.E. ELEVATION



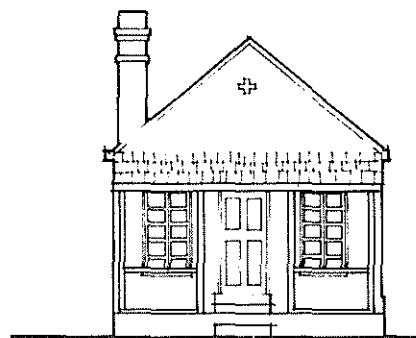
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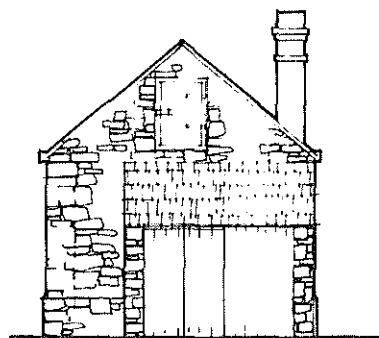
PLAN

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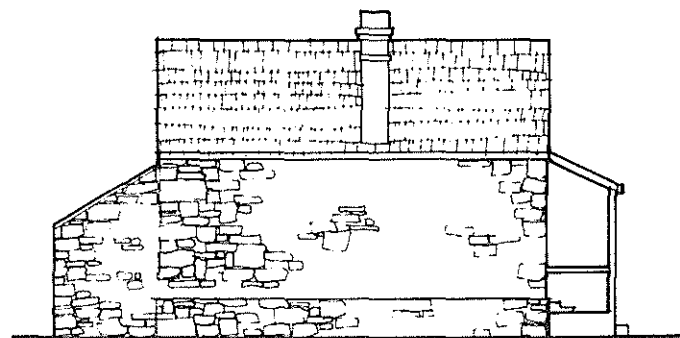




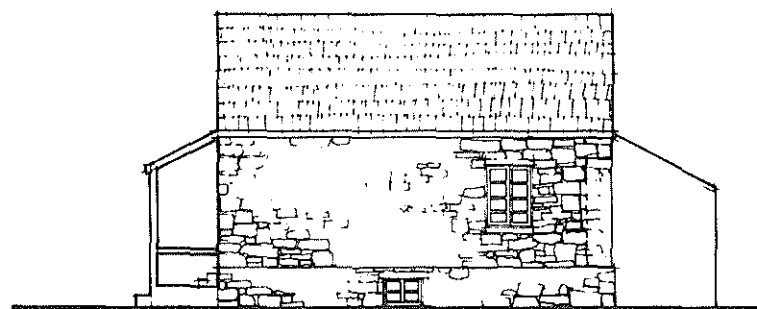
N.E.



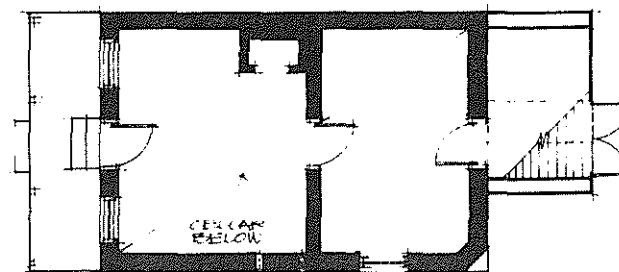
S.W.



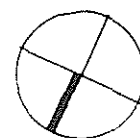
S.E. ELEVATION



N.W. ELEVATION



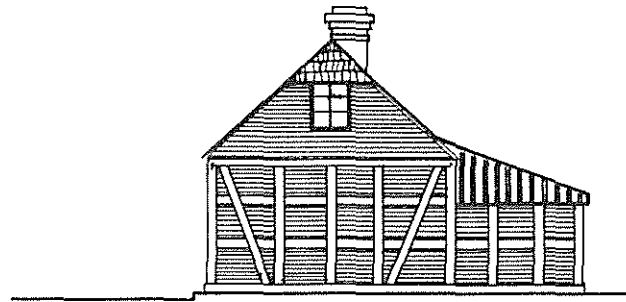
PLAN



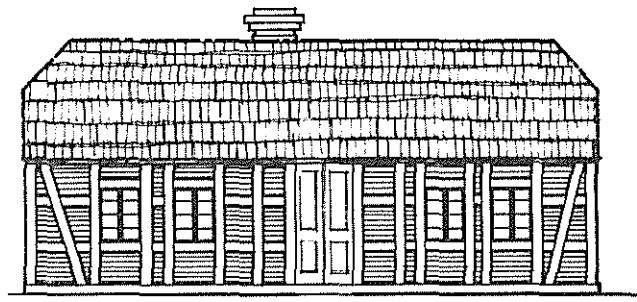
north

0 1 2 3 4 5 m

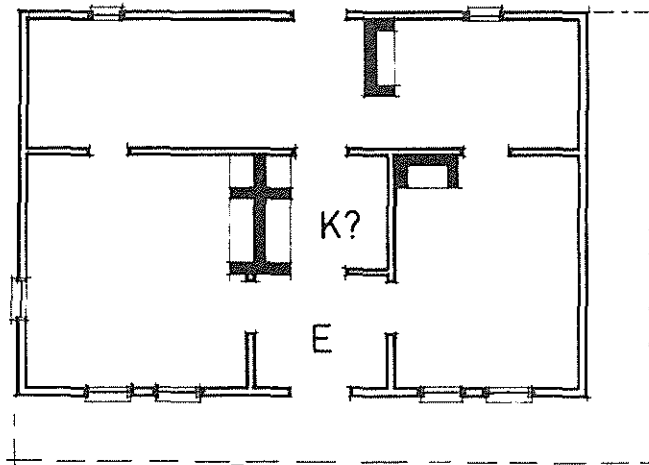
NO. 71 MAIN ST. HAHNDORF



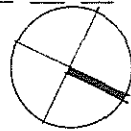
N.W. ELEVATION



N.E. ELEVATION c. 1860

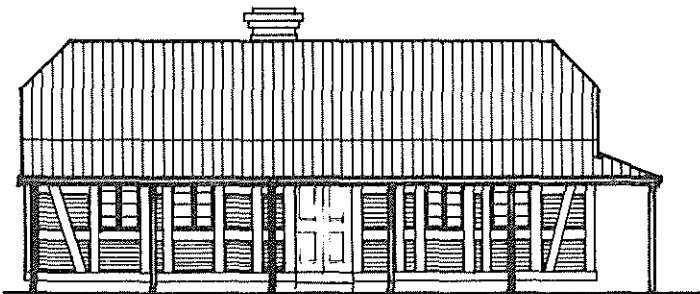


PLAN

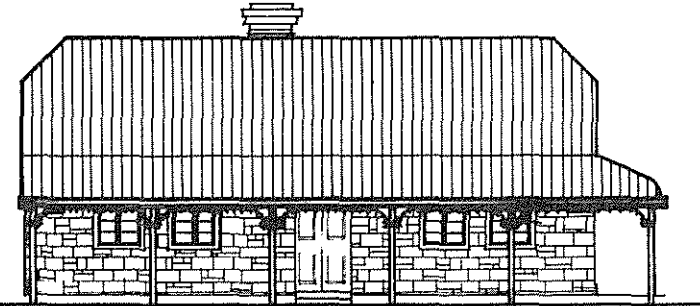


north

0 1 2 3 4 5 m

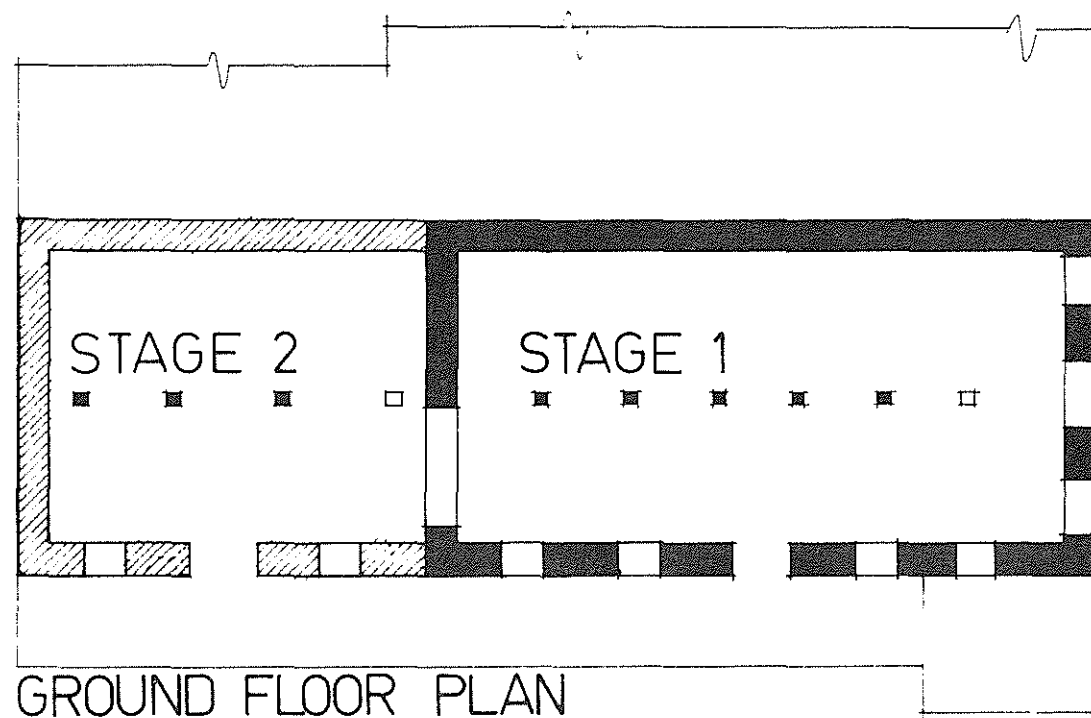
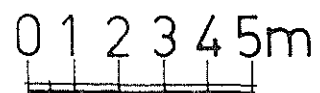
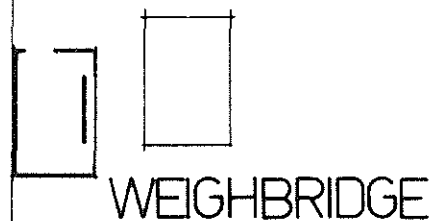


N.E. ELEVATION

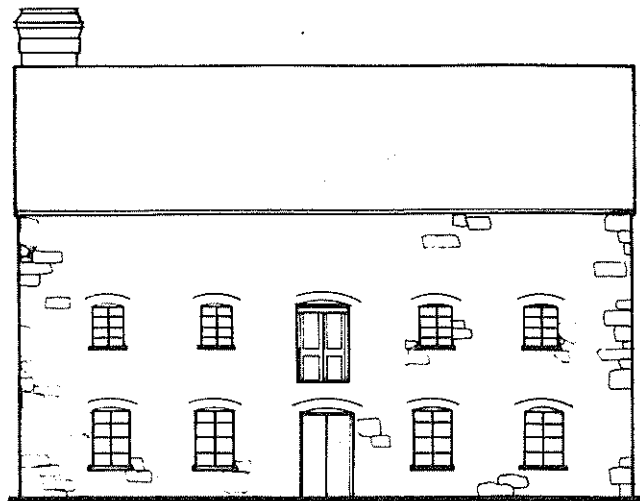


N.E. ELEVATION c. 1950

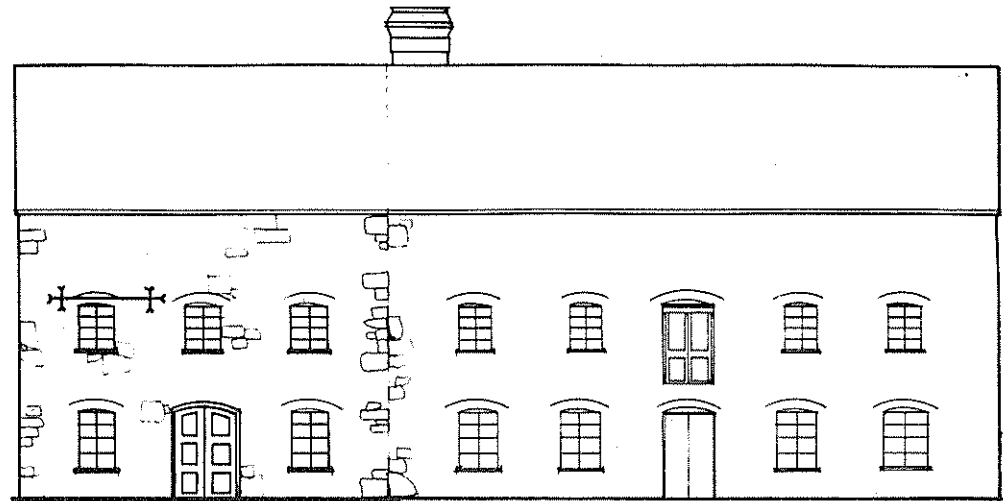
NO. 75 MAIN ST. HAHNDORF



NO. 98 MAIN ST. HAHNDORF

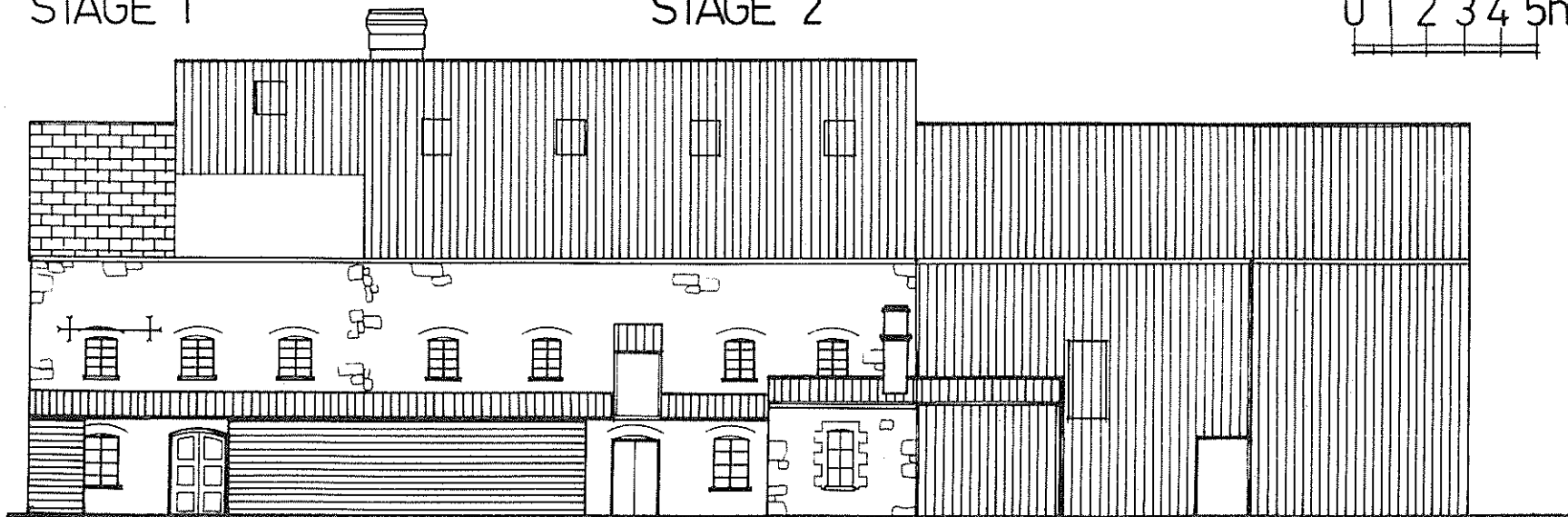


STAGE 1



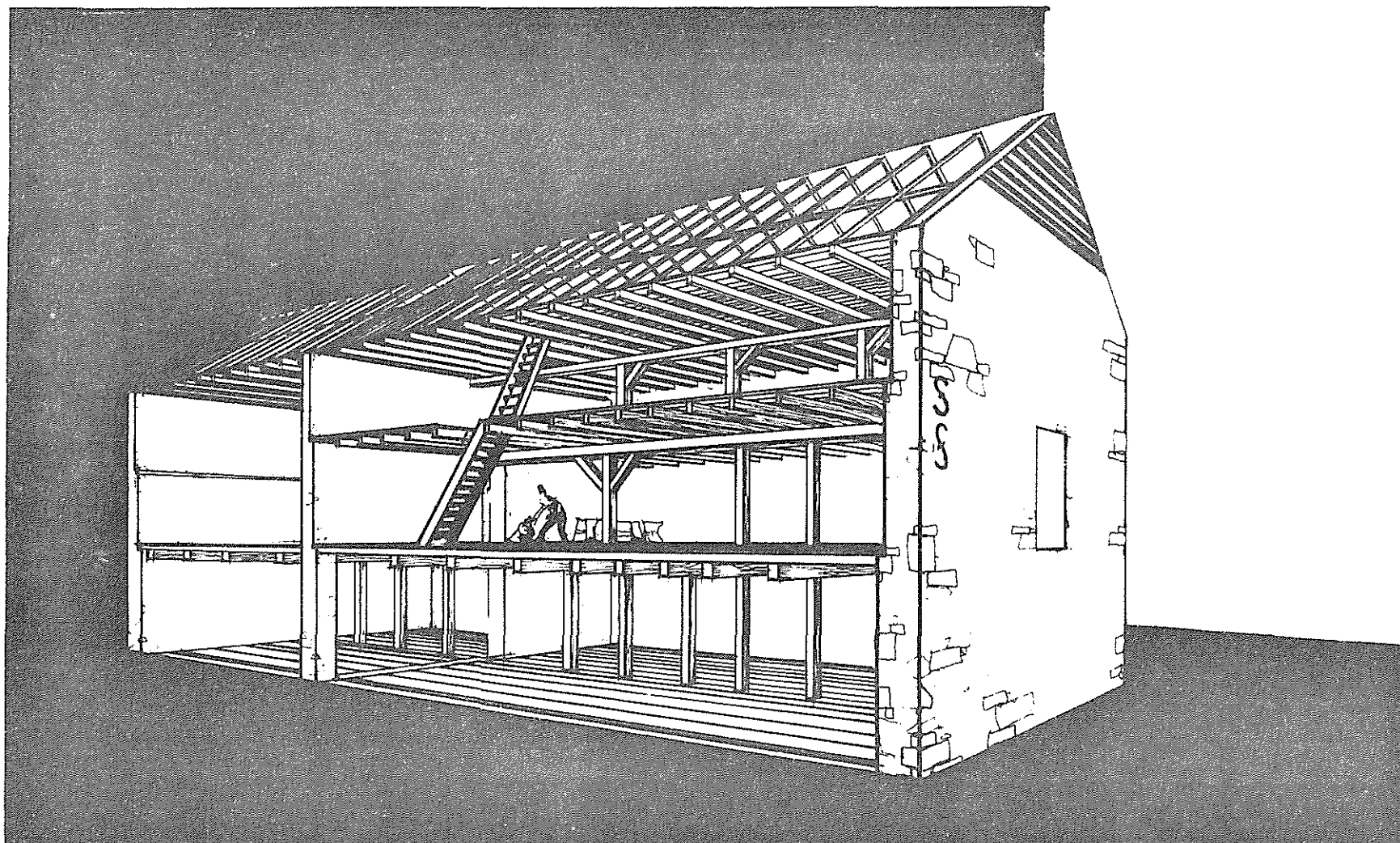
STAGE 2

0 1 2 3 4 5m



STAGE 3

NO. 98 MAIN ST. HAHNDORF



NO. 98 MAIN ST. HAHNDORF

## GLOSSARY

### English and German Land Terms.

Acre (Eng.) An old English term meaning the area of land which could be ploughed in a day by a team of oxen. Alternative terminology used up until the late middle ages was selion etc. (See R. Parker The Common Stream).

Common (Eng.) Land held in common not divided for arable purposes. Grazing land adjacent to a stream or near the centre of a village or near to a woodland or heath. Certain defined rights to graze on the land might be given in the manorial rolls (commonage).

Dorf (Ger.) Village or town. In England before the Norman conquest 'tun' was used meaning a wall or boundary, i.e. a fenced-in settlement. After the Conquest the word was modified to 'town' which meant the village and its surrounding lands. At the same time the French term 'vill' came into use meaning small township.

Fief. The endowment of a military vassal in Frankish society. Probably derived from the Germanic name for cattle (Vieh in modern German). Later in medieval usage it denoted an area of land held by a feudal tenant enabling him to perform the military service expected of him by his overlord.

Hide (Eng. & Ger.) Land areas owned by knights and squires (120 acres in England). In Saxon England a Thegrie (knight) owned at least 5 hides.

Hufe (Ger.) A term referring to the land belonging to a particular farm. Sometimes only to the farmyard (e.g., in Dutch). The farmhouse is located within its boundaries.

Hundred (Eng.) A complicated and mixed up method of terminology used since Saxon times to describe large parcels of noblemen's, or bishops' lands. Eventually used for judicial and taxation purposes.

Manor (Eng.) The word comes from the French and is probably of Frankish origin. These were the lands belonging to the Earl or Baron, (not all located together). The home farm and manor was known as the 'demesne'.

After the Norman conquest William I created an estimated 10,000 manors, plus 1,000 royal ones, which were widely distributed around England so as to reduce the formation of large independent states. An important Baron such as Robert, Earl of Moreton, was given:

248	in Cornwall
54	in Sussex
196	in Yorkshire
99	in Northamptonshire

(The lands were sub-divided for tenant farmers and cottagers. They were laid out in sections called virgates, selions, or landes. 30 acres was a common land holding for a full peasant).

Morgen (Ger.) Probably an area of land which could be ploughed in a morning. Roughly 1 acre = 1.5 morgen.

### The Special Surveys.

These were proposed by Angas in September 1835 to make good the short fall in the initial sales by the Colonisation Commission. New regulations were enacted allowing private magnates to buy land for a limited period at 12 shillings per acre instead of the required 20 shillings. By these means the newly formed South Australian Company obtained 13,200 acres at 40% discount.

The purchaser of a special survey, who paid four thousand pounds in advance, was entitled to select an area of 15,000 acres outside the already defined districts. When this land had been finally surveyed and laid out in 80 acre sections, 4,000 acres were to be chosen within it by the purchaser whilst the remaining land became available to other settlers at the uniform price of 20 shillings per acre.

### Building Terms.

Blockbau German for what is best described in English as "log cabin" construction. The logs were laid horizontally and jointed at the corners of the building.

Beams Horizontal supporting members employed in roof or floor construction.

Braces Diagonal members in timber frame construction designed to prevent longitudinal movement of the frame.

Casement windows That type of window hinged at the side, and opening as a door.

Cross-tie The horizontal bottom member of a triangular TRUSS.

Dowelled joint. A joint in timber construction in which two members of a frame are held together by a peg (usually, but not always rounded) fitted in holes drilled in the members.

Fachwerk German name for timber frame construction of a high degree of craftsmanship, in which columns, LEDGES and BRACES were carefully joined and DOWELLED together. The English equivalent is HALF-TIMBERED construction. The areas between the frames were filled with panels of WATTLE AND DAUB or brick.

Fanlight A glazed area above a door or window, whose name originated from its often semi-circular shape.

Flèche. A French term describing the kind of spire that was common above the centre of the Gothic cathedrals.

Gable End. The triangular area of wall filling the end of a double-pitched roof.

Housed joint. A timber joint in which one member is grooved for part of its depth to receive another member.

Jambs The side framing members of doors and windows.

Joist A beam used to support wooden floors.

Ledges Horizontal members in timber building frames.

Lintels Beams supporting the wall above door and window openings.

Outshutt (Eng.) The lean-to portion of a farmhouse or cottage. Sometimes acting as a kitchen or dairy. Invariably located at the rear of a house.

Pediment The same as a gable end.

Pugged Pugging was the practice of sealing up crevices usually with a mixture of clay and straw.

Purlins Horizontal members in a roof frame which gave immediate support to covering.



Rafters The members of a roof frame that give primary support to the roof covering, and follow the slope of the roof.

Rendered The application of a thin coat of lime mortar to a surface (usually a wall) is called rendering. In some of the early German cottages, it seems that clay was applied to WATTLE AND DAUB in the same way.

Savannah (Eng.) A lightly treed open grassland. More often found in lower rainfall areas throughout the world (Argentina) and on plateau lands in tropical areas (Kenya).

Screed A thin layer of cementitious material used to bring floors to a smooth finish.

Slab construction Used for farm outbuildings, slab construction made use of huge slabs of split red gum, either placed side by side to form walls, or laid on edge one on another.

Soffit The under surface of any part of horizontal construction.

Shippon (Eng.) The cow-shed. In English farms sometimes a separate building built around a farmyard in conjunction with other farm buildings or added on to the farmhouse proper.

Struts Intermediate members in a roof truss.

Tenon The reduced section at the end of a timber member which fits into a slot called a Mortice to form a Mortice and Tenon joint.

Timber-framed Construction in which all of the loads in the building (including the weight of the structure itself) are transmitted to the ground by timber columns; that is, they are not carried along the whole length of walls.

Unburnt bricks. These are simply bricks which have been sun-dried, rather than fired at high temperatures in a kiln. They are softer and much less durable.

Vernacular (Eng). A term derived from the Roman word for a home born slave. It means the local style of building which is more firmly related to the customs of the people and the nature of the environment. Vernacular is also used to describe a local dialect.

Wattle and daub An ancient means of wall construction in which flexible wands of wood are woven together to form a base (wattle) to hold a thick poultice of clay (daub). Straw was often used as a binder in the clay, and lime wash provided some degree of protection from the rain.

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(Australische Zeitung) The Australian Newspaper.

(Sudaustralische Zeitung) The South Australian Newspaper.

(Tanunda Australische Zeitung) The Tanunda German Newspaper.

South Australian Magazine.

The Register.

The Southern Australian.

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South Australian Almanacks and Directories.

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## DRAWING CREDITS

Survey and drawings of properties 2-108 on the east side and 1-91 on two west side of the main street.

Brasse, L.  
Gallagher, P.  
Huntingford, S.  
Nikias, S.  
Patching, M.  
Robb, P.  
Whardall, R.

### Individual properties.

Sneemilch's House and Barn.	Adam, W.J.
Mooney's Barnhouse	Beckwith, I.
Paechtown Houses No.1 to 4.	Brasse, L.
Barn at Paechtown	Ellis, B.W.
Polst's House and Barn	Johanson, A.E.
Free Standing Barn at Paechtown	O'Sullivan, R.W.
Gething's Barn Hahndorf	Scadding, P.K.
No.34 Main Street Hahndorf	Tomaros, J.

## GRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS

L. Brasse and G. Young were responsible for the selection and design of the drawings and maps for the text. The drawings were prepared by H.J. Chew, A.L. Green, S. Nikias, P. Robb and L. Brasse.

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APPENDIX A

FIGS. & TABLES RELATED TO  
CHAPTER 3 PART 1 & CHAPTER  
6 PART 2

TABLE 1 - TEMPERATURE DATA - MT. BARKER SOUTH AUSTRALIA - ELEVATION : 325 m

	Years of Record	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Mean Max. Temp. (°C) <sup>1</sup>	64 +	27.0	26.2	23.8	20.6	16.1	14.2	12.6	13.6	15.8	19.3	22.0	23.9	19.6
Mean Min. Temp. (°C) <sup>1</sup>	64 +	11.9	11.9	10.3	8.4	6.4	4.9	4.3	4.8	5.6	7.2	8.6	10.3	7.9
Mean Temp. (°C)	64	19.3	18.8	17.4	14.1	11.4	9.3	8.4	9.4	10.9	13.1	15.5	17.5	13.7
Ext.* Max. Temp (°C) and Date	104	44.6 18/1882	41.7 6/1866 10/1879	41.1 9/1940	34.4 5/1938	28.9 4/1921	23.9 4/1957	21.1 16/1871	25.1 30/1884	31.4 23/1882	34.9 30/1886	41.8 21/1865	43.6 14/1876	44.6 18/1/1882
Ext. # Min. Temp. (°C) and Date	104	1.7 5/1901	1.7 28/1876	0.6 6.1954	-1.1 29/1887 16/1963	-4.3 31/1886	-5.0 11/1913	-5.6 10/1959	-4.0 11/1944	-3.8 21/1914 7/1946	-1.1 26/1933 7/1946	-1.1 2/1960	0.4 1/1953	-5.6 10/7/1959
Av. No. of days 38°C and over	94	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
32°C and over	94	8	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	25
2°C and over	13	0	0	0	2	4	8	8	8	7	4	2	0	43
0°C and under	14	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	5	3	1	0	0	17
Mean 9 a.m. rel. Hum. %	60	46	53	55	66	76	80	80	75	66	60	53	50	60
Mean 3 p.m. Rel. Hum. %	56	36	40	43	52	62	70	69	62	55	50	44	39	50

All Means Taken to End of 1966

Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Climatic Survey

Region 1 South Australia, Adelaide, 1971. p.51.

1. Department of Science and Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Meteorology, Climatic Averages, South Australia.  
and Northern Territory, Metric Edition, August, 1975. p.31.

\* Extreme Maximum temperature

# Extreme Minimum temperature

TABLE 2 TEMPERATURE DATA - STIRLING SOUTH AUSTRALIA - ELEVATION: 488m.

	Years of Record	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Mean Max. Temp. (°C) <sup>1</sup>	38 +	25.7	25.0	22.2	18.7	14.2	12.4	10.7	11.7	14.0	17.7	20.3	22.1	17.9
Mean Min Temp. (°C) <sup>1</sup>	38 +	12.4	12.5	11.2	9.4	7.2	5.8	4.9	5.0	6.0	7.7	9.0	10.4	8.5
Mean Temp.	38	18.2	17.9	16.7	13.3	10.6	8.4	7.6	8.3	10.3	12.1	14.3	16.4	12.8
Ext. Max.* Temp. (°C)	41	41.3	40.6	39	32.4	27.5	22.2	20.3	22.9	29.4	33.3	38.6	40.0	41.3
and Date		12/1939	2/1912	11/1940	5/1939	4/1921	3/1957 4/1957	27/1964	18/1928	30/1961	24/1914	30/1962	31/1904	12/1/1939
Ext. Min.# Temp. (°C)	41	3.1	3.2	2.3	0.6	-0.7	-3.9	-3.9	-2.4	-2.3	-0.9	0.3	0.3	-3.9
and Date		12/1914	13/1905	11/1905	19/1949	23/1290	24/1944	9/1941	12/1943	7/1946	27/1946	17/1908	4/1906	9/7/1941
Av. number of days: 38°C and over	61	0.4	0.4	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	1.0
32°C and over	61	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	13
2°C and under	13	0	0	0	1	1	6	7	7	5	2	0	0	29
0°C and under	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	5
Mean 9 a.m. Rel. Hum %	36	52	56	59	68	77	82	83	78	67	66	58	56	65
Mean 3 p.m. Rel. Hum. %	30	39	41	43	56	67	74	75	67	58	53	47	44	53

All Means Taken to End of 1964

Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Climatic Survey Region 1 South Australia, Adelaide 1971, p.53

1. Department of Science and Consumer Affairs, Bureau of Meteorology, Climatic Averages,  
South Australia and Northern Territory, Metric Edition, August, 1975, p.33

\* Extreme Maximum temperature

# Extreme Minimum temperature

TABLE 3. FROST DATA - MT. BARKER AND STIRLING, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Date of Various Temperatures	Station Height above Mean Sea Level and Period of Record	Mt. Barker 325m 1930-1959	Stirling 488m 1930-1950
Average date first occurrence of screen minimum of 2°C		April 17th	May 16th
Mean deviation from average date (days)		16	20
First recorded occurrence minimum 2°C*		Jan. 21st	April 4th
Average date first occurrence screen minimum 0°C		May 19th	June 23rd
Mean deviation from average date (days)		16	19
First recorded occurrence screen minimum 0°C*		April 16th	May 15th
Average date last occurrence screen minimum 0°C		Oct. 3rd	Aug. 25th
Mean deviation from average date (days)		22	30
Last recorded occurrence minimum 0°C*		Nov. 17th	Oct. 27th
Average date last occurrence screen minimum 2°C		Nov. 12th	Oct. 29th
Mean deviation from average date (days)		16	15
Last recorded occurrence minimum 2°C*		Dec. 25th	Dec. 25th
Average frost free period in days		155	198

\* Period of record 1908-1959

Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Climatic Survey

Region 1 - South Australia, Adelaide, 1971, p.63

TABLE 4. FROST DAYS - AVERAGE NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES - MT. BARKER AND STIRLING, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Line 1: Equal to, or less than, 0°C

Line 2: Greater than 0°C and less than, or equal to 2°C

Period 1930-1959											
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Mt. Barker 1		0.3	1.2	3.8	4.5	4.1	2.2	0.9	0.1		17.1
2	0.1	1.9	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.2	4.1	3.1	1.2	0.3	28.2
Stirling 1			0.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.2			4.7
2		0.3	1.5	3.8	5.6	5.0	3.8	2.0	0.4	0.1	22.5

Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology, Climatic Survey

Region 1 - South Australia, Adelaide, 1971 p.64

Table 5.

## CHANGES IN NUMBER OF RURAL HOLDINGS AND AGRICULTURAL

## PRODUCTION IN THE HAHNDORF DISTRICT 1970-1978.

(Based on Mount Barker District Council Area).

Year	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	
Number Rural Holdings 1.	404	421	456	352	246	<p>1. The scope of statistics on rural holdings for 1976 and 1978 differs from earlier years which included holdings of 1 hectare or more. For 1976 and 1978 holdings were defined as utilizing an area of land of 10 hectares or more, for the production of agricultural products (including fruit or vegetables) or for the raising of livestock (including poultry) and the production of livestock products. Holdings of less than 10 hectares are included in the 1976 and 1978 figures where the legal entities operating those holdings have Estimated Values of Operations from agricultural activity of \$1,500 or more.</p> <p>2. Area of pasture relates to that area of lucerne, clovers (all kinds), rye grasses (all kinds), cocksfoot, fescue, paspalum, phalaris, medics (all kinds), primroses, sudan and veldt used for all purposes.</p>
Orchards (Hectares)	86	94	98	96	66	
Vegetables (Hectares)	217	152	125	146	210	
Pasture (Hectares) 2.	14,444	15,508	15,068	12,459	10,712	
Sheep and Lambs	101,000	84,000	69,000	73,000	55,000	
Wool clip (kg)	633,000	531,000	394,000	423,000	330,000	
Dairy Cattle	9,173	8,689	7,996	6,814	5,457	
Beef Cattle	6,657	9,779	10,742	11,492	5,787	
Pigs	4,098	3,810	3,162	2,839	1,595	

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Adelaide.  
Divisional Statistics (S.A.) 1971, 1973, 1975,  
1977, 1979.



TABLE 6.

## CHANGES IN NUMBER OF RURAL HOLDINGS AND AGRICULTURAL

## PRODUCTION IN THE HAHNDORF DISTRICT 1970-1978.

(Based on the Onkaparinga District Council Area).

Year	1970	1972	1974	1976	1978	
Number Rural Holdings 1.	450	439	458	356	290	<p>1. The scope of statistics on rural holdings for 1976 and 1978 differs from earlier years which included holdings of 1 hectare or more. For 1976 and 1978 holdings were defined as utilizing an area of land of 10 hectares or more, for the production of agricultural products (including fruit or vegetables) or for the raising of livestock (including poultry) and the production of livestock products. Holdings of less than 10 hectares are included in the 1976 and 1978 figures where the legal entities operating those holdings have Estimated Values of Operations from agricultural activity of \$1,500 or more.</p> <p>2. Area of pasture relates to that area of lucerne, clovers (all kinds), rye grasses (all kinds) cocksfoot, fescue, paspalum, pharlaris, medics (all kinds), primrose, sudan and veldt used for all purposes.</p>
Orchards (Hectares)	939	1,060	1,041	943	927	
Vegetables (Hectares)	433	360	344	343	407	
Pasture (Hectares) 2.	7,834	9,772	10,363	10,326	9,461	
Sheep and Lambs	25,000	16,000	14,000	15,000	12,000	
Wool Clip (Kg.)	136,000	84,000	67,000	71,000	62,000	
Dairy Cattle	10,629	10,530	9,670	9,313	8,051	
Beef Cattle	5,217	6,797	8,895	8,660	6,050	
Pigs	2,094	1,763	2,178	2,268	3,070	

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Adelaide.

Divisional Statistics (S.A.) 1971, 1973, 1975,  
1977, 1979.

# The Hahndorf District GEOLOGY

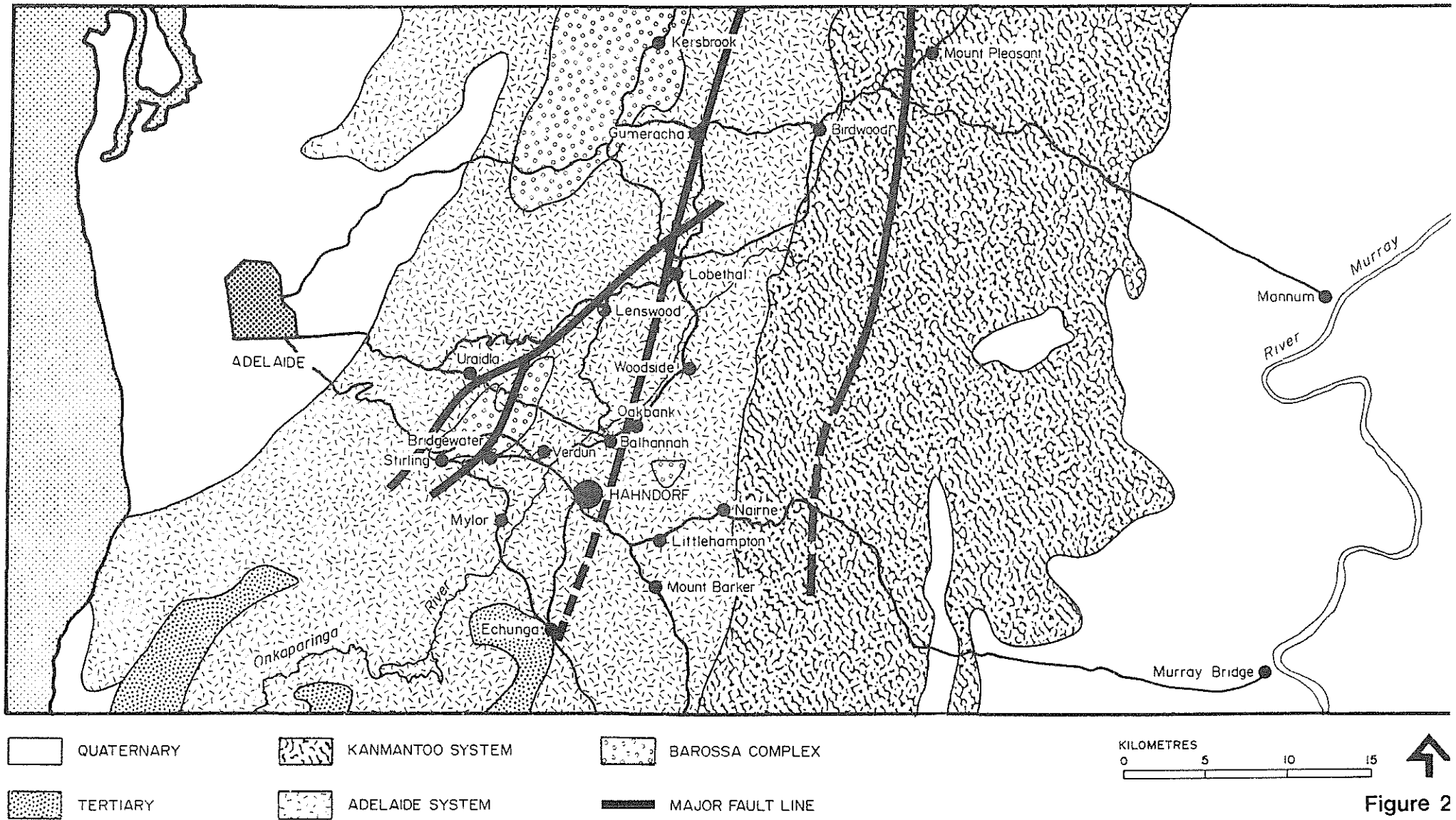


Figure 2

**LEGEND**

Quarries for production of civil construction aggregate, based on Stoneyfield Quartzite

**QUATERNARY**  
Qr

**TERTIARY**  
T

**PERMIAN**  
Ea, Eba, Ebb, Ebc, Ebd, Ebe, Ebf, Ebg, Ebh, Ebi, Ebj, Ebk, Ebl, Ebm, Ebn, Ebo, Ebp, Ebr, Ebs, Ebt, Ebu, Ebv, Ebw, Ebx, Eby, Ebz, Eca, Ecb, Ecc, Ecd, Ece, Ecf, Ecg, Ech, Eci, Ecj, Eck, Ecl, Ecm, Ecn, Ecp, Ecr, Ecs, Ect, Ecu, Ecv, Ecw, Ecx, Ecy, Ecz, Eda, Edb, Edc, Edd, Ede, Edf, Edg, Edh, Edi, Edj, Edk, Edl, Edm, Edn, Edo, Edp, Edr, Eds, Edt, Edu, Edv, Edw, Edx, Edy, Edz, Efa, Efb, Efc, Efd, Efe, Eff, Efg, Efh, Efi, E fj, Efk, Efl, Efm, Efn, Efp, Efr, Efs, Eft, Efu, Efv, Efw, Efx, Efy, Efz, Ega, Egb, Egc, Egd, Ege, Egf, Efg, Egh, Egi, Egj, Efk, Egl, Egm, Egn, Ego, Egp, Egr, Egs, Egt, Egu, Egv, Egw, Egx, Egy, Egz, Eha, Ehb, Ehc, Ehd, Ehe, Ehf, Ehg, Ehi, Ehj, Ehk, Ehl, Ehm, Ehn, Eho, Ehp, Ehr, Ehs, Eht, Ehu, Ehv, Ehw, Ehx, Ehy, Ehz, Eia, Eib, Eic, Eid, Eie, Eif, Eig, Eih, Eii, Eij, Eik, Eil, Eim, Ein, Eio, Eip, Eir, Eis, Eit, Eiu, Eiv, Eiw, Eix, Eiy, Eiz, Eja, Ejb, Ejc, Ejd, Eje, Ejf, E jg, Ejh, Eji, Ejj, Ejk, Ejl, Ejm, Ejn, Ejo, Ejp, Ejr, Ejs, Ejt, Eju, Ejv, Ejw, Ejx, Ejy, Ejz, Eka, Ekb, Ekc, Ekd, Eke, Ekf, Ekg, Ekh, Eki, Ekj, Ekl, Ekm, Ekn, Eko, Ekp, Ekr, Eks, Ekt, Eku, Ekv, Ekw, E kx, Eky, Ekz, Ela, Elb, Elc, Eld, E le, E lf, E lg, E lh, E li, E lj, E lk, E ll, E lm, E ln, E lo, E lp, E lr, E ls, E lt, E lu, E lv, E lw, E lx, E ly, E lz, Ema, E mb, E mc, E md, E me, E mf, E mg, E mh, E mi, E mj, E mk, E ml, E mm, E mn, E mo, E mp, E mr, E ms, E mt, E mu, E mv, E mw, E mx, E my, E mz, Ena, E nb, E nc, E nd, E ne, E nf, E ng, E nh, E ni, E nj, E nk, E nl, E nm, E nn, E no, E np, E nr, E ns, E nt, E nu, E nv, E nw, E nx, E ny, E nz, Eoa, E ob, E oc, E od, E oe, E of, E og, E oh, E oi, E oj, E ok, E ol, E om, E on, E oo, E op, E or, E os, E ot, E ou, E ov, E ow, E ox, E oy, E oz, Epa, E pb, E pc, E pd, E pe, E pf, E pg, E ph, E pi, E pj, E pk, E pl, E pm, E pn, E po, E pp, E pr, E ps, E pt, E pu, E pv, E pw, E px, E py, E pz, Eqa, E qb, E qc, E qd, E qe, E qf, E qg, E qh, E qi, E qj, E qk, E ql, E qm, E qn, E qo, E qp, E qr, E qs, E qt, E qu, E qv, E qw, E qx, E qy, E qz, Era, E rb, E rc, E rd, E re, E rf, E rg, E rh, E ri, E rj, E rk, E rl, E rm, E rn, E ro, E rp, E rr, E rs, E rt, E ru, E rv, E rw, E rx, E ry, E rz, Esa, E sb, E sc, E sd, E se, E sf, E sg, E sh, E si, E sj, E sk, E sl, E sm, E sn, E so, E sp, E sr, E ss, E st, E su, E sv, E sw, E sx, E sy, E sz, Eta, E tb, E tc, E td, E te, E tf, E tg, E th, E ti, E tj, E tk, E tl, E tm, E tn, E to, E tp, E tr, E ts, E tt, E tu, E tv, E tw, E tx, E ty, E tz, Eua, E ub, E uc, E ud, E ue, E uf, E ug, E uh, E ui, E uj, E uk, E ul, E um, E un, E uo, E up, E ur, E us, E ut, E uu, E uv, E uw, E ux, E uy, E uz, Eva, E vb, E vc, E vd, E ve, E vf, E vg, E vh, E vi, E vj, E vk, E vl, E vm, E vn, E vo, E vp, E vr, E vs, E vt, E vu, E vv, E vw, E vx, E vy, E vz, Ewa, E wb, E wc, E wd, E we, E wf, E wg, E wh, E wi, E wj, E wk, E wl, E wm, E wn, E wo, E wp, E wr, E ws, E wt, E wu, E wv, E ww, E wx, E wy, E wz, Exa, E xb, E xc, E xd, E xe, E xf, E xg, E xh, E xi, E xj, E xk, E xl, E xm, E xn, E xo, E xp, E xr, E xs, E xt, E xu, E xv, E xw, E xx, E xy, E xz, Eya, E yb, E yc, E yd, E ye, E yf, E yg, E yh, E yi, E yj, E yk, E yl, E ym, E yn, E yo, E yp, E yr, E ys, E yt, E yu, E yv, E yw, E yx, E yy, E yz, Eza, E zb, E zc, E zd, E ze, E zf, E zg, E zh, E zi, E zj, E zk, E zl, E zm, E zn, E zo, E zp, E zr, E zs, E zt, E zu, E zv, E zw, E zx, E zy, E zz

**PROTEROZOIC**

**ADELAIDEAN**

**STURTIAN**  
Sturt Tillite  
Belair Sub-Group  
Glen Osmond Slates

**TORRENSIAN**  
Saddleworth Formation  
Stoneyfield Quartzite  
Washed Flat Formation  
Aldgate Sandstone

**BAROSSA COMPLEX**

**SCALE**

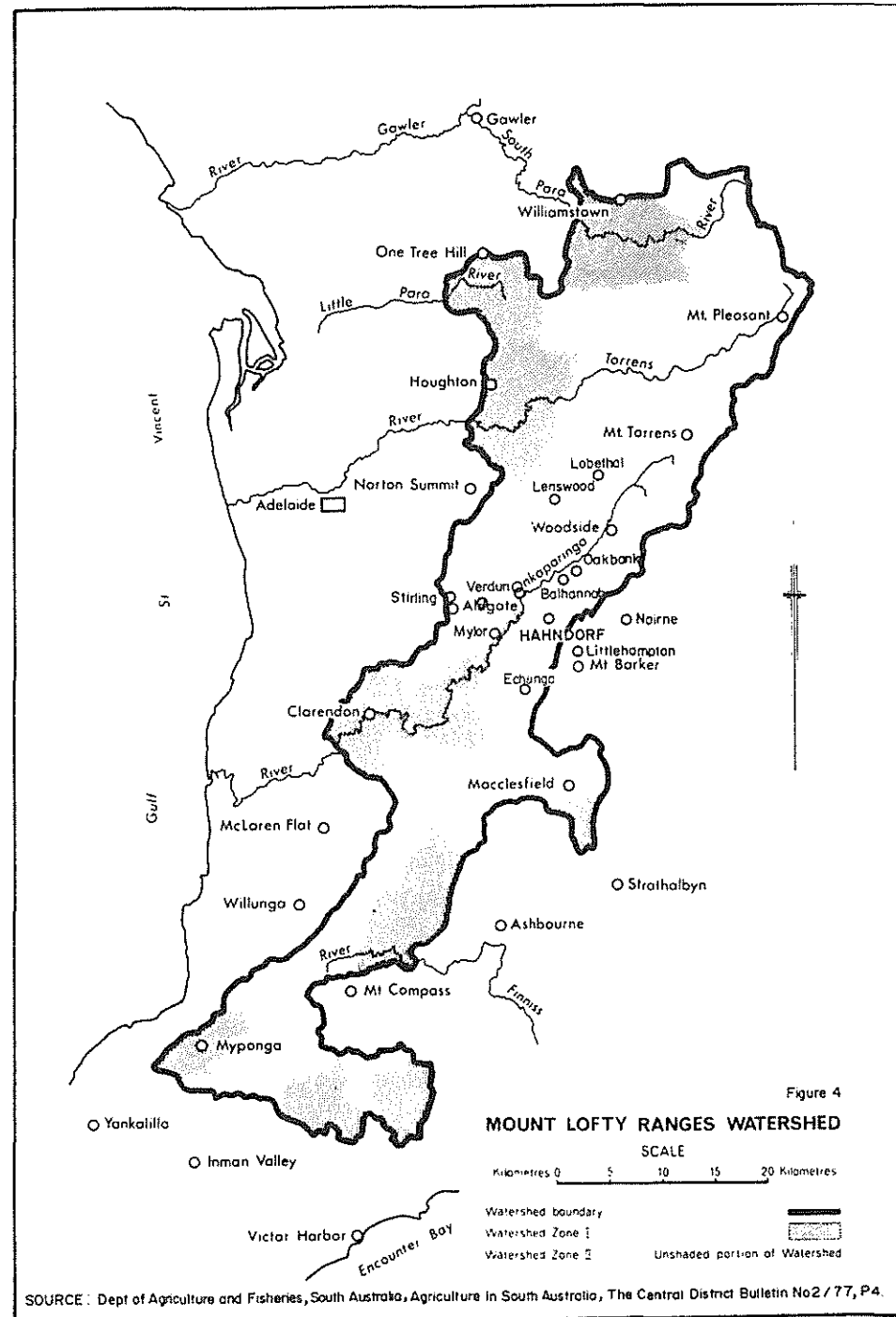
MILES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
KILOMETRES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

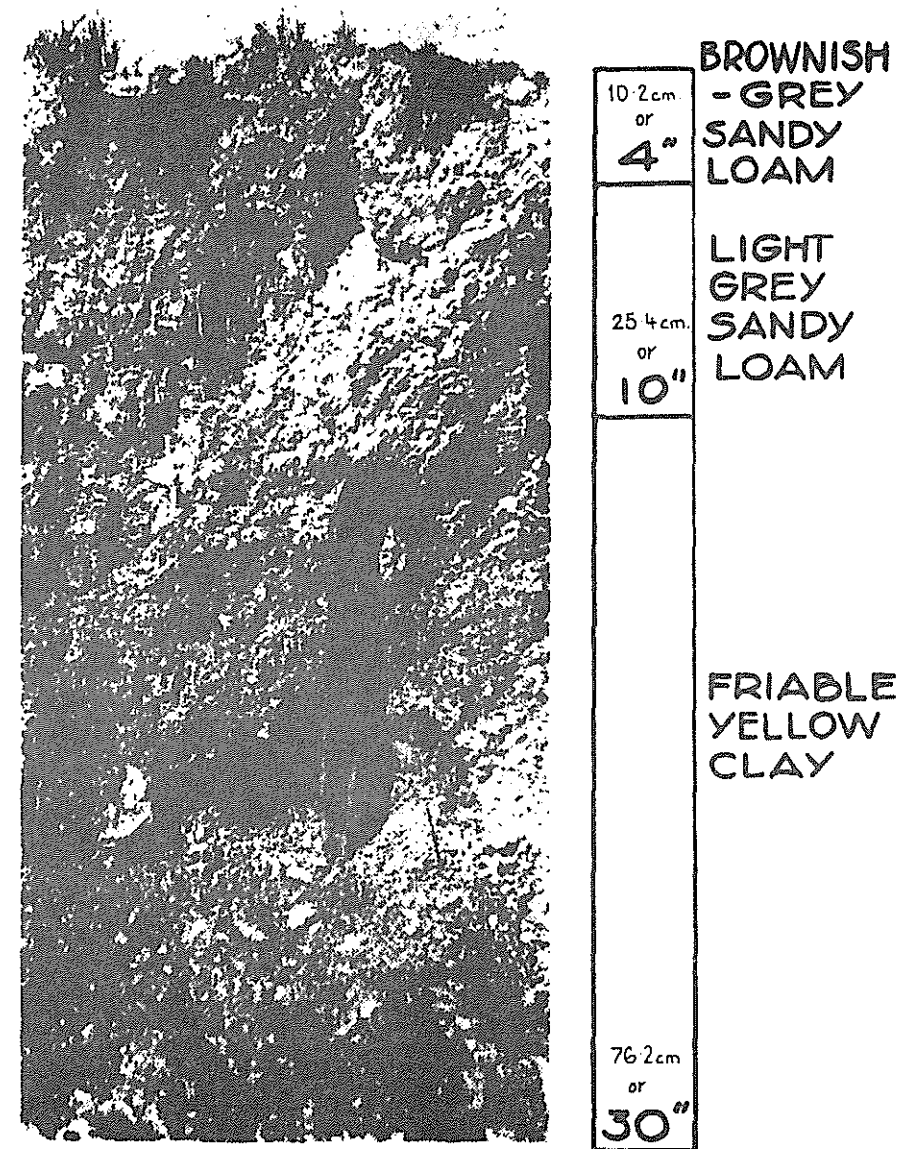
**CROSS SECTION**

Vertical Scale in Feet  
2500  
2000  
1000  
0  
1000  
2000  
3000

Adapted from Adelaide and Exchange 1 mile Geological Sheets, Geological Survey of South Australia  
N.M. Lubbock 1969  
S.A. Dept. of Mines

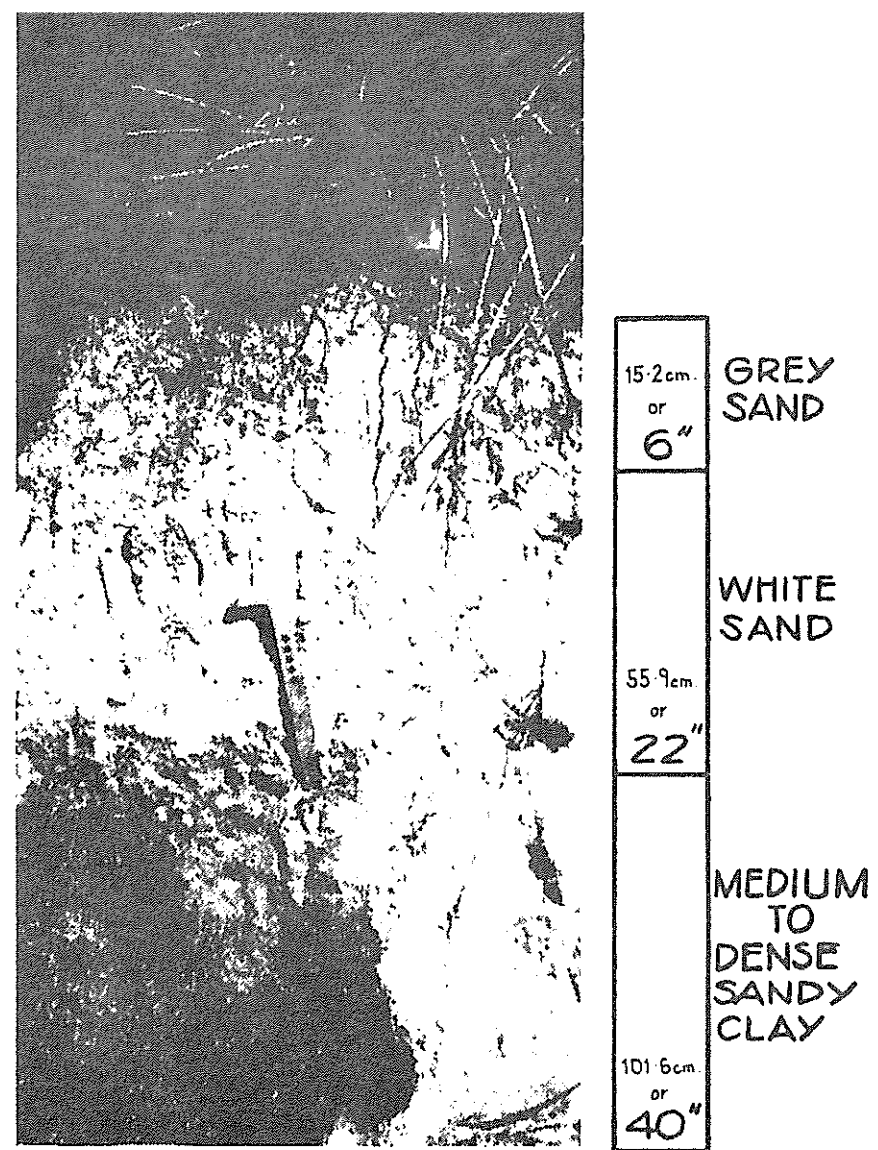
336





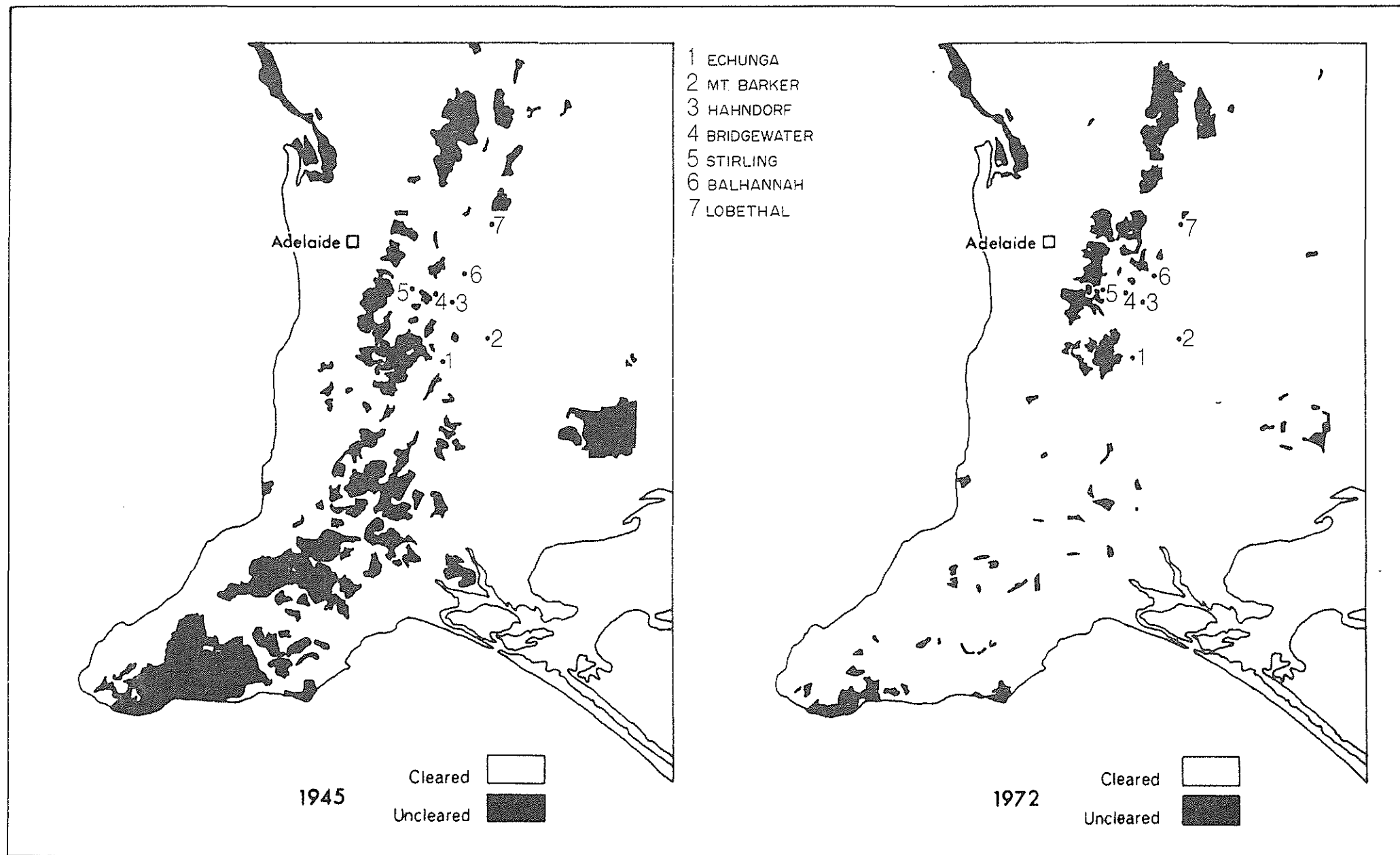
**A typical podsolc profile. This soil is a well structured and fairly fertile one, formed from shale.**

**FIGURE 5:** Source: Department of Agriculture, South Australia, Soils of South Australia's Farm Lands, Bulletin, No. 461, p. 25.



Another typical podsol profile. This soil is a poorer, sandy type, developed on sandstone. Both this and the soil shown on the previous page have yellow subsoils.

FIGURE 6: Source: Department of Agriculture, South Australia, Soils of South Australia's Farm Lands, Bulletin, No. 46, p. 26.



Source: Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Vegetation Clearance, Vegetation Clearance in South Australia, 1976,

APPENDIX B

DOCUMENTS RELATED TO  
CHAPTER 2 PART 3



- 1 The Hahndorf Contract offered to Capt. Hahn in 1839. Source: Australian Lutheran Almanac 1939 p. 44

In order to settle the German emigrants I brought here, the following offer has been made to me - through Mr. Dutton's partners, Messrs. MacFarlane and Finnis, the owners, of an important stretch of land near Mount Barker.

- (1) One hundred acres of land are to be set aside for them rent-free during the first year. Of this area, 19 acres are allotted for the erection of houses and for constructing roads; the remainder is for cultivation but will again be subdivided among the 38 families;
- (2) The above-mentioned gentlemen partners pledge themselves to deliver the emigrants and their belongings to the dwelling place granted them for their habitation - this be on credit;
- (3) The above gentlemen pledge themselves to provide the emigrants with provisions for one year, until they by indefatigable industry will harvest produce from the soil allotted them. Seed of the kind they need is also to be provided, but this is to be debited to those few referred to above, who asked for seed and other provisions; it is not to be considered as a communal debt;
- (4) The partners promise to supply fowls, cattle and pigs on credit, in the expectation that the emigrants will soon be able to cancel their debt by selling their produce in town and be enabled to purchase their own domestic animals.  
  
The following was agreed to by those concerned without my demanding it.
- (5) On the arrival of the company at their dwelling - place 6 milch cows are to be distributed to them and during the course of the month of March each family is to have as many cows as they wish, but these cows must first be broken in. In every third month these must be exchanged for some not yet broken in, but they are to retain sufficient broken-in cows so that they never have only cows not broken in;
- (6) If, as we all hope and expect, the gentlemen concerned find that the emigrants are industrious and thorough workers on the land, they promise to have a church and a school built next year, whereby the settlers will have to render service as manual labourers and serve with teams, but the partners (owners) are to pay building costs;
- (7) Mr. Dutton promises to present £20 a year, Mr. Finnis and Mr. Metcalfe £10 sterling each for the clergyman and the school-master.

- (8) Mr. H. Kook (sic)\* (he was a cabin passenger, an agriculturalist) is to be appointed by the partners as supervisor over the new settlement and is to be supported by them, but he is to be paid an annual salary of £40 by emigrants;
- (9) All the above is to be valid only for this year on trial. If the partners find that the land proves itself suitable for agriculture owing to the industry of the emigrants, the latter are to be granted more land at an appropriate rental. The gentlemen will also not be disinclined to take on more German emigrants of unexceptionable character.

Herewith the stipulations were completed and immediately agreed to by these gentlemen, so that after acceptance by the emigrants, they could be considered as a valid contract.

-----

\* J.M.R. Ey, Mitteilungen, spells the name Coch.

2.

Extract from a document signed by the Hahndorf residents who were involved in the Langmeil land purchase. (Langmeil Landkauf).

Source : St. Michael's Messenger No. 97, October, 1938.

"Proceedings at Hahndorf on August 1st, 1839, in the presence of the whole congregations with the exception of a few sick, who, however, have in part signified their agreement through other brethren:-

"1. The congregation at Hahndorf takes a share in the 3000 acres purchased by the Klemzig congregation, or rather by their representatives, from Messrs. Angas and Flaxman, and in proof of this undertaking subscribes its names:

"2. The congregation at Hahndorf is in conscience bound to declare that they will and cannot leave Hahndorf until Messrs. Dutton, Captain Finnis, and MacFarlane compel them by their conduct, and withholding of the support promised up to harvest and in general by not fulfilling the conditions of the contract - as indeed now already the case - to be unfaithful to their promises on their part and they thus are forced against their will to leave Hahndorf. Read, adopted, and signed at Hahndorf on August 1st, 1839."

W. Nitschke	Friedrich Thiele	Gottlob Lange
T.G. Pfeiffer	Samuel Thiele	Gottlob Nitschke
Gt.l. Schirmer	20 Wilhelm Wittwer	Samuel Braettig
Gottf. Donke	Johann Christian Jaensch	Georg Pfeiffer
Gottfr. Hoffman	Gottfried Rilbricht	Johann Friedrich Paech
Widow Schulze	Gottlob Zilm	40 Johann Friedrich Zimmerman
August Thomas	Gottfried Lubasch	Widow Helwig
Gottfried Liebelt	Gottfried Naumann	Tischler Bartsch
Friedrich Paech	Christoph Schultz	George Paech
10 G. Hartmann	Samuel Steike	Christian Schirmer
Suess	George Boehm	Johann George Kuchel
Chr. Liebelt	Samuel Kuchel	Doratheia Schmidt
Johann Christoph Liebelt	George Jannitzke	Gottlob Fliegert
Christoph Liebelt	George Jaeschke	Widow Kluge
Gottfried Nitschke	Christian Thiele	Gottlob Bartel
Friedrich Kavel, Teacher	Christian Zilm	50 Andreas Phillipp
G. Behrend	Christian Bartel	Johann G. Kalleske

APPENDIX C

DOCUMENTS RELATED TO  
CHAPTER 3 PART 2

1.

Returns for Hahndorf 1844

(source : Country Directory 1844).

Total number of families listed	=	63
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Total number of families residing in Gruenthal	=	5
------------------------------------------------	---	---

Total number of families residing in Hahndorf	=	58
-----------------------------------------------	---	----

RETURNS (acres)											FAMILY	
WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	MAIZE	PEASE	GARDEN	POTATOES	TOTAL ACERAGE	SHEEP	CATTLE	HORSES/ponies*	PIGS	GOATS
3						.5	3.5		8		2	
3						.5	3.5		8		2	
3						.5	3.5		6		1	
2.5		.25				.25	3.		3		1	
8						1	9		5	1	2	
3						1	4		10		2	
3						.5	3.5		5		1	
10		4		1		4	19					
1							1					
3						.5	3.5		11		2	
3						.5	3.5		5		1	
2						.25	2.25		2			
2.5						.25	2.75		4		1	
2		.25				.25	2.5					
6		.25				1	7.25		5	1	2	
2.5		.25				.25	3		9		2	
18		1	.25			.5	19.75	40	16	1	2	
2						.25	2.25	3	4	1		
1						.25	1.25		1		2	
2.5						.5	3		7	1*		
2.5						.25	2.75		4		1	
2.5		.25				.25	3		3		2	
6						.5	6.5		2		3	
3					25		3.25		3		1	
3						.5	3.5		5		1	
3						.25	3.25		3		2	
3						.25	3.25		3		1	
2.5						.5	3		4		1	
3						.5	3.5		6		2	
3						.25	3.25		12		2	
2.5		.25				.25	3		5		2	
3		.25				.5	3.75	90	13	2*	4	4

RETURNS (acres)											FAMILY	
WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY	MAIZE	PEASE	GARDEN	POTATOES	TOTAL ACERAGE	SHEEP	CATTLE	HORSES/ponies*	GOATS	
3						.5	3.5	2	9		3	NEWMANN G.
3.5		.25					3.75		5		2	NITSCHKE J.
2.5						.5	3		8		2	NITSCHKE W.
40						1	41		12		2	PAECH J. F.
3						1	4		3		12	PAECH F.
2.5						.5	3		17		2	PAECH GEORGE
3						.5	3.5		6		1	PARTEL GOTTLÖB
3		.25				.5	3.75		4		1	PFEIFFER CHRISTIAN
2.5		.25				1	3.75		8	1*	2	PFEIFFER J.
2.5						.5	3		5		2	SCHIRMER G.
2.5		.25				.5	3.25		3		1	SCHIRMER C.
1						.25	1.25		1		1	SCHMIDT
18		1				1.5	20.5	6	9	1	3	SCHUBERT G.
7		.5				1	8.5		4		3	SCHUMANN G.
.5			.25				.75				1	SCHULTZ
2.5						.25	2.75		5		1	SCHULTZ CHRISTOPHER
2.5						.25	2.75		4		1	SCHULTZ A.
3						.5	3.5		12		2	SHEIKE SAMUEL
5		.25				.5	5.75	20	7	1	2	THIELE W.
4						1	10		10		1	THIELE F.
3						.5	3.5		9	2*	10	THIELE SAMUEL
2.5		.5				1	4	8			5	THIELE CHRISTIAN
3						.5	3.5		6		1	THOMAS A.
3		.25				.5	3.75		3		2	TSCHENSCHER E.
2						.25	2.25		1			TSCHENSCHER S.
10		.25				1	11.25		9	1, 1*	3	WITTWIRR W.
6		.25				1	7.25		6	1	3	WUTTKE A.
3						.5	3.5		5		1	ZIMMERMANN J.
2.5						.5	3	8	4		1	ZILLIM CHRISTIAN
3						1	4		4		3	ZILLIM GOTTLIEB
3		.25					3.25		5		2	ZILLRICH GOTTFRIED
275.5		10.75	.5	1	.5	35.25	323.5	177	357	8/7*	95	39

2.

Statistical information on the number and the occupations of families residing in and around Hahndorf.

Source, S.A. Directories and Almanacks,  
1850 to 1914.

Note returns for Hahndorf were not listed every year, and those figures that were listed, naturally applied to the previous year.





				AGENT - CLERK	OCCUPATION
				BARK MERCHANT	
1		1	1	BAKER	
3?		2	2	BLACKSMITH	
				BOOT & SHOEMAKER*	
		1	1	BUTCHER	
				BRICKLAYER	
1*		1	1	CARRIER	
		1	1	CARPENTER - DISTILLER*	
				JOINER	
1				CURRIER TANNER*	
1			1	COOPER	
				CONTRACTOR	
				CHARCOAL BURNER	
22		1	1	ENGINEER	
		21	22	FARMER	
3		2**	2**	GARDENER ORCHARDIST*	
				HOTEL-INNKEEPER*PUBL.**	
				JAMMAKER	
1		1	1	LABOURER - ROADMAN*	
		1	1	MASON	
1		1	1	M.D.	
				MILLER	
				MINER	
1,1*	1,1*	1,1*	1,1*	PAINTER	
				PASTOR - MINISTER*	
				PHOTOGRAPHER	
				POSTMASTER-MISTRESS*	
				POULTRY FARMER	
			1	SADDLER	
			1	STATIONMAN STOKER*	
				SAWYER	
2		2	1	SPIRIT MERCHANT	
				STOREKEEPER HAWKER*	
1		1	1	TAILOR T.CUTTER*	
3				DRESSMKR. SEAMSTER*	
				TEACHER	
				TINSMITH	
		4	3	WHEELWRIGHT	
		1	1	WOODCUTTER	
1			1	FOUND & FOUNDKEEPER	
				CHEMIST	
				WINEGROWER	
					LOCATION
				HAHNDORF	
				NEAR HAHNDORF	
				FRIEDRICHSTADT	
				GRUENTHAL	
				SECTN. NR. HAHNDORF	
				TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES LISTED	
44		43	45		
1869	1868	1867	1866		

				OCCUPATION
1	1*		1	AGENT - CLERK AUCTIONEER*
1	2	1	1	BARK MERCHANT
3	3	3	3	BAKER
1				BLACKSMITH
1	2	1	1	BOOT & SHOEMAKER*
				BUTCHER
2	1	1	2	BRICKLAYER
				CARRIER
				CARPENTER
				JOINER
1	1	1	1	CURRIER TANNER*
1	1	3	2	COOPER
1				CONTRACTOR
1	1	1		CHARCOAL BURNER
13	15	23	21	ENGINEER WATCHMAKER
1				FARMER
2	3	1	3	GARDENER ORCHARDIST*
				HOTEL-INNKEEPER*PUBL.**
				JAMMAKER
1	1	1	1	LABOURER - ROADMAN*
1	1*	1	1	MASON
2	1	1	1	M.D. J.P.*
4				MILLER
1	1*			MINER
	2	2	2	PAINTER POTTER*
				PASTOR - MINISTER*
			1	PHOTOGRAPHER
				POSTMASTER-MISTRESS*
1				POULTRY FARMER
				SADDLER
1				STATIONMAN STOKER*
3	1	1*	1*	SAWYER
1	2	4	2	SPIRIT MERCHANT-DISTILLER*
1				STOREKEEPER HAWKER*
				TAILOR T.CUTTER*
3	2	1	1	DRESSMKR. SEAMSTER*
1	3	3	3	TEACHER
				TINSMITH
2	1		1	WHEELWRIGHT
1				WOODCUTTER
1	1*	1*		VINE ARROWER
				LINE BURNER
				WELL SINKER-POUNDKPR*
				LOCATION
49	35	36	32	HAHNDORF
9	10	9	4	NEAR HAHNDORF
		4		FRIEDRICHSTADT
				GRUENTHAL
		5	13	SECTN. NR. HAHNDORF
	314			
58	45	44	44	TOTAL NUMBER OF NAMES LISTED
1877	1872	1871	1870	

# OCCUPATION

# LOCATION

AGENT - CLERK J P *
BARK MERCHANT
BAKER
BLACKSMITH
BOOT & SHOEMAKER*
BUTCHER
BRICKLAYER
CARRIER
CARPENTER
JOINER CABINET MAKER
CURRIER TANNER*
COOPER
CONTRACTOR
CHARCOAL BURNER
ENGINEER WATCHMAKER*
FARMER
GARDENER ORCHARDIST*
HOTEL-INNKEEPER*PUBL.*
JAMMAKER
LABOURER - ROADMAN*
MASON
M.D.
MILLER
MINER
PAINTER
PASTOR - MINISTER*
PHOTOGRAPHER
POSTMASTER-MISTRESS*
POULTRY FARMER
SADDLER
STATIONMAN STOKER*
SAWYER
SPIRIT MERCHANT
STOREKEEPER HAWKER*
TAILOR T.CUTTER*
DRESSMKR. SEAMSTER*
TEACHER
TINSMITH
WHEELWRIGHT
WOODCUTTER
JOURNALIST
FOUND KEEPER VLANDERON*
HAIRDRESSER *LAUNDRESS

HAHNDORF
NEAR HAHNDORF
FRIEDRICHSTADT
GRUENTHAL
SECTN. NR. HAHNDORF
OLD HAHNDORF DIGGINGS

TOTAL NUMBER  
OF NAMES  
LISTED

1	2	1	1*
1	1		
1		1	1
5	6	4	3
3	2	2	1
1	3	2	2
2	3	1	
2	3	1	
	1*		
2	1, 2*	1	
1	2		
1	1		
	1		
	1		
	46	1, 1*	1, 1*
	11	13	8
	2	2	3
2	2	2	2
1	1		1
	30	7	1
1	2		
	1		
4	4	4	1
1	6	2	2
	1		3
2	2	2	
			2
2	1	1*	1
	1	1	
1	1		1
1			
5, 1*	8	1, 1*	1
1		2	
1	3		
4	5	4	
2	2		
3	5	3	3
		1	
1*	1, 2*		
	1, 3*		

		65	40
			1
			1

164	191	65	42
1898	1893	1888	1883

				AGENT - CLERK	OCCUPATION
				BARK MERCHANT	
				BAKER	
			2	BLACKSMITH	
			4	BOOT & SHOEMAKER*	
			1	BUTCHER	
				BRICKLAYER	
			2	CARRIER	
			2	CARPENTER	
				JOINER	
			2	CURRIER TANNER*	
			1	COOPER	
			1	CONTRACTOR	
				CHARCOAL BURNER	
				ENGINEER	
			31	FARMER	
			3	GARDENER ORCHARDIST*	
			2	HOTEL-INNKEEPER*PUBL:**	
			1	JAMMAKER	
				LABOURER - ROADMAN*	
			2	MASON	
				M.D.	
				MILLER	
				MINER	
			1	PAINTER	
			2	PASTOR - MINISTER*	
				PHOTOGRAPHER	
			1	POSTMASTER-MISTRESS*	
				POULTRY FARMER	
				SADDLER	
				STATIONMAN STOKER*	
				SAWYER	
				SPIRIT MERCHANT	
			3,1*	STOREKEEPER HAWKER*	
				TAILOR T.CUTTER*	
				DRESSMKR. SEAMSTER*	
				TEACHER	
			1	TINSMITH	
			3	WHEELWRIGHT	
			2	WOODCUTTER	
			1	WINEDEALER	
				ORCHARDIST	
				ARTIST	

3.

Original land ownership in Hahndorf

This is a summary of information obtained from the Lands Title Office (L.T.O.) Adelaide. All of Brauer's 52 pioneer families were researched, and recorded in order of settlement on their respective house allotment (h.a.) nos. 1 to 52 (plan p. 88).

In 1850 the three sections (4002, 4003, 4004) were conveyed to the trustees Jaensch and Jaensch and subsequently sold to individual families.

The main aim of this research was to investigate the settlement pattern of the first settlers; that is, how many pioneer families eventually purchased their allotted land within the township, and where the other families settled.

Those families whose names were not listed in either the Memorial or Deposit books, probably lived with their children or on rented land.

HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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1	J.G. WUNDKE	Friedrstadt	24/10/1850	Conv. in fee simple J.F. Paech & J.G. Wundke	3 Bros. S. Survey  <u>3A00</u>		27a	£ 27	304/26	
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2	G. BARTEL Joh. Gottlob, son of Gottlob	Hallet Vale	12/1/1855	Conv. in fee W. Bartel & G. Bartel	Nuriootpa.  <u>572</u>		68a	£ 86/14s	105/80	
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3	G. BERNDT (not listed.)									
4	F.W. NITSCHE	Hahndorf	17/9/1853	Conv. in fee J+J & Nitschke	Hahndorf	h.a. 3 26 35 54 89 14d 7n	1/4 a. 1/8 a. 15 a. 16 1 a. 3/4 a. 1/32 a. 1/16 a. 2 3/16 a.	£ 43	181/1856	

5	J.G. PFEIFFER SCHIRMER GOT. appears on Plan No 82	Lobethal	13/12/1850	Conv. in fee simple J.F. Müller & J.G. Pfeiffer	Onka. <u>5125</u> Onka <u>5124</u>	23  14	4a.  5 3/4 a.	£ 10	223/28	
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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5	G. SCHIRMER		29/11/1853	Conv. in fee J+J # G. Schirmer	Onkapar. <u>Hahndorf</u>	h.a. 5 140 7 m 35 4 92	1/4 1/32 9/10 1/16 3/4	£ 38	62/151	
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6	J. G. NITSCHKE									
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7	G. DOHNT  JOH. WITTEMER (WITWER) Appears on plan No 82	Mt. Charles	6/8/1851	Land Grant. Sir H. E. Fox Young # G. Dohnt	Onkapar.  <u>5047</u>		83a.	£ 83	499/41	
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8	J. F. HOFFMANN (no J.F.) J. F. W. HOFFMANN SCHULZ PLAN 82		25/7/1851	Conv. in fee Rev. A. L. C. Kavel # J. F. W. Hoffmann	Seven S. Survey.	34	30a	£ 30	M. 161/31	
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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9	C. SCHUMANN (no information)									
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10	J.C. LIEBELT (see H.A. 15) name of Elizabeth Liebelt appears on Plan 82									
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11	J.G. PAECH (son of Joh Georg) (see HA 44.)	Friedr'stadt	12/4/1851	Land. Grant. Sir H.E. Fox Young & J.G. Paech	Kuitpo  <u>3906</u>		82a.	£ 82	M. 295/31	
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12	J.G. HARTMANN	Hahndorf	17/9/1853	Conv. in fee simple	Hahndorf.	H.A. 12 20 30 7e 60b	1/8 15/16 15/16 1/20 3/8 4 3/16 a.	£ 35	M. 196/56	
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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13	J.F. SUESS (no information)									
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14	C. SCHUBERT J.A. PRAEDT on Plan no 82	Mt. Torrens	20/5/1853	Land Grant Sir H.E. Fox Young & C. Schubert.	Onkapar.  <u>5321</u>		77a	£ 136	M. 337/72	
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15	J.C. LIEBELT	Hahndorf	17/9/1853	Conv. in fee s.	Onkapar. Hahndorf.	H.A. 15 21 25 36 51c 66b	1 3/8 15/16 1 1/8 1/2 1/4 1/2 4 7/16 a.	£ 30	M. 348/56	
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16	J.F. THIELE	Hahndorf.	17/10/1853	Conv. in fee simple	Hahndorf.	H.A. 16 10 113 177 69a	1 3/8 1 15/16 3/4 1/4 4.31 a.	£ 35		
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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17	G.THIELE  J.A.THIELE on Plan No 82									
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18	F.W. WITTWER	Hahndorf	17/10/1853	Conv. in fee J+J F.W. Wittwer	Onkapa. Hahndorf	H.A. 18 15 40 171 129a 143m	15/16 15/16 15/16 13/16 5/16 1/16	4.38a.	£20	D 68/37
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19	C.E. JAENSCH  A. PADE	Hahndorf.	1/12/1853	Conv. in fee J+J A. Pade	Onkapa. Hahndorf	H.A. 19 48 57 7c	1/8 3/4 1/4 1/20	3.25	£37	D 153/1857
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20	G. RIIBRCHT  A. PADE	Hahndorf.	1/12/1853	Conv. in fee J+J A. Pade	Onkapa Hahndorf	H.A. 20 58 169 175 7p 69e	1/8 1 3/4 3/4 1/20 1/4	4.06	£35	D. 154/1857
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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21	C. ZILM (J.C.  J.C. ZILM on Plan No 82									
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22	C. JAENSCH									
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23	G. LUBASCH		18/5/1842	LAND GRANT G. Grey & G. Lubasch	Eastern sources of the Torrens <u>7044</u>		77a	£ 77	D. 5/31	
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24	G. NEUMANN	Mt. Charles	14/1/1851	Land Grant Sir. H. E. Fox Young & G. Neumann	Talunga. <u>6574</u>		80a.	£ 80	M. 31/35	
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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25	J.C. SCHULZ		1/12/1853	Conv. in fee	Hahndorf	H.A. 25 69d 143L 64 71 178 69d	1/8 1/6 1 1 4.3a 13/16 1/5	£46	78/60	
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26	S. STEIKE	lobethal	6/6/1860	Mortgage in fee paid by 1/6/1863 or 10% p.a. J.G. Janitzky # S. Steicke	Onkapa. <u>4225</u>		95a.	£200	M. 193/165	
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27	J. BOEHM									
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28	S. KUCHEL	Hahndorf.	29/3/1864	Lease of premise for 20 yrs from 24-6-1863 The Inc. Soc. for the Propag. of the Gospel in foreign parts # Gottl, Gottf & Sam. Kuchel	Onkapa. <u>3821</u> <u>3822</u> <u>3823</u>		240 a.	£84 yrly rent for first 7, 89 for rem. term cov. to plant vines & repair etc.	273/194	
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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29 30	J.A. LIEBELT (no information)	[Hahndorf (farmer)]	8/11/1852	Conv. in fee	Onkapa  <u>4225</u>		95a.	£ 170	M. 417/44	
	J.A. JANETZKI			F.V. Gericke # J.A. Janetzky						

31	G. NITSCHKE									
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32	G. LINKE	Angaston (near)	26/12/1866 or 29.9.1853 G.F. Angas leased to G. Linke with right to purch.	Conv. in fee  George Fife Angas # G. Linke + F.W.	Mooroora  <u>296</u>		80a.	£ 322	M. 205/218	
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33	J. JASCHKE	Grönthal	2/10/1849	Land. Grant.  Sir H.E. Fox Young # J.D. Jaeschke + J.F. Zimmermann	Onkapa.  <u>4223</u>	74	74a.	£74.1s	M. 1/3A	
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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34	C. THIELE	Hahndorf.	26/3/1853	Conv. in fee Joseph Remfry & C. Thiele	Kuitpo 4233  4234	68 69 70	5 5 }	£10	M. 49/312	
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35	S. BARTSCH (Joiner)	Hahndorf.	19/4/1851	Land Grant Sir H.E.F.Y. & S. Bartsch	Onkapa 4082		92	£92	M 470/32	
		Angaston	8/2/1854	Land Grant Sir H.E.F.Y. & S. Bartsch	Moorooro 100		53a	£129	M 465/74	

35	G.A. SCHUETZE		29/8/1853	Conv. in fee simple	Onkapa Hahndorf.	H.A. 35 84 123 139 146c 174b	1 3/16 3/4 1 1 1/10 5/16 4.35	£37	433/55	
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36	ZILM. J.A.	Hahndorf.	16/8/1852	Land Grant. Sir H.E.F.Y. & J.A. Zilm	Moorooro 314		80	£80	D 21/25	
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.C.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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37	F. PAECH (joiner) (no information) P.L. SCHINKEL (carpenter)	Hahndorf	17/9/1853	Conv. in fee J+J P.L. Schinkel	Hahndorf	H.A. 37 59 81 142 516	1 $\frac{3}{16}$ 15 $\frac{1}{16}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 15 $\frac{1}{16}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 4.06	£37	D. 179/1857	
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38	C. BARTEL (1872 Nairn 207/237)	Mt. Barker District	17/9/1853	Conv. in fee simple J+J C. Bartel	Onkap. Hahndorf	H.A. 38 41 68 132 736 74	1 $\frac{3}{16}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 15 $\frac{1}{16}$ 15 $\frac{1}{16}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{20}$ 4.25	£36/16s	M. 190/56	
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38			19/1/1855	Conv in fee C. Bartel J. F. Gladigau (carpenter) + C. L. Herberger Gladigau + Herbrgr. 25/6/1855	Hahndorf	H.A. 38 41 68 132 736 74	4.25a.	£280 paid by Herborger £320 by Heliwig	M 161/80 M 185/87	
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39	J.C. SCHIRMER (blacksmith)		1/12/1853	Conv. in fee. J+J J.C. Schirmer	Onkapar. Hahndorf 4003	HA. 39 H.A. 103 145 164 60a 143 jori	1 $\frac{3}{16}$ 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 15 $\frac{1}{16}$ 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ 4.313a	£38		
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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40	C.F.V. HELBING. (see H.A. 38)	21/9/1855 lobeth. sold ld. to J.A.E. Kar.							M. 157/91	
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41	J. KAUESKE (JOH. GEORGE OF BRAETZ, POSEN)	lobethal.	24/1/1854	conv. in fee	Onkapa. S. Survey. <u>512A</u>	6		£ 40	M. 314/62	
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42	A. PHILIP (No information)									
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43	J. F. ZIMMERMANN	Hahndorf. [Greenock 1357 332/129]	7/9/1853	Conv. in fee simple J+J # J.F. Zimmermann	Hahndorf.	H.A. 50 149 150 167 176 694 111c	1 1/5 15/16 15/16 1 1/16 13/16 1/5 1/8 4.88	£ 46		
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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44	J.F. PAECH	Onka.	1/12/1849.	Land Grant.	Kuitpo 4236, 4239	HA. 11 1/8 16 15/16 94 7/8 86 13/16 7a 3/16 174c 5/16 4.313a	114a.	£140/2s	M. 313/21	
		Hahndorf	10/12/1850	Conv. in fee	Onka 3828		10a.	£10	M. 439/27	
		Hahndorf (joiner)	1/12/1853	Conv. in fee simple J+J # J.F. Paech.	Hahndorf.			£38	M. 82/60	

45	C. KLUGE (no information) J.G. KLUGE.	Hahndorf.	21/7/1851	Land Grant. Sir H.E. Fox Young # Gottfr. Kluge	Talunga 6628		80a.	£80	M. 221/40	
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46	J.G. PFEIFFER	Lobethal	13/12/1850	Conv. in fee simple	Onkapa	23	4a			
				J.F. Müller # J.G. Pfeiffer	5125 5124					
						19	5 3/4a.	£10	M. 223/28	

47	PFLUGERT [G. FLIEGERT]									
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HOUSE ALLOTMT. (Brauer)	NAME (Brauer)	ADDRESS GIVEN	DATE OF INSTRUMTN.	NATURE OF INSTRUMTN. NAME OF PARTIES	LOCATION HUNDRED SECTION	ALLOTMT. NO.	AREA (acres)	COST	G.R.O. REF. (L.T.O.)	GRAPHIC REPRESNTN. (PLAN )
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48	BRETTIG	Lobethal	14/3/1854	Conv. in fee F. Stackerbroth S. Brättig	Onkapa. <u>5174</u>		42 a.	£84	M. 130/65	
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49	G. DOHNKE (no information) ? G. HOENKE									
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50	J.F. KUCHEL (see also H.A43) J.F. ZIMMERMANN on Plan No 82	South Rhine	28/12/1875							
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51 52	J.G. KUCHEL (no information) G. SCHMIDT									
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#### APPENDIX D

1. A HISTORY OF ST. MICHAEL'S  
LUTHERAN CONGREGATION 1839-59
2. ORAL HISTORY GUIDE FOR  
RESIDENT'S INTERVIEWS
3. SOME FAMILY RECIPES FROM  
HAHNDORF

1.

A HISTORY OF ST. MICHAEL'S LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
HAHNDORF, OLDEST SURVIVING LUTHERAN CONGREGATION  
IN AUSTRALIA, FROM 1839 - 1859.

The first Lutheran congregation in Hahndorf was established on Sunday, 3rd March, 1839, with a service held under a large hollow gum tree on the banks of the Hahndorf Creek. The stump of this tree is still visible behind the grocery store in Main Street. During the first year, a hut standing on part of a cattle station not far from the present church was used for divine service in bad weather, and doubled as a dwelling for Pastor Kavel, on his six-weekly visits to the village. At this time many members of the congregation were still sleeping under the stars and were substituting 'pig's face' for cabbage and drinking decoctions of wild chicory root as a hot beverage. Nevertheless, foremost in the minds of these early settlers was the establishment of a church and school. They could no more have dispensed with the parish school than with the church itself.

In the second year, the pioneers built their first church on the site now occupied by St. Michael's Lutheran Church. It was a plain building of pug construction decked with wooden shingles, which served the congregation till 1858. Synods were held there in 1840, 1842 and 1845. Schooling took place there as well, till larger premises were built at 62 Main Street. This pug building which also housed the teacher, has been demolished, but

for one room standing at the rear of the present building erected in 1912-13. In May, 1857 the Church had collected £65 towards a new school of stone to be built next door. From Hahndorf's inception all Lutheran school children were required to attend school from their 6th to 14th year for a charge of three pence per annum.

For many years life at Hahndorf centred on the Church. Because the building was dimly lit by home-made tallow candles making reading difficult, it was customary for the pastor or lector to recite one or two lines of a hymn at a time, which would then be sung by the congregation. In the absence of the pastor, before the advent of suitable musical instruments, the hymn starter filled an important office. If the officials or self-appointed starter made an error, someone else, usually one of the women, would sing the correct tune at the beginning of the second verse. Some of the early settlers supplied music by placing a gum-leaf on the tongue, making a sound similar to a clarinet.

Sermons lasting less than an hour were regarded as a discourtesy to the listeners. Doctrine was preached and its importance stressed, but many practical examples were also given. Attendance at church was not restricted to Sunday. Most nights were filled with Bible study, prayer meetings, and frequent mission services. Mourners, as well as brides, wore black and the wreaths of flowers which adorned the brides' hair were hung on the walls of the church as decoration.

On 28th October, 1841, a group of Lutherans arrived,

led by Pastor Gotthard Daniel Fritzsche. For a short time the pastor lived at Klemzig at Pastor Kavel's invitation, but then moved to Hahndorf where he lived in a stock-keeper's hut of split-palings. From this base he served his congregations at Klemzig, Hahndorf and Bethany which was settled in 1842. Both he and Pastor Kavel ministered to their people in Hahndorf, who worshipped in the same church as members of the same synodical body.

After a period of happy co-operation, small differences in doctrine manifested themselves. The rift, a matter of conscience and conviction for those concerned, became official at the synod held at Bethany in 1846 when a major division took place between Pastors Kavel and Fritzsche. The discord fostered divisions among the people of Hahndorf. On 23rd July 1851, forty-eight members of the Hahndorf congregation severed their connection with Kavel and united with Fritzsche. They retained the original church property. Pastor Kavel's followers held services in the manse until late in 1851 when they built a small brick church at the southern end of the township. This became the home of St. Paul's United Evangelical Lutheran congregation.

By 1857, the congregation served by Pastor Fritzsche had grown considerably due to more emigration from Germany, largely for political and economic motives. There were 230 members each paying £1 per annum towards the upkeep

of the church. The pastor's salary was £120, the organist, who was also the school teacher, was paid £15, and £20 went to missions. The schoolmaster's salary was only £75 per annum but he was allowed use of school land for crops to supplement his income. The pastor grew grain crops which were bought by the congregation for resale.

Teachers were required to sign a 12 monthly contract, the conditions of which some thought too restrictive -

- (1) The Teacher had to comply with Synod's direction concerning his duties.
- (2) He was not allowed to hold any other form of employment.
- (3) He must not publicly state his opinions or write to the newspapers or interfere in church matters. If he did so, his contract would be terminated.

No holidays were allowed.

In 1857 the Treasury was re-organised with two men elected to keep it in order. Mr. Marks became Treasurer at £4.00 per annum and Mr. Schuetz was elected as his assistant to check the accounts etc. Mr. Habig was appointed grave-digger and general supervisor of the cemetery. He was paid 12/- for each adult grave, 8/- for 1-14 year olds and 6/- for those under 1 year. The church property was fenced to keep out straying animals.

On 19th July, 1857, an Executive Committee consisting of three church elders, three school elders and seven

churchmen was formed. Their duties were to see that -

- (1) All the Treasurer's duties were carried out.
- (2) Meetings were called when necessary.
- (3) All would abide by any decisions made.

The chairman had the deciding vote.

On 10th September, 1857 the Church declared a Constitution which was ratified by the congregation on 9th October, 1857. It was amended and finally accepted on 30th June, 1858.

Over the years the old pug church had become so dilapidated that the Executive Council called a meeting on 13th July, 1858 at which the congregation unanimously resolved to build a new church. It was to be built of hard stone with brick quoins, around the existing church which would be demolished when the new structure neared completion. The Echunga Council gave permission for stone to be obtained from their quarry on condition that the church repair any resulting damage to the site.

Arrangements for a gallery were included in the church which was to measure 60 feet in length, 30 feet in width and 18 feet in height. A commission of men acquainted with building was appointed to supervise the work to be let by tender. Included were J.F. Paech, E. Reimann, C. Faehrmann,

F. Schneemilch, Ed. Schroder, F. Gladigau, E. Thiele, G. Wiet, C. Jaensch, J.F. Thiele, G.A. Schuetze, J. Ampt and W. Kurtzer. A subscription list signed by seventy members realized £859.11.0. A little later, on 20th July, the Committee elected G.A. Schuetze as chairman of the Building Committee and J. F. Paech and C. Jaensch together with the chairman as supervisors. It was agreed that the foundations be 3 ft. 6 ins. wide, the basement 3 ft., the walls 2 ft. 6 ins. to a height of 10 feet, and the rest to be 2 feet thick except for the gable walls which were to be 1 ft. 6 ins. wide. A 12 ft. square vestry of brick was also to be added.

Four tenders for the masonry were received and the congregation decided that Eggerstedt and Meier do the work together for £198. The masons agreed to commence on 1st October, 1858 and to have the work completed by 1st February, 1859, if the congregation promptly supplied stone, lime and sand. Several members pledged to quarry and cart stone not less than 6 ins. x 8 ins, while others carted lime from the Nairne Lime Kilns. Others agreed to excavate the foundations, to erect a fence to protect the graves in the church yard and to dig a large hole for water. Later Eggerstedt refused to sign the contract with Meier so that he could do the job on his own for £158.

The Foundation Stone was laid by J.F. Paech on 29th September, 1858, St. Michael's Day which was adopted as the new name for the church. Later that year Willemer's tender of carpentering for £70.10.0 as

well as making comfortable pews for £ 2 each, was accepted. Petersen, Faehrmann and Gladigau would supply timber and slates for the roof for

£ 310. Faehrmann and Willemer accepted the task of erecting a sandstone belltower on the gable end over the entrance but required the help of a blacksmith to do so. Colour schemes were discussed for the interior but the only one on record is that of the ceiling which was to be of heavenly blue with rosettes as decoration. The altar and pulpit were made by Johann Ampt.

Several difficulties arose over construction, but the new church was ready for dedication on 3rd July, 1859. There had been an expenditure of £1,181.18.4 with a total income of only £882.12.5½. The deficit of nearly £300 caused much difficulty, finally being overcome in 1865.

The history of the congregation is certainly one of continuous growth even though some of the founding families either died out, moved away or severed their connection with St. Michael's. Generally, these Lutherans, with their frugal, hard-working habits, set the standard for all German settlers, and made a good impression on other colonists, even though they tended to keep to themselves.

As Edwin Hodder, biographer of George Fife Angas, observed in 1891:

"They (the Germans) maintain their character for thrift, industry, and honesty, and are generally allowed to be very good settlers, keeping themselves apart from Trades and Labour Unions, and seldom appearing among the ranks of the unemployed and useless classes in the courts of justice."

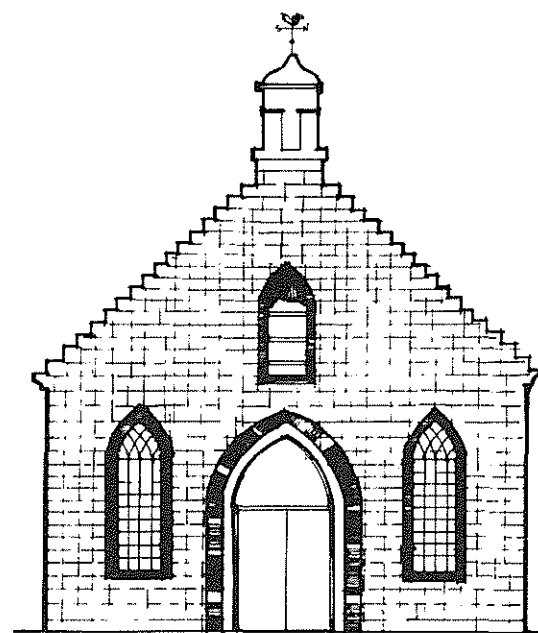
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#### SOURCES.

1. Minutes of Hahndorf Lutheran Congregational meetings 1856-59.
2. The South Australian Magazine, 1841.
3. Brauer, A. Under the Southern Cross. (Adelaide Lutheran Pub. Co. 1956).
4. Lutheran Almanac, 1928, 1929, 1934, 1938.

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1. Hodder, E. George Fife Angas, p.195.

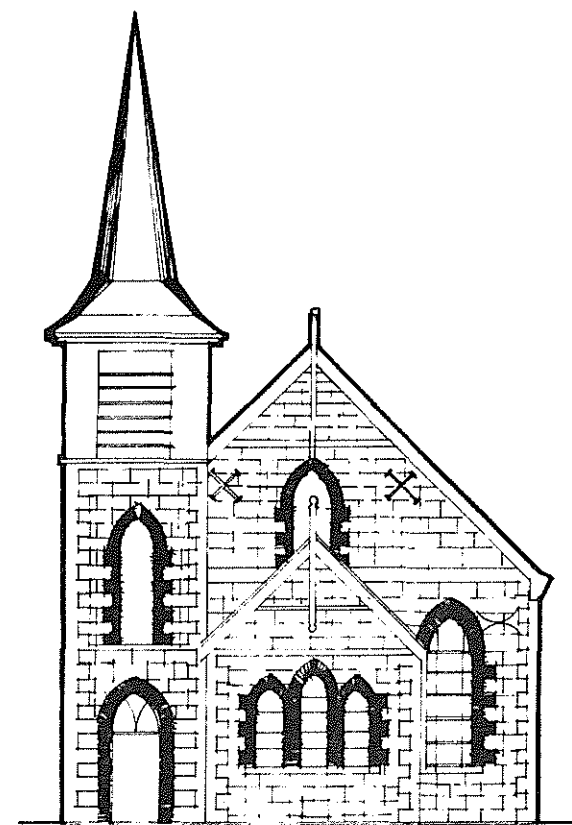




1859



1929



bell tower 1938

porch 1931

1940

THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, HAHNDORF.

2.

HAHNDORF SURVEY, 1978.

GUIDE FOR INTERVIEWER.

\* state name of interviewer,  
date and place of interview.

PART ONE: CHILDHOOD.

1. Name, age of interviewee - have you always lived in/near Hahndorf.
2. Schooling - where, what age start and finish; German school as well?
  - jobs around the home before/after school and on the weekends - games: ball games, cards, sport etc.
  - how did your parents regard your education - seriously?
  - were you set much homework - was it supervised at home - who by?
  - what was your parents' attitude to their own education.
  - school.
3. How did your parents earn a living? - length of working day; wages - father change jobs at all/often.
4. Your house: was it built by your family, relatives, or an outside builder. Is the verandah original or a later addition. Has anything been taken from the house. Were there original slab barns, bake ovens, etc. - storage facilities - a cellar - in the attic? Why was this house built in this place. Is the roof original? Is there a date or verses inscribed somewhere in the house - above a door? - on an outside wall? How much land were you on. Was your farm on a long narrow strip of land.
5. How many people were in your household - age and sex of each person .
  - relatives who lived there as well? What were the sleeping arrangements for the children - all together, divided by age - sex
  - some in the attic; in a later addition like a lean-to.

6. Running of the household: where and how often did your mother shop: what types of things did she buy. Did you, your brothers and sisters or Dad go too. Did you do any shopping on your own. Did you give or barter fruit etc. with shopowners, neighbours, relatives. Where did your mother wash clothes - outside? How often. Baking - did your family have a bake oven - describe it - did they use it. How often; was there a special baking day. What was baked - how much? Was the smoking of meat carried out there too - in a separate place. Recipes: for bread, German cake; wursts etc. What type of food did you usually eat. Three meals a day; more, less? - time of meals set? Special arrangements for seating at the table. - prayer before/after meal - any other rituals/customs surrounding meal time - different food for different days - dress up for meals - small children eat with parents?

If on a farm, were you self sufficient in food. What else did your parents' farm produce. What did they grow and sell? How much.

Clothing: what did you wear to school, at home, at meal times, at bedtime, on visits, to Church. Did your mother or relatives make some clothes for you. What did your parents wear - grandparents. Was this similar to what other people in Hahndorf were wearing.

Cleaning house: Did mother do it all - any paid help - did you help - make own beds - wash dishes.

Implements: can you describe some of the tools you can remember being used: on the farm, in the kitchen, bake oven, smoke house; elsewhere? - home-made furniture.

Medicine: local doctor; who? how often - mum prepare own herbal remedies?

7. Neighbours, relatives, friends: were you a close family group - close to grandparents, uncles, aunts etc. Where did your relatives live. How often did you see/visit them. How did your family get on with the neighbours. In times of trouble, emergency, who did your family turn to: relatives, neighbours, pastor, friends. Who used to babysit you children if your parents went out. Did you receive visitors and visit on Sundays?

8. Family Relationships: - Who was head of the family? Who made most of the family decisions; did Mum, children, relatives have any say? - How were you disciplined - were you spanked - why. Was parenthood seen as a God-given duty and punishment was in the name of God? - Were the girls different from the boys in that they had separate jobs around the house - was there stricter discipline for girls or boys.
- did your parents ever read to you; play games, sing etc. with you.
  - was hugging and touching encouraged amongst the children.
  - how about the adults.
  - family traditions? bible readings, piano and accordeon playing;
- \* special family days.

9. Church and Celebrations: Which church did you attend. Why? What influence did the Lutheran Church split have? How often did your family go to church - the whole family? Did you celebrate church events like Lent. Did you have a family bible. Did you live according to the church calendar.

Can you describe what happened before, during and after such events as: a Baptism, Confirmation, Wedding, Funeral (was a toten bahre used?), Christmas, Easter, birthdays. e.g. dress, food, rituals. Did your family attend church functions like picnics, choir practice, etc.

10. Use of Community Buildings: Did you and your family ever use the town library, Institute, town hall etc. When. How often.

11. Travel: Did you usually travel by foot? How did you get to school; to the shops, to other towns. Did your family own its own waggon or buggy. Did relatives or friends have waggons that you sometimes travelled in. What were the roads like. When were they improved. Contact with surrounding towns - with Adelaide - with the Barossa Valley.

12. German: If German, was German the first language you learnt? How well did your parents speak English. Are you still bi-lingual. Do your children now speak German.

Were you self-conscious about being German or of German descent. Were you aware that Hahndorf was a German town.

12. Continued.

- Did you learn any German folk songs when you were young - can you sing one now. German fairy tales. Games.
- Specific German activities e.g. rifle club, skittles, music bands, big town weddings.
- How did the Germans get on with the English - were there English traders.

13. Hahndorf: was there a sort of village square or green in Hahndorf - or have you ever heard of one.

Do you remember many houses with shingles and thatched roofs - half-timbered houses - what did Main Street used to look like.

Can you remember times when a lot of people moved into and out of Hahndorf. When - any reasons why? Where did they come from or where did they go.

Can you remember a mayor or headman in Hahndorf.

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PART TWO : PRESENT OPINIONS.

14. Houses: did non-Germans build half-timbered houses in Hahndorf - have you heard of the idea that half-timbered houses were imported from Germany and set up here.

15. Hahndorf: Do you think that Hahndorf was just naturally German looking or deliberately set up and built to appear as a German village.

Do you think Hahndorf was very different from other South Australian villages - how about those in the Barossa Valley. Do you now see a big difference.

How do you see Hahndorf today?

---

\* Can you tell me the names of anybody whom I could interview.

3.

SOME FAMILY RECIPES FROM HAHNDORF\*

The following five recipes were handed down from mother to daughter in the Liersch family, and were obtained from Mrs. Klose (nee Liersch), who recalls:

"When I first started work Mother said 'Write all these things down, you'll want them later'."

She is still using these recipes today, and is rarely without home baked honey biscuits in the house.

"Herring Salad"

2lb. veal  
6 herrings  
3 sour apples  
1 onion  
and vinegar to taste  
Fresh herrings will do."

The cooked veal was chopped up and everything was mixed together. It was served cold and was a meal by itself.

---

\* The recipes have been copied exactly as they were written in the recipe books, where, at times, English and German words were freely interchanged.

"Metwurst"

8 lb. beef  
8 lb. pork  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. salt  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. saltpeter, about  
3 handfuls peper.

mix well, fill and smoke.  
2 to 3 oz garlic."

A recipe that made her mother famous.

"Honey Biscuits"

2 lbs. honey  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sugar  
6 eggs  
3 teaspoon Carb. soda  
1 teaspoon Grn. cloves  
1 teaspoon Grn. cinnamon  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  pkt. mixed spice

3 lb Plain Flour  
make a stiff paste  
Its a little more than 3 lb Flour  
Warm honey a little,  
then beat in eggs, etc."

These biscuits were baked for special occasions, particularly at Christmas time.

"Wedding Cake  
German Cake

6lbs. Plain Flour  
1½ lb. sugar  
1½ lb. butter  
1 dozen eggs  
2 teaspoons nutmeg  
vanilla to taste  
milk to make a light dough  
currants salt  
1½ oz. compressed yeast".

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"Soldiers Fruit Cake

1¼ lb. Pln. Flour    ½ tea. salt  
14 oz butter  
¾ lb. sugar  
currants raisins dates  
4 eggs, 3 good table spoon  
dark treacle  
lemon peel  
1½ teaspoon nutmeg  
cinnamon  
2 teaspoon cream of  
tarter, 1 teaspoon soda  
½ pint milk

cream butter sugar and  
beat eggs well, then add  
treacle and milk and lastly  
Flour and other ingredients  
Divide into    bake 2½ hours  
to 3 good"

---

The sixth recipe is from Mrs. Fishlock, and is an old and favourite one.

"Beer Cake

2 ozs. Margarine or butter  
2 cups S.R. Flour  
½ cup sugar. 1 cup of beer (flat beer)  
1 beaten egg  
1 cup mixed fruit  
1 teaspoon mixed spice

Melt butter, add sugar & spice, add egg, then fruit, then beer. Mix well together with flour.

Topping

Rub butter flour sugar till crumbly. Place on top of cake, press down a bit, put in hot oven then let cool down a bit to finish (made topping first)."

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APPENDIX E

DETAILED DOCUMENTS RELATED  
TO CHAPTER 5



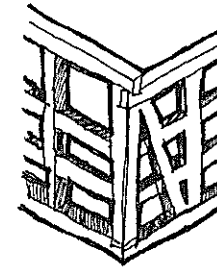
## HALF-TIMBERED CONSTRUCTION

The English term popularly used to describe this walling technique is 'half-timbering'; Brunskill refers to it as 'Box-frame', and Salzman as 'Timber-frame' construction. The Germans call it Fachwerkbau.

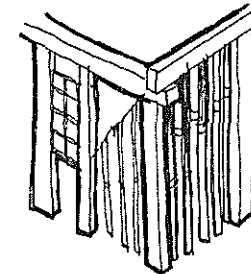
Fachwerk, literally 'shelf-work', and bau - 'to build', differs from Ständer-bau, the fixing of vertical saplings or split logs to a framework consisting of ground sill, posts and wall plate, and from Block-bau, the laying of logs horizontally, one on top of another with notched corners and either flush or protruding ends in its timber structural framework and infill panels. The term Fachwerk would be well known throughout any German community, and confusion between layman and academic does not arise as in English classifications. Like the word 'gemütlich', it would lose its rather distinctive and universal meaning upon translation: it is an idiom of the language.

A Fachwerk structure is basically a timber skeleton, in principle structurally identical to the reinforced concrete and steel framed skyscrapers of the present day. The function of the vertical, horizontal and diagonal members is to transmit the imposed loads safely to the foundation, while the infill panels between the framing members serve to protect the inside of the building from the wind and rain; they can therefore be limited to a relatively light skin.

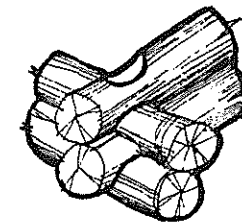
To fully appreciate this type of building construction, I shall discuss in detail the house I have designated as Paechtown house no. 2. The



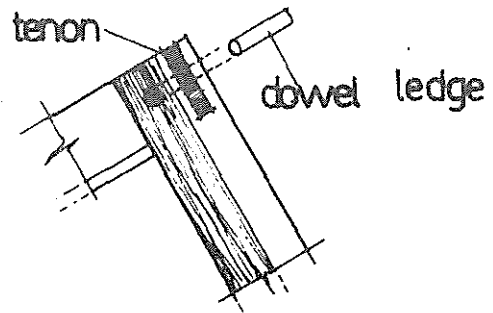
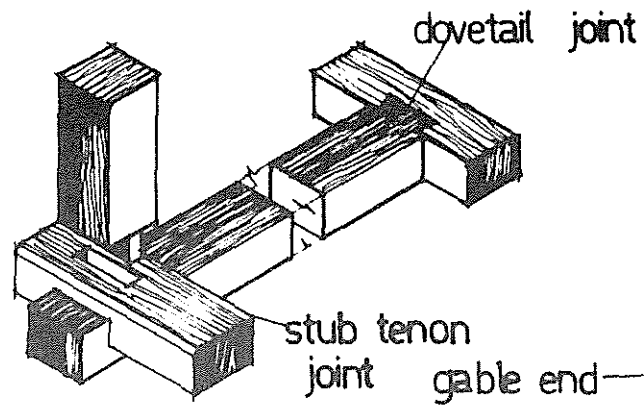
FACHWERK



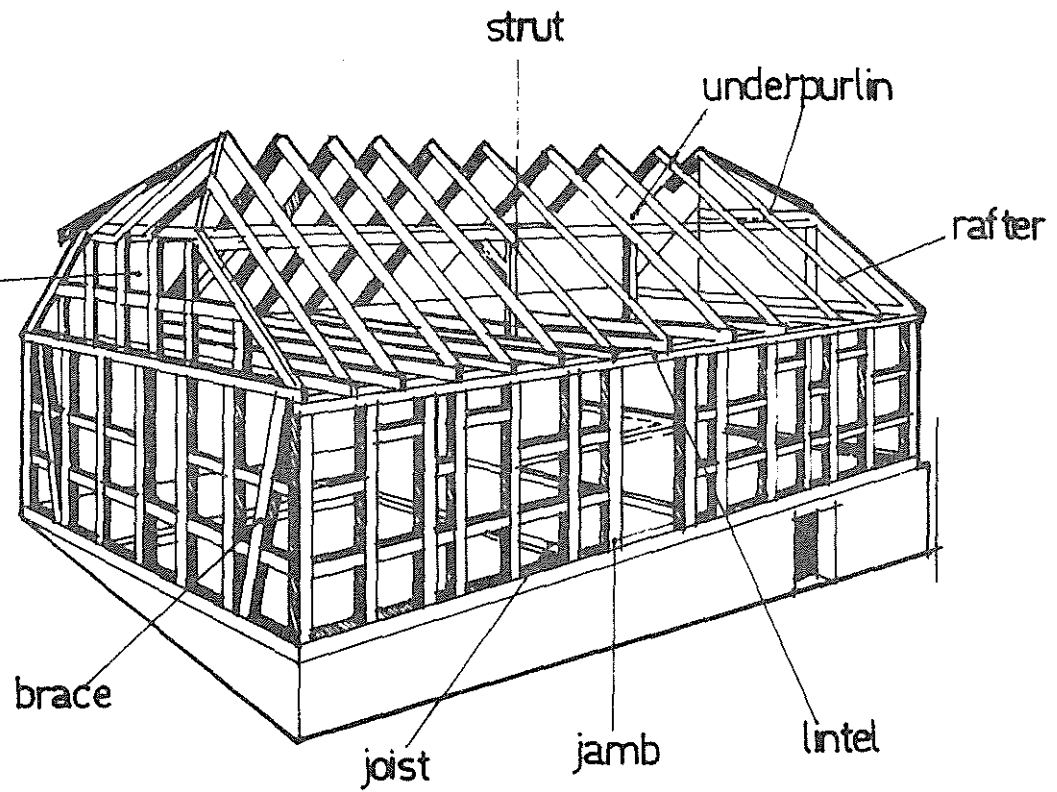
STÄNDER-BAU



BLOCK-BAU



Types of carpentry joints used



# FRAMEWORK OF FACHWERK HOUSE

reason for my choice is twofold: first, the anatomy of this house is well known by its present owners who are faithfully restoring it, and second, it is at the qualitative peak of South Australian Fachwerk buildings. Although all Fachwerk buildings are structurally similar, some variations of detail do exist, and their significance will be examined.

The quality of the timber used in Fachwerk varied between split and twisted logs only roughly adzed to shape, and dimensionally perfect members of 'select' grade. The cross-section was always rectangular or square. The poorer quality, roughly dressed timbers were typical of 'on-site' preparation, where the trees were chosen, felled and adzed by the builder, whilst the degree of accuracy of later pit sawn members tends to suggest that they were purchased from nearby commercial timber merchants. The sale of dressed timbers, evidenced by the following newspaper clipping, had already begun two years after the foundation of the Province; obviously a choice of timbers was available.

"S.A. Gazette and Colonial Register

November 24th, 1838

Native Timber

On sale at the timber yard of John Crawford & Co. Timber merchants & builders, Rundle Street. Plates, Quartering, Rafters, Scantling, Battens, Posts and Rails, split or sawn. Half

inch and inch Native Pine, pine poles, large and small shingles, half inch weather boards, inch flooring boards, joists, broad and narrow pailings."

Although the earliest record of a sawyer in Hahndorf appeared in 1864, there may have been a supplier outside the Hahndorf district or the carpenters simply cut their own timber.

The most popular structural timber was River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), also known as Blue Gum, Red Gum and Murray Red Gum. This timber, native to South Australia, is characterized by its dark red colour when freshly sawn, turning to a dark silver grey upon weathering, as well as wavy and interlocking grain. Its natural resistance to white ant and fungal attack made it a good choice.

The timber structure usually rested on a stone plinth, and when built on a slope the stone footings were used as cellar walls, sparing the builder the laborious task of excavating to include the cellar - which was common in the houses of the early settlers, both German and English. The floor consisted of hardwood boards approximately 170 x 30 mm thick, butt jointed and nailed on hardwood bearers, laid either on flat or on edge, and resting on the ground or on dwarf piers. The space between the floor bearers and the ground was filled (presumably for thermal insulation) with a mixture of clay and straw.

Usually, when structural timbers were joined, slightly tapered timber pegs of either square or circular cross-section, were driven through holes

in the joints. These joints were pegged loosely during assembly and once the members had been positioned, the pegs were driven in to such a depth as to form a tight and stable joint.

Since its invention the use of pegs has been universally accepted by the carpenter, and as Kress\* points out, during the period between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries the practice of pegging mortice and tenon joints was grossly exaggerated - reflecting the personal pride of the carpenter.

The degree of pegging used in South Australia's Fachwerk buildings varied - as is evident when comparing the wall frames of Paechtown house no. 2 with the Haebich house. The Haebich house lacked pegs altogether in the lower rails. The omission of pegs did not weaken the wall frame, perhaps their use in the Paech house merely exemplified the personal pride of the builder.

Where pegs were publicly visible - as in wall-frames - they were cut flush with the timber face, but in roof-truss joints the pegs extended beyond the timbering. This extension could be advantageous in cases where any periodic loosening of a joint occurs, the situation being rectified by driving the tapered peg further into the joint. On the other hand, such pegs could have been used as a decorative feature, as is the case in many German houses. However, I have found no evidence of

ornamental pegging in South Australia's Fachwerk buildings.

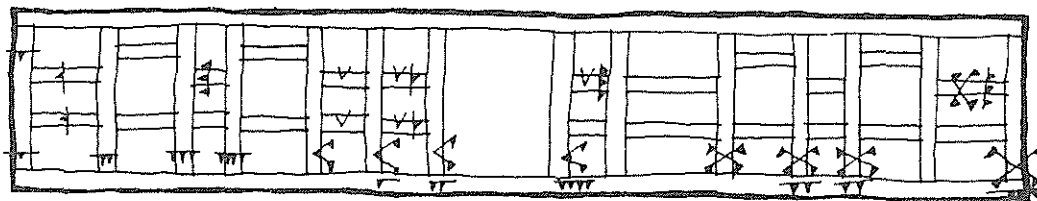
The most common method of marking individual members was to use a combination of lines, Roman Numerals, and pick marks. The marking system of posts and noggings on Paechtown house no. 2 is shown in the diagram.

The left corner post as well as the left panel rails were marked with 'I', the second post and corresponding rails with 'II', 'III', and so on. The pick symbol represented the front elevation, and the number of pick marks the respective panel. The rear members were numbered in the Roman numeral system. There was no distinction between upper and lower rail members on all elevations, as members were interchangeable.

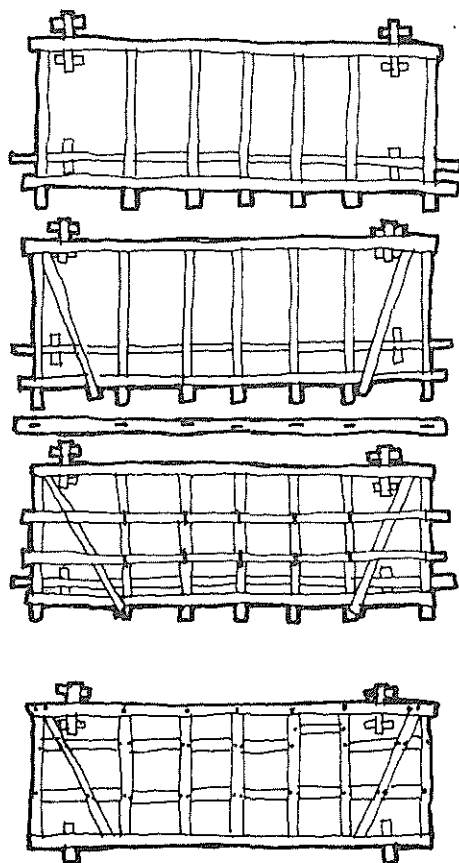
As a numbering system, the Roman numerals were well suited to the carpenter's chisel. The use of the straight lined numerals required less effort than their Arabic counterparts, and by gouging them into the timber a permanent mark was made. Confusion between the Roman 'IV' and 'VI' (Paechtown house no. 1 had 'I' for the fourth roof truss), and especially IX and XI, due to inversion of timbers, was avoided by substituting IIII and VIIII for their respective counterparts. Different structures exhibited different markings; for example: the symbol designating the fourth member has been shown as 4, IIII, I and V on four different structures. The depth of gouging also varied from 2 mm to a mere surface scratch. This difference in the numbering may have been the personal trade mark of individual carpenters.

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\* Kress, F. Der Praktische Zimmerer Otto Maier Ravensburg, 1954



Marking systems of posts and noggings in Paechtöwen house no. 2



Place perimeter plates on supports parallel to ground, check for squareness, mark and prepare individual corner joints.

Nail a temporary plate to posts and remove base plate.

Position intermediate posts and braces, mark and prepare joints.

Position intermediate rails and prepare joints as above.

Repair base plate by morticing intermediate joints.

Assemble, and loosely peg joints (except base plate).

Number members.

Disassemble and transport to site.

Assembly diagram of S.E. wall to above house

# HALF-TIMBERED CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

This form of personal differentiation was used as a means of identity by the early Tasmanian convicts as well as mediaeval masons, upon which - in the latter case - payment was made.

The method used to erect South Australia's Fachwerk buildings, and whether or not they were manufactured on site or elsewhere, is not known, but because of the complex corner joints it seems that the members were assembled in their final position. The conventional method of preparing a wallframe prior to erection is described on the diagrams referring to the south-eastern wall of Paechtown house no. 2.

The erection of the wall frame started with the heavy timber ground sill, usually chamfered to shed water, forming the base of every framed wall. These base plates were dove-tailed and morticed at the joints, and the corner posts were morticed into the angles. At certain intervals the ground sill was then morticed to receive the bracing and intermediate posts; their location being determined by door and window openings, internal wall junctions, as well as for aesthetic reasons.

The posts were then tenoned to receive the wall plate and morticed to receive intermediate rails, forming the square or rectangular panels.

After the walls were raised, the panels were then filled in either with wattle and daub - as in the Liebelt house, or with brick - as in Paechtown houses no. 2, 3 and 4. Theoretically the infill panels do not receive any vertical loads but

transmit all lateral loads, such as wind, to the top and bottom rails.

When using wattle and daub to form the infill panels, it was common practice to wedge pointed stakes into auger holes of the upper member and a V or U shaped slot in the lower member, to provide a series of vertical stakes. Straw or other pliable materials were then woven between the stakes, upon which they were daubed or plastered from both sides. The plaster, a mixture of clay and chopped straw as a binding agent, was then pugged into the interstices and smoothed off on both sides, probably with a wood float. It was then ready to be white-washed.

Where bricks were used, these were merely laid between the timbers. Initially there was no co-ordination between panel size and brick dimensions, resulting in the top brick course having to be cut - as in Paechtown house no. 2. To secure the brickwork panels, crude stone, brick or timber wedges were driven between the brick and timber junctions.

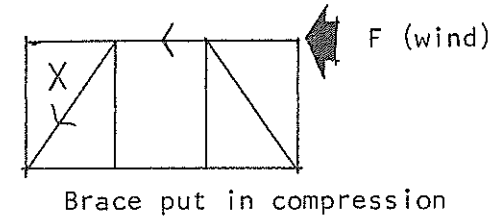
In any post and beam construction, unless the joints are rigid, it is important to brace the walls in their plane.

Where a house has a rectangular plane, the walls which are susceptible to the greatest lateral loads are the gable end walls; and these were always braced. In most Fachwerk buildings, pairs of oppositely inclined timber braces were located at the end wall panels. The braces spanned the top

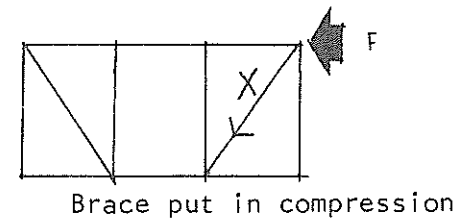
and bottom plates, and the use of mortice and tenon joints, pegged only at the top, tends to suggest that their function was to resist compressive forces only, and convention rather than structural gain was probably the reason for leaning the braces towards the outside within the wall plane. This point is highlighted in the Reiman house, which to my knowledge is the only one to have inward leaning braces. As shown in the following diagram, brace 'X' is always in compression to resist lateral force 'F'.

Structurally the bracing members should form the diagonal of a triangle, that is a truss balancing all imposed forces, thereby transmitting the lateral loads to the footing. The use and structural significance of the truss system is evident on early buildings, as is illustrated by George French Angas and Hans Heysen's drawings. The geometric configuration formed by the later structures forms a structurally indeterminate trapezoid. Although of no great structural significance, this comparatively 'modern' deviation dates back to early nineteenth century German Fachwerk buildings, displacing the structurally superior (theoretically) and highly decoratively bracing system known as 'Andreas Kreuz' and 'Wildemann'.

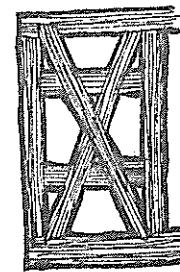
To determine the angle of inclination ( $z$ ) Kress suggests a base:height ratio of 1:3, and a 10 cm shear area at apex 'A' of the so formed 'truss', - 'not only to stiffen the wall, but also to support the roof loads'. This dual application of bracing and vertical support seems irrelevant, since the vertical load imposed on any corner post is only half that on any intermediate wall member and a quarter of any internal columns.



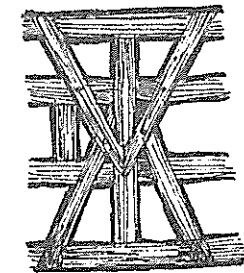
Braces leaning inwards  
(e.g. Reiman's house)



Normal bracing procedure



ANDREAS KREUZ



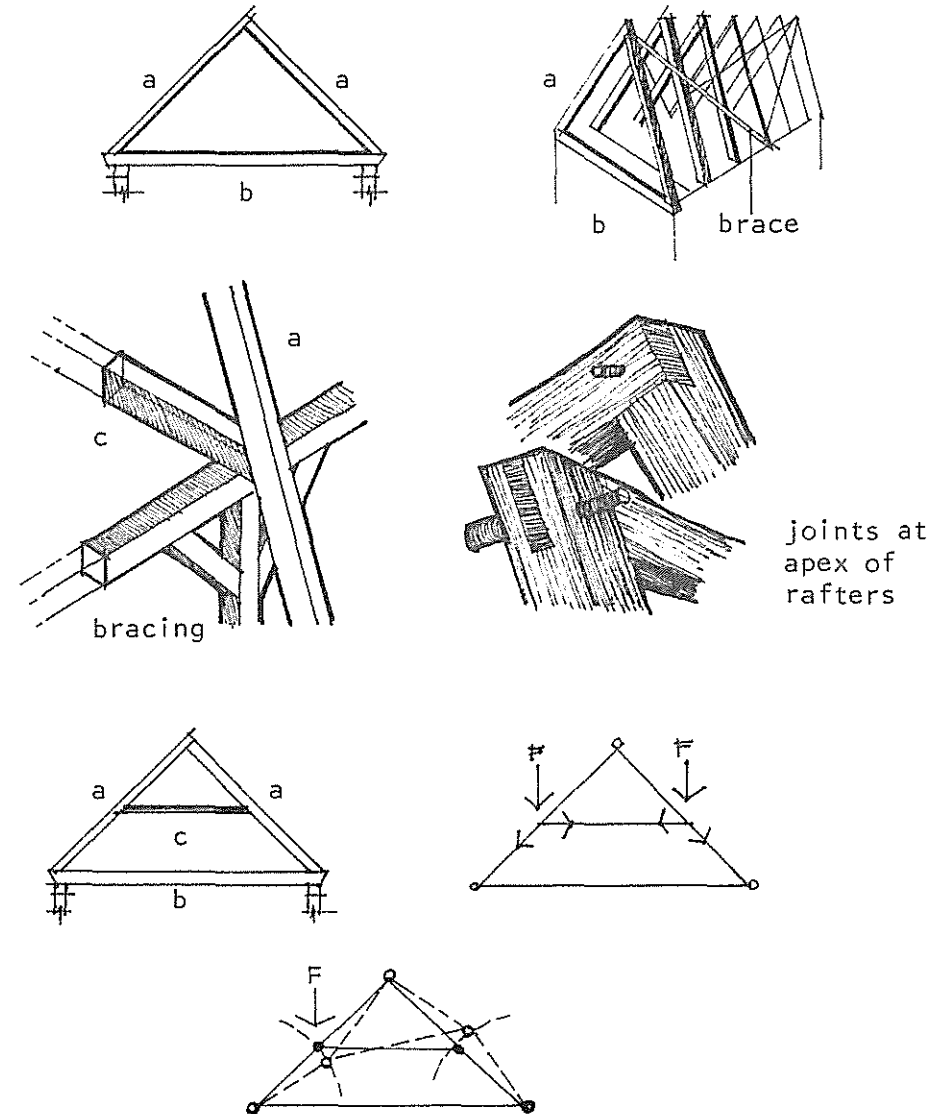
WILDEMANN

The roof structures consisted of a number of triangular trusses of which members (a) represent the rafters and (b) the tie beam. These trusses were possibly assembled on the ground, numbered and hoisted in position. To prevent racking the trusses were braced by either diagonal wind braces (as in Paechtown house no. 1), or alternatively, lateral stability was given by the braced underpurlins. (Paechtown house no. 2.)

The rafters were either halved or housed, and when pegged together formed a strong apex joint. The morticing and pegging of the two rafters into the tie beam resulted in a rigid truss, and assuming that the joints were stable, the only movement possible would have been the deflection of the relative members. Support to member 'b' is given by external and internal walls, and where the number of intermediate supports is reduced (that is where a larger room is required) a large 'hanging' beam supported the floor beams.

Where the rafter span was critical, resulting in adverse deflection, additional support by means of a collar beam (c) was necessary. Theoretically, the location of a collar beam should be at the rafter centres, the point of maximum deflection, but in practice head height may have governed its position (as in the Keil house, Bethany).

In a number of houses, I have noticed the combined use of underpurlins and collar beams, the builder so intending to double the rafter support. However,



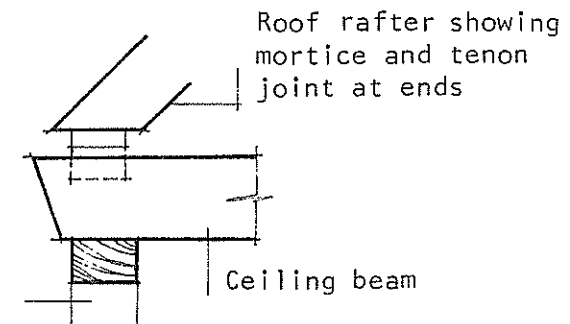
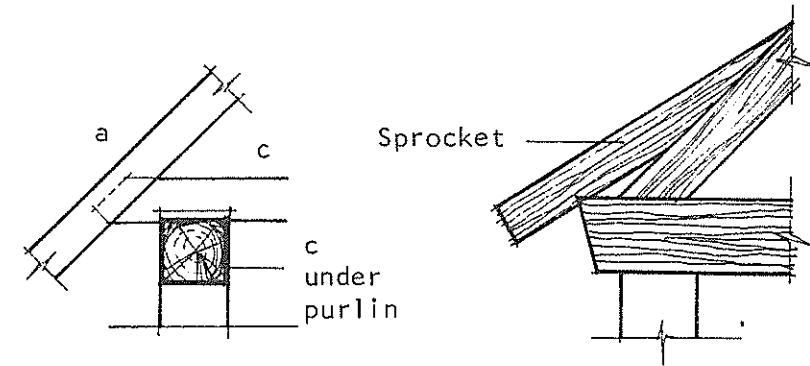


as Prof. Mühlfeld\* has pointed out, the inclusion of underpurlins is structurally superfluous under one-sided loading, the collar beam is always in compression and the resultant truss configuration is as shown; the underpurlin never receives any direct vertical load. This point is illustrated by the roof frames in Paechtoun house no. 2, where gaps between the underpurlins and rafters have formed, clearly exposing the joint.

The rafters' base joints are morticed and tenoned, and the set-back from the face of the floor beam is determined by the shear area required to withstand the resultant lateral outward forces. Over this shear surface, the roof covering is extended by inserting sprockets, which give that characteristic upsweep of the eaves.

A popular roofing material of the early German colonists was thatch, although few examples of it remain today. Its wide use is described in many family histories and often illustrated in paintings of early German settlements - such as 'Klemzig' and 'Bethany' by G.F. Angas. They

'... found an abundance of material ready to hand, in the form of thatching grass, which grows in swampy spots throughout the southern portion of Australia on the tops of the broom brush, which grows thickly through the hills and mallee country, and is now a popular



STANDARD EAVES DETAILS & COLLAR TIES

\* Mühlfeld, Prof. H. Das Deutsche Zimmermannsdach  
Bauwelt - Verlag, Berlin

fencing material'.<sup>1</sup>

Despite its excellent insulating qualities, thatch had many disadvantages; it harboured vermin, was useless for catching rainwater and had the added drawback of being highly inflammable in South Australia's hot, dry summers. Wooden shingles which had been available since the early days of the colony were generally imported, and they too proved to be an equally popular roofing material.

'Each shingle was six inches wide and half an inch thick; they were seasoned in stacks under bough coverings, then laid upon battens in the same way as tiles or slates are laid today, except that nails were used for fastening.'<sup>2</sup>

Like thatch, shingles also had their disadvantages which lay mainly in their tendency to split with sudden extremes of temperature and to become easily dislodged in strong winds.

'... a large quantity of Patent Galvanized Iron, Tinned Iron, in sheets or corrugated for circular or lean to roofs.'<sup>3</sup>

was first advertised for sale in 'The Register' of October 31st, 1849. The versatility of this material was quickly realised.

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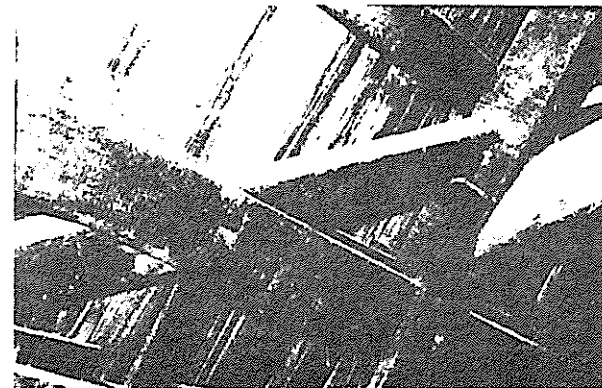
1 Lindsay, H.A. 'Arts and Crafts of Pioneer Days' in The Advertiser, 21/9/1935.

2 Ibid.

3 Royal Geographical Society of Australasia Session 1926-27, Vol. XXVIII.



Original shingle roof under G. Iron to  
No. 34 Main St. Hahndorf



Details of roof framing to No. 34 showing  
rafter, collar, purlins, and bracing  
Note exposed pegs.