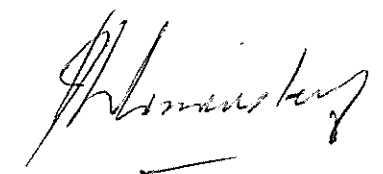


# LOBETHAL 'Valley of Praise'

A heritage survey carried out for the South Australian Department of  
Environment and Planning by the South Australian Centre for Settlement Studies

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LOBETHAL (Valley of Praise)

A report of a joint research project by the  
School of Architecture, S.A. Institute of  
Technology and the Department of Geography,  
Adelaide College of the Arts and Education,  
for the South Australian Department of  
Environment and Planning.

Gordon Young  
Annely Aeuckens  
Annette Green  
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Lobethal Tweed Factory

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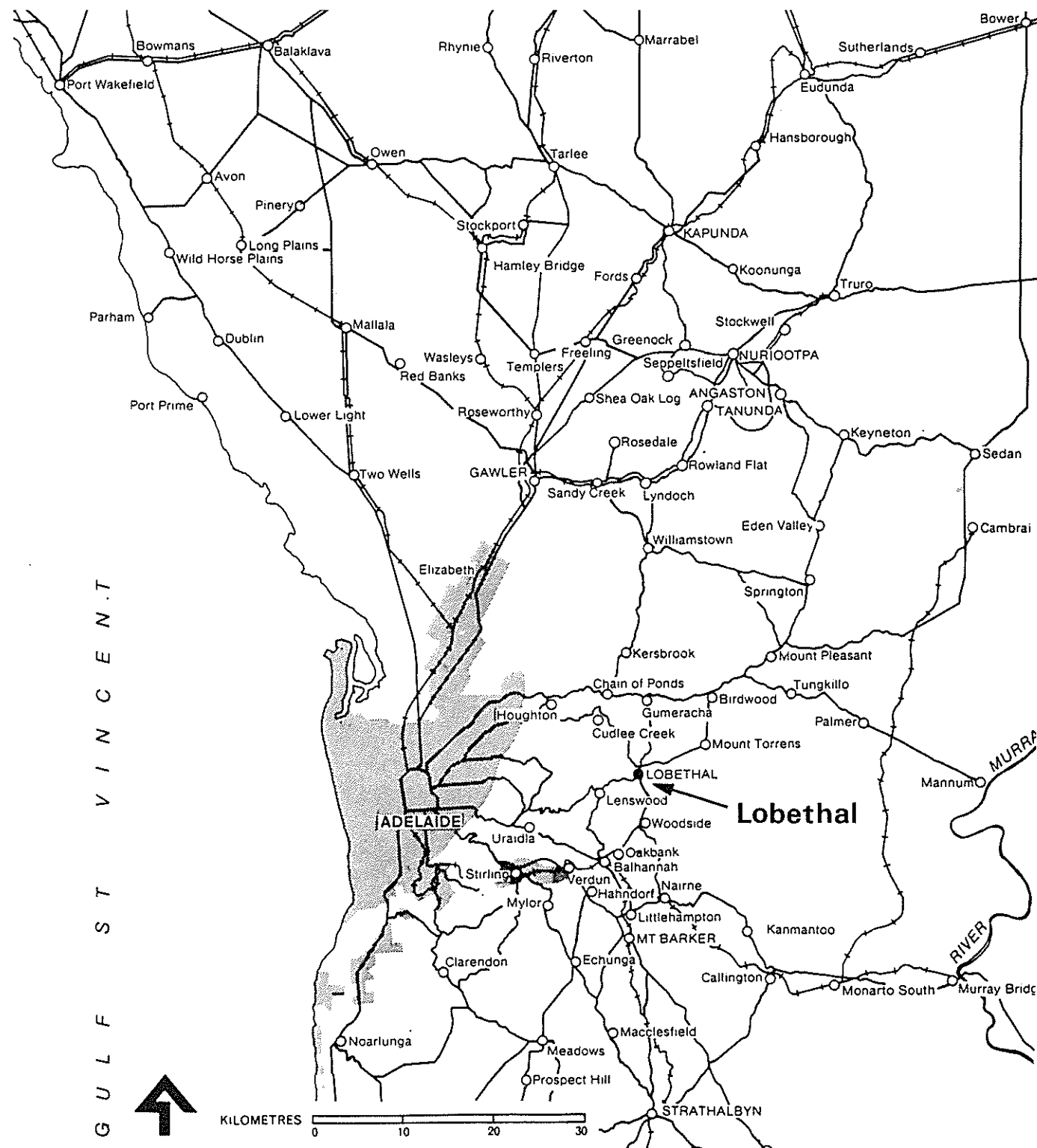
Hop kiln at Ranelagh, Tasmania, 1967.

Oast house at Yahl, South Australia.  
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Mr. Miller's hop kiln at Neudorf,  
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## **Part One : Lobethal Township**

LOCATION OF LOBETHAL  
IN RELATION TO ADELAIDE



## PREFACE

This survey is the third survey of early German settlements in South Australia undertaken by a joint team of architects, historians and geographers directed by the School of Architecture and Building, South Australian Institute of Technology, and the Department of Geography in the South Australian College of Advanced Education.

It succeeds similar surveys conducted in the Barossa Valley and Hahndorf. The research techniques employed in these surveys have also been used at Lobethal. This involves the use of a variety of experts co-ordinated by a small directorate. The geographical, historical and economic developments of the township and its environs can be studied in a wider context than is possible with a purely architectural survey. With such background knowledge it is possible to identify the principal historical features remaining in the town and surrounding areas and to co-ordinate planning policies which will ensure that a reasonable part of the district's heritage will remain for the enjoyment of future generations.

*NOTE: Only a brief reference is made in this report to the German settlers' homeland and previous history. More detailed descriptions are included in the Hahndorf report (Hahndorf Survey, Vol. 1 & 2, G. Young et al published by Techsearch, S.A.I.T.).*

## INTRODUCTION

Lobethal was settled at the same time as Bethany in the Barossa Valley (1842). These townships represent the third wave of permanent German settlement in South Australia.<sup>1</sup> Both settlements were laid out as 'Hufendorfen' or farmlet villages, Lobethal being an even more classical example of this type of village (see Chapter 3). As they developed some fundamental differences appeared. Lobethal's early cottage industries (such as brewing and loom weaving) were not apparent in Bethany which has remained an agricultural settlement until the present day.<sup>2</sup>

Annely Aeuckens, our historian, has identified four historical periods in the town's history.

During the first period (1842-1869) the township was principally an agricultural community, but the

introduction of some early craft industries stimulated the town's industrialisation in the second period (1870-1914).

From 1914 to the beginning of the Second World War the town became a prosperous industrial centre allied to a thriving rural economy. Since the 1950's there has been a decline in industrial activities other than the woollen mills and a parallel decline in dairying and fruit growing.

The social history of the town reflects these fundamental changes. From a predominantly German settlement it was transformed by the late 19th century to one with a mixture of people of both German and British origin. Since the last war there has been an even greater mix of people with the introduction of a wider group of migrants from all parts of Europe and the old Commonwealth countries.

Many of the first settlers were people of only

---

1 A temporary settlement at Port Misery (Port Adelaide) was built by the first German settlers who arrived in the colony on the Prince George in November, 1838. These people later built a permanent settlement on George Fife Angas' land in the Torrens Valley a few kilometres east of Adelaide. This was named Klemzig after the east German village from which Pastor Kavel and his congregation came. The second permanent settlement at Hahndorf (1839) was built largely by German settlers who arrived on the Zebra in December, 1838. This was on land owned by Dutton and Finnis and formed part of the state's first Special Survey. Its name honours Captain Hahn the Danish captain of the Zebra.

---

2 The two settlements can be compared with those colonies created by Frederick the Great and his successors in Silesia in the late 18th and 19th centuries. "Four categories of colonies were established. Firstly, settlements consisting of craftsmen and weavers with the village varying in size from 6 to 20 houses. Secondly, mining colonies...thirdly, forest colonies for woodcutters...fourthly, agricultural colonies, holding mainly agriculturalists, with perhaps a blacksmith, a shoemaker, and a few other artisans". (Young, G. et.al. Hahndorf Survey, Vol. 1, p. 21)

moderate means who were given considerable assistance by Pastor Fritzche's mother-in-law, Mrs. Nerlich. This kind patroness not only contributed towards the cost of their passages out to the colony<sup>3</sup> but she also decided to accompany her daughter and future son-in-law, and later provided the settlers with funds to buy land to start the settlement of Lobethal!

In the decade following its foundation the town attracted more substantial settlers such as the Kleinschmidt and Schubert families. These men of means began to buy up large acres of land both in and around Lobethal. Apart from commencing large scale farming they were also responsible for many of the early commercial and industrial enterprises which started up in the town (e.g. Kumnick's brandy distillery).

The position of the church both spiritually and physically was central to the development of the town. Pastor Fritzche's church, St. John's was the first permanent Lutheran church built in Australia. His church complex also included the first Lutheran Seminary buildings.

Fortunately, both structures have survived, the latter now housed in a new museum building built around it in 1960.

From a study made of early photographs (late 1860 to the 1920's) Lobethal was a rather scattered settlement in its first hundred years. This form began to change in the 1930's with the comparative prosperity of the inter war years. The even greater developments which have occurred during the last decade have now filled up the main street.

These modern enterprises have overwhelmed much of the earlier town structure. Happily however some important historic buildings and the remnants of historic precincts still remain and these are sufficient enough for us to gain some idea of the town's earliest years.

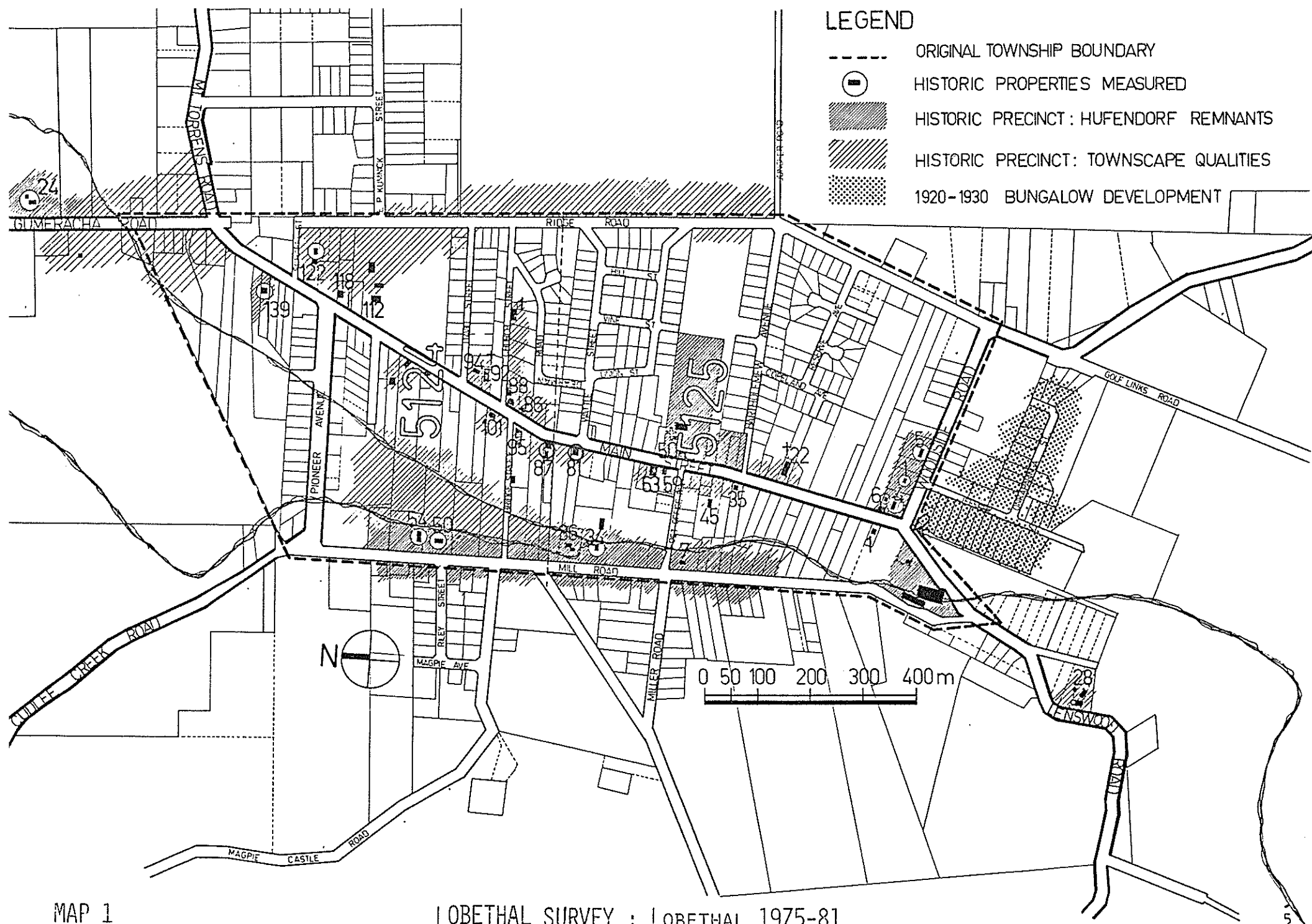
We think that a determined effort should be made by the Onkaparinga District Council to save some of these buildings and protect the environment of the remaining historic precincts.

Associated with Lobethal are the surrounding farming areas of Neudorf, Schoenthal and Tabor Valley. These were settled by German migrants in the two decades following the town's foundation. Further afield are the settlements of Charleston and Springhead. The latter is a scattered German hamlet with its own Lutheran Church and school. The former, Charleston, was settled by English migrants who took up land along Newman Road. Although it began as a typical ribbon-like village Charles Dunn later created a denser settlement when he registered his subdivision plan for 'Charlestown' in 1857. Both the Dunns and Newmans prospered and became the leading families of the area, employing their nearby German neighbours as farmhands and housemaids.

All of these settlements are worthy of preservation but Neudorf and Newman Road are of particular importance.

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3. See Brauer, A. "An In Memoriam Page from the Life of the Fathers". The Australian Lutheran Almanac, 1941, Page 66.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

### HERITAGE AREAS

Several parts of Lobethal and its surroundings still display some of the original character of its early settlement period. These areas should be conserved. (See Chapter 4 and Map on page 5).

#### Mill Road

Originally the town's main street with the remains of some of the earliest farmhouses. The adjoining Lobethal Creek and its tributaries form part of the area.

#### St. John's Lutheran Church

The first Lutheran Church built in Australia. The adjoining manse and original seminary now preserved within the new Museum make this a very important historical area. The nearby Institute and Picture Theatre form part of the area and represent examples of the town's later development in the 19th and early 20th century.

#### Gumeracha Road

The Preuss Brothers' property (No. 24) should be preserved as an historic area.

#### Woodside and Lenswood Road

Some important historic properties remain at the town end of the Woodside Road. These include properties originally belonging to F.W. Kleinschmidt. The remains of his brewery now lies within the

present Onkaparinga Woollen Mills.

No. 5 Woodside Road is a unique timber house the only type of its kind we have so far discovered in South Australia.

#### Main Street and Junction of Church Street and Bridge Street

This area still has some historic houses and shops related to the town's early commercialisation.

#### Jeffrey and Onkaparinga Street

This area has a large number of 1920-30's bungalows.

### HISTORIC AND SCENIC ROUTES

The scenic routes which lead into Lobethal should be carefully preserved. These include Gumeracha Road, Ridge Road, Woodside Road, Lenswood Road, Mount Torrens Road and Cudlee Creek Road. For further comments see page 132.

### HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS

The principal historical properties are graded A and B. These lie both within and outside of the historic areas. Such properties are important both architecturally and historically and should be retained so as to preserve the historical character of the town.

All A and B properties are nominated for inclusion on the S.A. Register of Heritage Items.

(See complete list on pages 8 to 11).



### MUSEUM (St. John's Church)

The Lobethal Museum is an important local museum which includes documents and artefacts representing all the historic phases of the town's development. It has within it the original half-timbered Lutheran Seminary building which is now fully protected for posterity.

There is a need for archival assistance to be offered by the Government through the S.A. Museum to assist in the preparation of a detailed inventory of the museum's large collection of ancient printed Bibles and other artefacts.

An extension of the museum's activities by the acquisition of the more important historic properties (e.g. 54 Mill Road) should be considered. This will allow a greater collection of early documents and utensils (e.g. a unique scribed wattle and daub panel in an outbuilding at No. 28 Lenswood Road could be preserved in location or transferred to the Museum).

### GARDENS

Some of the older properties both at Lobethal and in the surrounding district (e.g. Neudorf) need a special investigation of their gardens. These appear to have a large number of imported European plant varieties some of which may be unique.

### INDUSTRIAL ARTEFACTS

Unfortunately not many of the town's original factory premises remain (e.g. brandy distillery). Some remnants of the earlier woollen mills still

remain though within the present Onkaparinga Mill. A further investigation of these aspects by an industrial archaeologist would be of value.

### ORAL HISTORY

A survey of the social history of Lobethal should be carried out by the Oral History Association of South Australia.

A LIST OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN LOBETHAL (A & B)\*

<u>BRIDGE STREET</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>GRADE</u>
No. 5	C. Gelland & J. West LT.176 FP 4587	Old mid 19th century cottage.	B
No. 1-3	Rising Sun Hotel LT.1 FP 3051	Parts of 1850's building remain. Old Coach house at rear.	B
<u>CHURCH STREET</u>			
	Lobethal Lutheran Church Hall LT.213 FP 4588 LT.214 & 5 FP 4588	Second Lutheran Church built (1859). Formerly St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Closed in 1967. Now used as a hall for St. John's Lutheran Church.	B
<u>GUMERACHA ROAD</u>			
No. 1	E.K. & C.E. Williams LT.54 FP 8513	Renovated old stone house.	B
No. 17	R.S. & J.H. Crewes P.S. 5134	Original ground level stone cellar.	B
No. 24	R.A. Preuss P.S. 5140	Original settlers half timbered cottage, and separate ground level stone cellar.	A
<u>LENSWOOD ROAD</u>			
No. 28	N.B. Hein LTS. 15-24	Original settlers half timbered cottage and barns, bakehouse etc. Unique comb pattern on wall panel in barn.	A

\* See recommendations

<u>MAIN STREET</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>GRADE</u>
No. 4	J. Dalton LT.293 FP 4771	Original stone stable built in 1856 for F.W. Kleinschmidt.	A
No. 6	B & D Copeland LT.292 FP 4771	Later style house built for F.W. Kleinschmidt. Original stone cellar at rear of house.	B A
No. 22	Uniting Church LT.281 FP 4771	The first Presbyterian Church built in Lobethal (1921).	B
No. 30-36	Lobethal Institute LT.262 FP 4588	Institute Hall and Cinema. (1936)	B
No. 37	E & R Fox LT.66 FP 4620	Mid 19th century house modernised.	B
No. 46	Lobethal Lutheran Church Inc. LT.263 FP 10337	Church and Museum. Incorporating first Lutheran Seminary built in S.A. (1845)	A
No. 48	Lobethal Lutheran Church Inc. LT.263 FP 10337	Lutheran School. (1899-1900)	B
No. 50	Lobethal Lutheran Church Inc. LT.263 FP 10337	'New' manse built in 1867.	B
No. 56	F. Jantke LT.250 FP 4588	Mid 19th century house and shop built for Mr. Klose.	B
No. 58	F. Jantke LT.250 FP 4588	Mid 19th century house and shop built for Mr. Klose.	B
No. 57	D & W Baker LT.198 FP 4587	Late 19th century house.	B
No. 59	D & W Baker LT.198 FP 4587	Late 19th century house.	B
No. 63	Mrs. E.E. Noske LT.196 FP 4587	Mid 19th century house modernised.	B

<u>MAIN STREET</u>	(Cont'd)	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>GRADE</u>
No. 81		G.J. Klaer PT.184 FP 4587	19th century workers' cottages.	B
No. 87		K. Schubert LT.181 FP 4587	Mid 19th century stone house built for Mr. Kassebohm.	B
			Original settler's timber slab cottage at rear.	A
No. 88		D. Carn LT.207 FP 4588	Mid 19th century house and shop. Although modernised it has important historic townscape qualities.	B
No. 92		Church of England 'Prince of Peace'	Original Zum Kripplein Christi Lutheran Church built in 1876.	B
No. 94		R & E Roker 14DP 1224	Original 19th century house and butcher's premises.	B
No. 95		Rising Sun Hotel LT.1 FP 3051	(See above).	B
No. 101		K & A Kadkear LT.130 FP 4479	Shop and dwelling attached. Attractive 'Regency' shop window.	B
No. 112		O. Noske LT.142 FP 4501	Remains of Schubert's dry fruit factory.	A
			Original timber barn and cow shed.	B
No. 115		K. Sandercock LT.117 FP 4479	Originally a 19th century house and dressmaker's premises owned by Mrs. Weidenhofer.	A
No. 119		J & M Habel LT.114 FP 4479	Original mid 19th century house modernised.	B
No. 122		C. Fox 134 FP 4501	Large ground level cellar and loft.	A
No. 139		J. Brettig LT.29 FP 4448	Original settler's half-timbered cottage, black kitchen and large bakeoven.	A

<u>MILL ROAD</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>GRADE</u>
No. 34	M & L.M. Bucyk LT.2 FP 8224	Original settlers' cottage incorporated in modern additions. Complete stone cellar and loft with thatch roof under galvanised iron.	B A
No. 36	J.R. Riddoch LT.183 FP 4587	Original settlers' cottage incorporated in modern additions.	B
*No. 50	H.T. Henschke LT.122 FP 4479	Original settlers' house converted to a tannery then back to a house.	A
*No. 54	D.W. Heyre & D.D. Bolto LT.131 FP 4479	Original settlers' half timbered cottage at rear of modern (1920's) house and timber cellar built into hillside.	A
<u>POST OFFICE ROAD</u>			
No. 7	F. Bannon LT.54 FP 4620	Original settlers' cottage renovated and modernised.	B
<u>WOODSIDE ROAD</u>			
No. 1	H.H. & S.W. Hamilton LT.295 FP 4771	Late 19th century house with single room settlers' cottage at rear of house.	A
No. 5	Mrs. I.E. Weston LT.296 FP 4771	Unique early settlers' timber house. No similar examples have been discovered in the State so far.	A
No. 23	D.A. Gerhardy LT.303 FP 4771	Late 19th century timber framed house.	B
No. 47	F.W.E. Hundt (dec.) PT.SEC. 5128	Complete early settlers' farmstead with unique external bake-oven and smoke house.	A

\* These two properties form an important historic precinct

CHAPTER ONE: Lobethal's historical development

*'The birth of the cloth factory set Lobethal on the brink of a new stage of its development, which was to radically alter the course of its history from that of other 'Hills' towns. Its effects were not immediate as it struggled for its existence for over 25 years. However even during this initial phase it still produced many 'spin-off' results which directly or indirectly altered the nature of the town. An impression gained of Lobethal in 1869 is that of a quaint picturesque German village of a few hundred people, one of many in the state, characterised by its small scale self-sufficient agriculture. By 1914 we can see a more ethnically mixed town directed towards a major industrial concern which employed over 100 workers on a regular basis and which had drastically altered the structure of the town's economy.'*

*A. Aeuckens*

## BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY TO 1940

- 1797 Friedrich Wilhelm III becomes King of Prussia<sup>1</sup>  
Gotthard Daniel Fritzsche is born in Saxony.
- 1798 August Ludwig Kavel is born in Berlin.
- 1817 Friedrich Wilhelm III's famous decree to unite the Lutheran and Reformed Churches under state control is issued.
- 1826 August Kavel is ordained as a minister of the official government "Union Church" in Berlin. Appointed Pastor of the congregations of Klemzig, Howthe and Gollzen in Brandenburg.
- 1830 Gotthard Fritzsche passes final examination, with honours, for entry into the ministry of the official state church.  
Friedrich Wilhelm III issues special decree to enforce the "Union" of the two churches throughout Prussia.
- 1835 Pastors Kavel and Fritzsche resign (separately) from the "Union" church. Both ordained in that year as pastors of the newly organised "Old Lutheran" Church in Prussia. Kavel returns to Klemzig and considers emigration.
- 1836 Kavel travels to London to meet George Fife Angas; remains in England in Angas' employ as a minister. Fritzsche starts his five years of secret ministry in Silesia and Posen, evading capture by the Police.
- 1838 Prussian government finally awards passports to Kavel's congregation. Kavel leaves England on the "Prince George" in June. His congregation leave Hamburg on the "Zebra" in August for South Australia. Arrive late December.

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1 Events in Europe: French Revolution 1789-1799  
Rule of Napoleon Bonaparte 1799-1815; Congress and Treaty of Vienna 1814-1815.

- 1839 Settlement of Hahndorf in early part of year by emigrants from the "Zebra". Lutherans swear allegiance to Queen Victoria.
- 1840 Fritzsche, unable to continue his ministry due to illness, travels to Hamburg and reluctantly considers emigration. George Fife Angas unable to help financially.
- 1841 Pastor Fritzsche's congregations decide to emigrate to South Australia. Fritzsche becomes engaged to Dorette Nerlich of Hamburg. Emigrants leave on the "Skjold" in mid-July and arrive in late October. Went initially to Klemzig and Hahndorf.
- 1842 Pastor Fritzsche is married at Hahndorf. Ferdinand Mueller, one of the "Skjold" emigrants employed as a shepherd, locates Lobethal "valley". Advises 18 families interested to buy land. 196 acres were bought at £1 per acre.<sup>2</sup> Land surveyed by Ferdinand Mueller and Johann Kowald. Then divided by lot amongst the 18 families. First school opened. Pastor Fritzsche moves to Lobethal.
- 1843 Building of "Zum Weinberg Christi" church commenced. Pastor Fritzsche starts to teach students for the ministry. F.W. Kleinschmidt arrives from Hahndorf.
- 1845 Pastor Fritzsche's wife dies. Lobethal college built. Schoenthal settled. "Zum Weinberg Christi" Church dedicated.
- 1846 Major doctrinal split between Pastors Fritzsche and Kavel occurs. Two separate synods are formed.
- 1850 First Lutheran school built. F.W. Kleinschmidt opens brewery in 1851. August Mueller starts

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2 There is conflicting evidence as to the exact number of acres in the two sections, but 196 acres appears to be the most commonly agreed upon number.



- growing hops outside of Neudorf in the 1850's.
- 1853 Major quarrel within "Zum Weinberg Christi" congregation occurs. Some leave and form a new Lutheran congregation in Lobethal, building a church of their own, the second Lutheran church in Lobethal, in 1858; Onkaparinga District Council proclaimed. Alma Hotel, originally called the German Arms is licensed.
- 1854 Post Office established. First assessment undertaken by Onkaparinga Council.
- 1855 Pastor Fritzsche's students ordained as pastors. Lobethal college ceases to be used.
- 1856 Lobethal District (English) School is established near the Alma Hotel in Main Street.
- 1858 St. Paul's Lutheran Church built. Is used until 1967.
- 1863 Pastor Fritzsche dies. Second major split occurs in the Lutheran community. Third congregation formed and third church built, "Zum Kreuze Christi". Probably only used from 1863-1874.
- 1864 Telegraph facilities established. Kingship Rifle Club formed.
- 1869 Kleinschmidt closes brewery and sells equipment to Messrs. O.A. & G. Johnston of Oakbank. Commences hop-growing. Beginnings of Lobethal Tweed Factory in disused brewery circa 1870.
- 1872 Brewery demolished (?) New buildings erected for Tweed Factory.
- 1876 Third major split in the Lutheran community. Fourth Lutheran church built, "Zum Kripplein Christi". Sold to Church of England in 1919.
- 1878 Tweed Factory forced to close due to drought conditions. New company formed in 1883.
- 1881 Lobethal Freehold Gold Mining Company formed.
- 1887 Lasted only 2 years. Tweed factory reopens. New company formed to operate Tweed Factory - S.A. Woollen Factory Company. Robert Redpath, from Scotland, appointed manager. Bid by Mannum for Woollen Mills. Townspeople petition state government for building of reservoir. Request granted. Reservoir soon enlarged to more than double original capacity. Thirty employees working at Woollen Mills. Newsome Burnley commences jam manufacture.
- 1889 Onkaparinga Co-operative Cheese, Butter and Produce Company formed at Woodside. In operation for 19 years before bought by S.A. Farmer's Union, then used for processing milk and manufacturing cheese and small goods, until its closure about six years ago in 1975.
- 1893 F.B. Pulleine begins drying fruit and vegetables at his factory outside Lobethal. Wins gold medal for best collection of dried fruits and vegetables at 1895 Chamber of Manufacturer's Exhibition in Adelaide.
- 1894 E.P. Kumnick takes over his father's carpentry business. Starts manufacturing cricket bats in 1895. Disused "Zum Kreuze Christi" Church used as part of factory.
- 1898 Foundation stone for Institute Building laid.
- 1899 New Lutheran School built behind "Zum Weinberg Christi" Church. Dedicated February, 1900, and still being used as school in 1981.
- 1901 Defence Rifle Club formed. Snow falls at Lobethal.
- 1904 New Public School built for 150 children on site of present Primary School. Reading Room and Library added to Institute Building.
- 1914 Woollen Mills are partially destroyed by fire in February; over £10,000 damage. 100 employees currently at work in Mills. In March R.

- Schubert's new fruit drying factory in Main Street is also destroyed by fire. World War I declared. During War, mills working daily 7 a.m. - 10 p.m. Banqueting Hall added to Institute Building.
- 1916 Opposition to proposed name change to Marananga. Townspeople support Tweedvale instead.
- 1917 Lobethal's name changed to Tweedvale. Neudorf changed to Mamburdi and Schoenthal changed to Boongola. Lutheran day school closed. German newspapers shut down.
- 1918 New Balhannah - Mount Pleasant railway line is opened. Stations at Woodside and Charleston.
- 1919 Amalgamation between two of Lobethal's three Lutheran churches. Prince of Peace ('Zum Kripplein Christi') Church sold to Church of England. First silent pictures shown in Institute Hall by a private contractor.
- 1921 Presbyterian Church built. Subdivision of land previously owned by Kleinschmidt family for housing blocks. S.A. Woollen Company makes £14,000 profit. Silent picture shows now run by Institute Committee.
- 1922 Additions made to R. Schubert's fruit-drying factory on Main Street (northern end of town).
- 1923 Lobethal Agricultural Bureau formed.
- 1924 Civic Record of 1924 records fact that Tweedvale has 110 dwellings, 500 residents,<sup>3</sup> a fruit-drying factory and two timber mills. Electric light and power connected to Lobethal by Onkaparinga Electricity Co. Ltd.
- 1925 Roman Catholic Church begins conducting services once a month in the Institute.
- 1927 Continuous telephone service with Adelaide established.

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3 This figure would appear to be incorrect as the 1911 Census figures indicated that Lobethal already had a population of 731 in that year.

- 1928 First resident doctor in Lobethal arrives; Dr. C.C. Jungfer.
- 1930 First talking pictures held in Institute Hall. Lutheran Day School reopened.
- 1931 'Mini' Gold Rush begins in Lobethal. Lasts approximately two years. Wool prices begin to rise.
- 1933 The Commonwealth Census taken on 30 June shows that the combined population of Lobethal and vicinity was 1,219. The Adelaide Chronicle of 23 February, 1933 in an article entitled, 'A Mill Romance', says that there were 187 men and 133 women employed at the Woollen Mills.
- 1934 Lobethal Division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade is formed.
- 1935 Lobethal Brickworks (Onkaparinga Bricks and Sands Co.) commences operation. Police station established in Lobethal. In December Tweedvale's name is changed back to Lobethal 'as a Centenary gesture'.
- 1936 Building of Cinema by the Lobethal Institute £3,000 loan taken out. Total cost of completed building was £4,057. Seating capacity of 700. Civic Record of 1936 states that Lobethal has a population of 1,100 with 300 employees working at the Woollen Mills.<sup>4</sup>
- 1938- Each of these years saw the holding of major car races through the town and district. (see Appendix A and also a recent publication, A History of Australian Grand Prix, Vol. 1, 1928-1939, Pages 169-184, 'The 1939 Australian Grand Prix at Lobethal' by John B. Blanden, 1981. Published by Museum Publishing Company, 26 Thorngate Drive, Belair, South Australia, 5062). Declaration of World War II.

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4 See also Viney, H.G. A Century of Commerce in South Australia, 1836-1936, (Adelaide Chamber of Commerce), pp. 45-46.

## THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF LOBETHAL

Historically, the development of the town of Lobethal may be broken up into 4 main chronological periods with a 'pre-settlement' phase, comprising the events that led up to the initial settlement of the area. These periods constitute distinctive phases during which major social, cultural, economic, religious, and physical changes took place within Lobethal and its community. A community that was transformed during its first 50 or so years from a small, isolated, self-sufficient 'village-and-church' centred farming society,<sup>5</sup> into a relatively prosperous and affluent town with an economically productive agricultural base, a major secondary industry of state-wide significance, and a number of small but important family businesses. By the turn of the century, the town had an integrated group of German and British residents, although predominantly retaining the character and integrity of the original 'Germanic' culture of the first settlers.

The main chronological periods of the town's history are as follows:

- i) A pre-settlement phase: which culminated in the distribution, by lot, of the 36

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- 5 A product of an alien culture directly transplanted into an infant British colony.

allotments<sup>6</sup> part of sections 5124 and 5125, comprising the future township of Lobethal, amongst the first 18 'families', on 4th May, 1842. This phase commenced in 1797 with the accession of King Frederick William III to the throne of Prussia. This was the monarch who set the proposed 'Union' of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches 'into action', thus stimulating the outward migration of 'persecuted' Lutherans from the 1830's until the early 1840's. By contrast, from the mid-1840's onwards, the vast majority of German emigrants to Australia came as a result of the serious crisis in peasant subsistence agriculture, which had been aggravated by widespread famine, the political upheavals, and finally counter-reaction to, the European

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- 6 In 1842 J.F. Krumnow was granted land valued at £196. Based on the then current rate of £1 per acre this would equal 196 acres (the figure commonly accepted). However a deed of 12th April, 1842 shows Krumnow agreeing to sell 110 acres, 'part of two sections of land numbered 5124 and 5125', to 18 men, the 'founding fathers' of Lobethal. As confirmation of the average price of £1 per acre at that time it was stated that they were to pay £1 per acre (plus interest) for their land. Thus it appears that Krumnow kept, at least in the short term an unspecified amount of land to himself. In the 1850's he moved to the Hamilton district of Victoria with a group of German settlers and created a communally run settlement called Herrnhut. See Janetzki, J.M. (ed.) The Pilgrimage of Life.

At the time of the first known sub-division plan in 1855 there were 47 allotments, 11 more than on the original deed.

revolutions of 1848.<sup>7</sup> It was also partially a response to the numerous letters written by earlier emigrants extolling the opportunities and quality of life available in South Australia.<sup>8</sup> Frederick William III had died the year before the 'Skjold' left for South Australia (June 1841) with Pastor Fritzsche and his congregation, and therefore the founders of Lobethal may well have been amongst the last, true religious 'refugees' from Prussia to arrive in South Australia.

Period 1 1842-1869: covering approximately the first quarter of a century of settlement, by the end of which time the township had acquired and developed its basic socio-economic structure, which was primarily linked to land ownership. The settlement possessed a distinctive cultural 'identity' which was kept more-or-less 'pure' by the isolation of the community from the rest of the colony by distance, poor transportation, language barriers, and a strong desire on the part of residents to 'keep to themselves'.<sup>9</sup> The significance

of 1869 is, that this was the year in which F.W. Kleinschmidt, the leading entrepreneur of the town, closed down his brewery, which had been in operation since 1851, sold its equipment to the Johnston Brothers' Brewery at Oakbank, and commenced growing hops instead. This was to become one of the major products of the Lobethal district and was continued by the Kleinschmidt family until approximately 1920, and the Mueller family until the mid-1930's. The old brewery building remained until 1872, and was used to house the primitive equipment of the Lobethal Tweed Factory, which had been founded in the years 1870-72 by Kleinschmidt and the Kumnick brothers. The factory was eventually taken over by the South Australian Woollen Factory Company in 1887, after more than a decade and a half of only sporadic success and many difficulties and failures. This company grew and prospered until it became known as the Onkaparinga Woollen Company in 1928. In 1936 it employed 350 'hands' and, 44 years later, continues to employ around 300 workers (1980). Therefore, 1869 was the year which saw the beginnings of the town's 'industrialisation' and its consequent 'transformation' in the next period. The chief features of this time period were:

- a) the increasing settlement and agricultural development of the area surrounding Lobethal including the establishment of the nearby villages of Schoenthal (1845), Neudorf, (date of settlement unknown), and the Tabor Valley.
- b) agricultural production being primarily orientated towards self-sufficient farming and the small-scale growing of 'market-garden' crops, (mainly vegetables and fruit etc. for sale in Adelaide).

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7. See Palmer, A.W. Penguin Dictionary of Modern History, 1789-1945, pp. 273-276, and Fasel, G. Europe in Upheaval, The Revolutions of 1848, pp. 63-70.
  8. See Harmstorf, I.A. German Migration, with particular reference to Hamburg, to South Australia, 1851-1884
  9. See Sutherland, G. "The German Villages of South Australia", The Centennial Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 10, May, 1890, pp. 737-742.

- c) the development of a number of 'local' cottage industries specific to the needs of the community such as basket-making, home weaving, the establishment of a brandy distillery and brewery; this complemented rather than competed with the township's basic identity as the focus of a self-contained rural community of small land holders, many of whom had learned a trade in the home-land prior to their emigration to South Australia.
- d) the establishment of the township's social identity and tight-knit 'sense of community'. Later religious disputes and conflicts however led to divisions within the community, and there was an emerging social stratification with the arrival of more prosperous residents who bought or amalgamated larger land holdings, leading to their greater social prominence and consequent influence as the town developed.

Period 2 1870-1914: showing over 40 years of continuing economic growth and development of Lobethal and district. This, in effect, went on until the advent of the Second World War without any apparent economic hiatus, despite the Great Depression which did not seem to have had a major impact of the 'life' of the town, so far as can be determined. However, the Great War did have a major social impact on the community which was felt for some time (indicated for example by the change of the town's name to Tweedvale towards the end of the conflict, along with the closure of the Lutheran Day School until 1930), and as such is an important landmark in the history of the town. In addition, the war provided the stimulus required for the growth and expansion of the Woollen Mills

which rapidly developed in the following time period. During the war years, the Woollen Mills worked from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. every day, thus providing steady employment for many of the town's population including a large number of young women.

However, it was from the late 1880's on, and particularly in the 1890's, that Lobethal underwent major changes which substantially altered the nature of the town. With the introduction of new management of the Tweed Factory by the South Australian Woollen Factory Company in 1887, the Woollen Mills were finally on the path to becoming a viable industry.<sup>10</sup> Preceding this a crisis had threatened that the mills would be removed to Mannum because of lack of water, but as a result of the united efforts of the townspeople, the state government built a 6,000,000 gallon reservoir in 1887. (Later expanded, again as a result of pressure by the town, to 14,000,000 gallons). Once firmly established, the number of employees at the Mills rose from 30 in 1887 to 100 in 1914. The emigration of new, non-German workers (mainly from those parts of England in which the textile industry was established) to the town, added an entirely different social and cultural element to the community. This new element was reinforced by the immigration of 'men of commerce' to the district like John Moore, who established a large dairy farm and orchard, 'The Willows'; Newsome Burnley, a Yorkshireman, who became a store-keeper and jam manufacturer, after working at the Woollen Mills as a cloth-finisher; and F.A.

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<sup>10</sup> Robert Redpath was the new manager appointed from Scotland and he became one of the leading figures in the town for over 20 years.

Pulleine, another Yorkshireman, who started the fruit-drying industry in the Lobethal area in the mid 1890's.

The 1890's and early 1900's saw the maximum amount of industrial and agricultural diversification in and around Lobethal; a diversification that continued until the industrialisation of metropolitan Adelaide in the 1930's (accelerated by the Second World War) effectively competed with and then took over services previously provided by the town itself. The major 'developments' of these years were:

- a) the establishment of the Lobethal Tweed Factory as a local enterprise initiated by 3 of the leading German-born residents of the town, who imported a manager from Germany, Mr. F. Liebach, to oversee its operation, (1872-1878). Its consequent failure in 1878 as a result of financial depression caused by drought (water problems, too little and of poor quality - found to be too 'hard' to properly dye the yarns - plagued the Woollen Mills for decades, well into the twentieth century) forced the abandonment of the enterprise by the members of the original local syndicate.<sup>11</sup> Faced with "...local

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11 The Tweed Factory appears to have been closed from 1878-1881. Another company was formed around 1883, this became the South Australian Woollen Factory Company which was established in 1887. N.B. Most of the records of the present Onkaparinga Woollen Company and those of its predecessors were lost in the record flood at Lobethal on the 26th April, 1971.

prejudice, inadequate import duties, and the high protective tariff between the various Australian States",<sup>12</sup>(that is, before Federation), it was only the takeover of the Woollen Mills almost a decade later, in 1887, by a new Company with an experienced Scottish manager, Mr. Robert Redpath, and the eventual support of the State Government after heavy local pressuring, that gave the industry its chance of survival and later development.

- b) the growth of new industries related to the primary sector such as the expansion of dairying, the development of hop-growing, orcharding and fruit drying, dried pea production and wattle bark stripping, which in turn, enabled the establishment of small industries such as Pulleine's fruit-drying factory, Burnley's jam making concern, or Kumnick's Cricket Bat Factory, to take place in the town in the 1890's. The years up to 1900 saw the decline of self-sufficient agriculture, except in pockets like the Neudorf Valley, and the growth of a more profitable and more modern agricultural sector. Crops like wheat, grape-growing, and the keeping of sheep had failed on a large scale, mainly due to a combination of climatic conditions and the use of traditional but unsuitable agricultural practices, and there was instead a considerable rise in the area's dairying and orcharding, which had been encouraged by the immigration of new 'British' residents into the district, and which saw a significant development in South Australia as a whole during this period.

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<sup>12</sup> Mount Barker Courier, 27 February, 1914.

- c) the influx of non-German emigrants into the town, many of whom went to work in the Woollen Mills, bringing with them new skills and trades, and having a considerable social impact in a community that had previously drawn most of its 'stock' from only one closed 'ethnic' group.
- d) the decreasing isolation of Lobethal from the state capital and its recognition as a 'major' town of the Adelaide Hills by the turn of the century, with an active and vigorous 'community spirit' as illustrated by the formation and rapid development of the Institute Committee in the late 1880's,<sup>13</sup> leading to the completion of the first part of the Institute Building in 1898, with further additions in 1904 and 1914.
- e) the gradual resolution of the religious divisions within the German community, until there were only two remaining Lutheran churches serving the town. This last division, between the congregations of St. John's and St. Paul's, reflected the statewide split within the Lutheran Church in South Australia, and lasted until the amalgamation of 1967. The last decades of this period also saw the decline of some of the older and more prominent German families, like the Kleinschmidts, and the rise of newer British families, such as the Moores, who had come to the district in the late 1880's and 1890's.

Period 3 1915-1939: reflecting Lobethal's further

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<sup>13</sup> The first meeting to discuss the development of a local library was held in 1885.

development as a prosperous and vital community despite the disruption of the First World War and the Great Depression. This period, especially the 1920's, saw both the expansion and the consolidation of the position of the Onkaparinga Woollen Company (so named from 1928). After the stimulation and consequent growth provided by the war, the Woollen Mills became the pre-eminent industry of the town, exceeding in importance the agricultural sector, and providing secure employment for many of Lobethal's population. Its very success, though, made the town and its people dependent on the continued stability and prosperity of the industry.

The ongoing social development of the town was demonstrated by the continued growth of its population during this period, consolidating the gains made in the preceeding decades. In the thirty years from 1881-1911, the number of Lobethal's residents more than trebled, increasing from 220 to 731. By the time of the 1933 Census, the population of Lobethal and its immediate vicinity had climbed to 1,219, almost a two-thirds increase on the 1911 count. By comparison Woodside, which had a population of 706 in 1911 (only 25 people less than Lobethal in that year), reached the mere figure of 878 in the 1933 Census. Other towns, like Birdwood, Charleston and Oakbank, experienced even smaller increases over this period (1911-1933) or in some cases, such as Bethany and Hahndorf (then called Ambelside),<sup>14</sup> the population had in fact declined!

In 1919 the first silent picture shows in Lobethal

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<sup>14</sup> See Appendix A, p. 227.

were given by Mr. Dennis who hired the Institute Building for about a year. From July 1921 these were conducted by the Institute Committee "for its own benefit". Fifteen years later in 1936, the Committee built a 700 seat Cinema at a total cost of £4057, quite an undertaking during the depressed 1930's.<sup>15</sup> In addition the Civic Record of 1936 notes that, "... in recent years a considerable number of modern homes have been erected". It would appear therefore that the combination of the firmly established economic position of the Woollen Mills and the relative security provided by the agricultural sector, provided a 'buffer' for the town against the worst effects of the Great Depression.

During this period, the town successfully withstood the social pressures inflicted by the community as a whole on the German 'enclaves' in the State once the Great War began. Despite a name change to Tweedvale, the shutting down of the Lutheran day school, and the constant urges on the young men of the town to enlist to prove their loyalty to the 'Good Old Empire', the essential 'Germaness' of the town did not disappear, nor was there any sense of apology on the part of the residents for their German heritage. Instead, the increasing 'Anglicization' of the town and surrounding district, may be attributed to the large growth in the number of non-German residents in the area, and the impact of their cultural 'needs' on the

community which led, for instance, to the acquisition of one of the former Lutheran Churches by the Church of England in 1919, the building of a Presbyterian Church in 1921, and the holding of Roman Catholic Services in the Institute Building from 1925. Nevertheless, Lobethal (Tweedvale) seemed to have developed a fairly harmonious 'racial' mixture during this and the previous chronological period, with the non-German residents of more recent origin adopting some of the German cultural traditions such as the celebration of Christmas Eve, while retaining their own distinctive cultural 'roots'.

It may be fair to say that class divisions, particularly between the small number of large land-holders and professional/business men, and a much bigger group of small farmers and Mill workers living in or near the town, played a far more important role in social relationships of this community than cultural origins. The Civic Record of 1936 notes that Lobethal was "...a very flourishing town, having, in addition to the industry mentioned (the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills), a cricket bat factory, and considerable support from the neighbouring farm and orchard land". This was Lobethal in the 1920's and 1930's; a relatively large and prosperous town based on a strong agricultural sector, a secure secondary industry (the Woollen Mills) and a number of small businesses which had their origins in the 1890's, and reached their peak in this period.

This chronological period was characterised by:

- a) the intensification and consolidation of Lobethal's industrialisation, provided mainly by the rapid development of the Woollen Mills

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<sup>15</sup> The Institute Committee took out two loans, one of £3,000 for 10 years, and one for £800 for five years from sources within the town.



after the Great War, which secured the relative prosperity of the town throughout the pre-World War II period. Other small industries continued to exist in the town; examples were R. Schubert's fruit-drying factory (1914-late 30's), 2 timber mills (1920's), the Onkaparinga Bricks and Sand Company (formed in 1935 - brick making had been carried on in a small way from the 1880's by a Mr. G. Zoerner),<sup>16</sup> and the Kumnick Cricket Bat Factory.<sup>17</sup> There was also the 'mini Gold Rush' of the early 1930's in the town, during which many short-lived mines and shafts were sunk, often by people outside the district who hoped to eke out some sort of income at the height of the Great Depression.

- b) the decline and eventual disappearance of older, and less profitable, agricultural pursuits such as hop-growing and the increasing specialisation of primary production in the two main areas of dairying and orcharding, supplemented by other activities such as potato growing. However there was still a diverse number of crops being

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16 Zoerner evidently operated his small pottery works and kiln opposite the Woollen Factory.

17 Kumnick's Cricket Bat Factory, started in 1895 and lasted until the late 1950's, and F.A. Pülleine's "Spennithorne" fruit drying works started in the mid 1890's and was continued by his son until about 1910. After this business closed due to the factory's destruction by fire, R. Schubert started his own fruit drying concern in 1914 which existed until the time of the Second World War.

produced, as shown by the "Mount Barker Courier" of December, 1921 which notes that "... rain, although beneficial to vegetable gardens at this time of the season, is harmful to strawberries, raspberries, and cherries, causing fermentation. Young garden peas, cucumber, beans and tomatoes have been somewhat badly damaged...", and a week later, "In the Tweedvale district quite 50 per cent of the first crop of strawberries have been utterly ruined. Apples are showing hail spots, and late planted potatoes and mangolds have rotted. Grass which had been cut for hay is rendered useless for fodder. Field peas in a ripening state are discoloured, ...Red rust is showing in the hay and wheat crops".

- c) the effect of the First World War which substantially increased the external pressures directed towards the 'Anglicizing' of the community, however despite a Government enforced name change in 1917, (the latter chose "Marananga" which was objected to by the townspeople whose choice which was accepted was Tweedvale) the closing of the Lutheran Day School and disbandment of German Newspapers in the same year, Lobethal still managed to retain its underlying German 'character'.<sup>18</sup>

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18 Although the "psychological" impact of the Great War was considerable and should not be underestimated, the "anti-German" feelings that ran high in South Australia seemed to have left only temporary scars, almost a setback rather than a defeat, for the people of Lobethal and their "Germanic" heritage. This was probably due to the successful integration of its original German and British residents in the period prior to the war.

Already by 1925, a committee was formed to work towards the reopening of the Lutheran School, which was finally accomplished in January, 1930, and 'as a Centenary gesture' in December, 1935, the town was formally given back its original name. It is notable that although there were a number of very prominent non-German families such as the Redpaths and Moores, the members of the many committees of the town at this time were more or less equally divided between those of German Origin and those who were of more recent, British extraction. For example, the Presidents of the Lobethal Institute from its formation to World War II were, N. Burnley 1898-9, A. Juers 1900-1, A.H. Moore 1902-5, C.A. Klose 1906-7, A.H. Moore 1908-11, R. Redpath 1912-14, E.P. Kumnick 1915-16, H.F.A. Thiele 1923-24, R. Redpath 1925-26, R.S. Conrad 1927-29, H.R. Pingel 1930-35, O.E.T. Dankel 1936-46. These names are representative of some of the leading 'Anglo-German' families of the town in that period and reflect the process of integration which continued unaffected by the events of the Great War.

- d) the comparative affluence of the town during the depressed 1930's, which enabled most of the residents to be retained in employment and the construction of new buildings to be continued on a moderate scale, including the 'Art Deco' Cinema, the Bank of Adelaide (now the ANZ Bank), and the Police Station. Social services in the town continued to improve, with a resident medical practitioner (Dr. C.C. Jungfer) from 1928, the formation of a division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in 1934, and the establishment of a Police Station in 1935.

Period 4 1940-1980: this was basically a period of modernisation during which Lobethal lost its position as an independent rural town in the Adelaide Hills and, instead, became inexorably drawn into and affected by the development of the urban metropolis in its post-war expansion. It would appear that, by and large, these forty years constitute a period of decline, with only the last 3-5 years showing an upswing in the town's fortunes. With the revival of the Woollen Mills into full production and the building of new homes, a number of whose residents may well qualify as 'refugees' from the city, Lobethal is now reflecting distinct signs of renewed affluence.

The post-war years saw the town facing a number of major crises which were responsible for its general decline until the end of the 1970's. Firstly, the end of the war witnessed the collapse of much of the orcharding in the Lobethal district as growers were forced to sell to a centralised marketing board at fixed prices which favoured the larger orchardists, rather than being able to sell their produce themselves at the Adelaide Markets. Secondly, farmers were confronted by the depression in the dairy industry which forced many small dairy farmers out of business altogether, and the subsequent 'rationalisation' of the dairy industry in South Australia precipitated the closure of the S.A. Farmers' Milk Co-operative at Woodside (approximately 3 miles from Lobethal) about 6 years ago. Formerly the Onkaparinga Co-operative Cheese, Butter and Produce Company Limited, it was one of the first factories of its type to commence operations outside of Adelaide, and had been processing milk, as well as making butter and cheese from 1889. The now derelict factory covers a large area, indicating the extent to which dairying dominated the district as a whole.

Thirdly, the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills while continuing to flourish during most of the post-war period, nevertheless finally experienced a crisis as severe as that which confronted it when the town of Mannum made a bid for the Mills in the 1880's. Due to a take-over in the 1970's, the town was faced with the strong possibility of having most, if not all, of the Mill facilities removed to Torrensville, ironic as the Onkaparinga Company had itself purchased the Torrenside Woollen Mills in 1958, and it was only after a long drawn out battle and the prospect of better days for the industry, that the Mills remained 'intact' in the town.

The population increased by just over 15 per cent in the 43 years from 1933, from 1,219 (according to the census figures of 1933) to 1,422 in 1976, yet the Woollen Mills continued to expand its workforce until the 1960's, increasing from about 350 in 1936 to 400-450 in 1961, and even at one time reaching 600 workers.<sup>19</sup> Why did the population of the town not rise correspondingly? This can be explained by the fact that in the post-war period with better

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19 In 1961 the Mills employed 400-450 workers and was, "the largest blanket and rug mill in Australia". Adelaide Chronicle, 31 August 1961. Interestingly enough the July 1, 1931 issue of 'Progress in Australia' states that, "The mills (in Lobethal) today provide employment for between 400 and 500 persons..." However, this was a time "of incredible activity" for Australian woollen mills so the numbers may be inordinately high, representing the presence of "extra hands".

and faster transport, especially the increased usage of the motor car, a significant number of people employed at the Mills did not live in Lobethal or the surrounding district but commuted every week-day from as far away as Adelaide itself. Thus, services that would have been provided by the town<sup>20</sup> for the benefit of Mill Workers living in or near their place of employment were no longer required, and Lobethal fell into a moderate but lingering depression.

Regarding population it should be noted that approximately one-eighth in 1976 were not born in Australia, and of these overseas born residents, one quarter came from the United Kingdom and Eire, and another quarter from Germany.

The most important features of this period were:

- a) the loss of orcharding as a major primary industry in the region due to economic factors and the virtual disappearance of small-scale dairy farming, together causing a marked agricultural decline. However, the situation seems to have improved somewhat from the late 1970's, and it must be kept in mind that the Onkaparinga district in sections is still a very productive and prosperous agricultural region.
- b) the position of the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills becoming even more the focus of the town's

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20 In 1936, there were two "boarding houses" conducted in the town for the Mill workers. One of these a large timber framed hostel in the Main Street was demolished in 1981.

social and economic existence, providing employment not just for Lobethal and the surrounding area alone but also for many people not connected with the region.

- c) the continuing but accelerated decline in the 'Germanic' character of the town as vastly improved transport and communication with the metropolitan area removed any last vestiges of isolation or relative rural 'independence'; many of the old pioneering families had finally 'died out' or had left only a few, now elderly, surviving descendants.<sup>21</sup> However, there are still a considerable number of third and fourth generation Germans living in the town who constitute the descendents of some of the immigrant families who arrived in the latter half of the nineteenth century.
- d) the final disappearance of the small local industries that had characterized Lobethal in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The last to go was the Kumnick family Cricket Bat Factory in the late 1950's, however, the tradition of family-based industries continues in the tertiary support sector, for example, Klose's supermarket, Graeber's Lobethal-Adelaide Bus Service and Graeber's Motor Garage/Car Yard, Noske's wholesale butchery (which he conducts behind his house on Main Street), and so on.

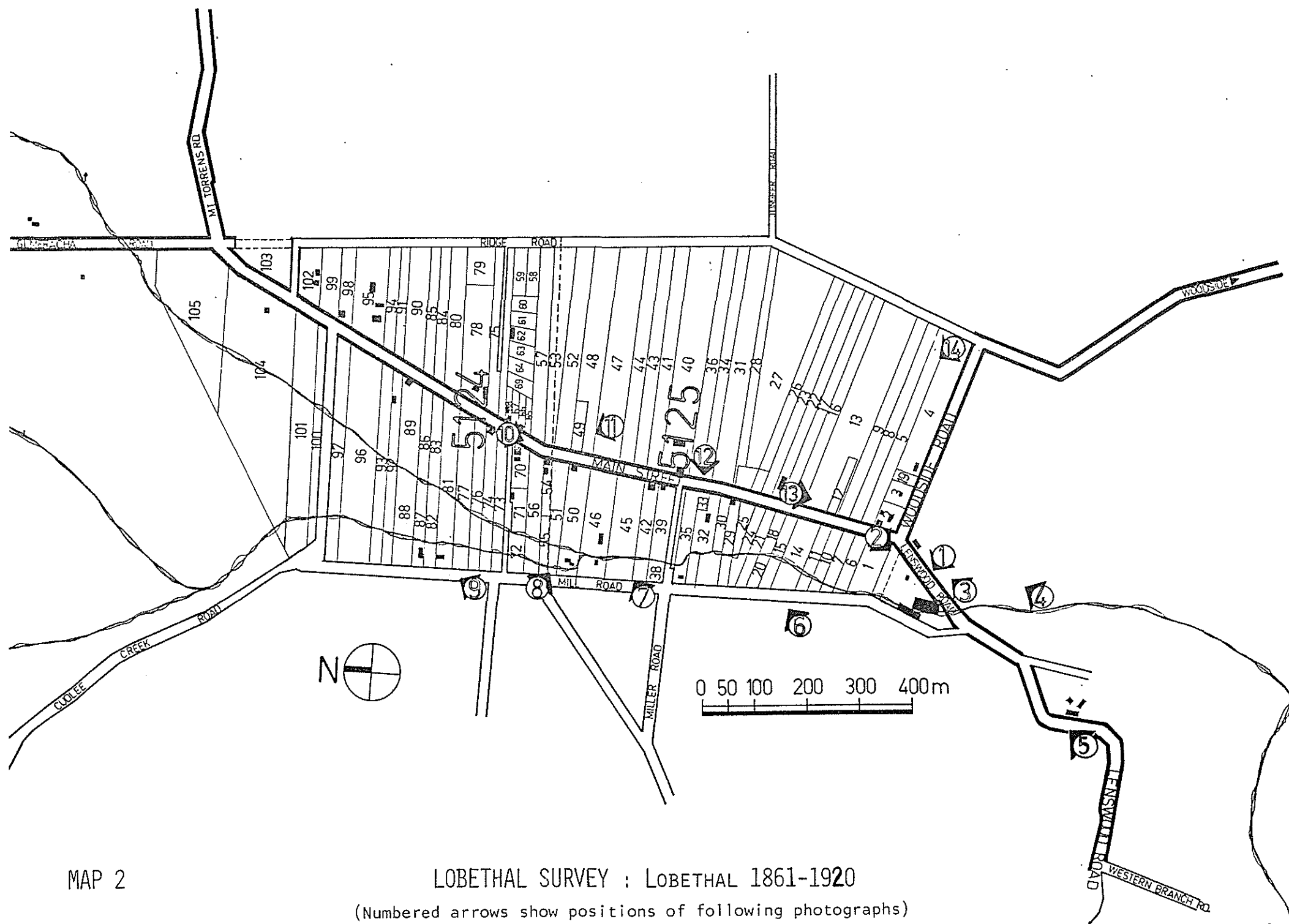
- e) the 'up-swing' of the last few years which has witnessed a large amount of new residential building taking place within the confines of the town, perhaps a result of the attractiveness of living in a rural environment only 45 minutes drive from the metropolitan area.

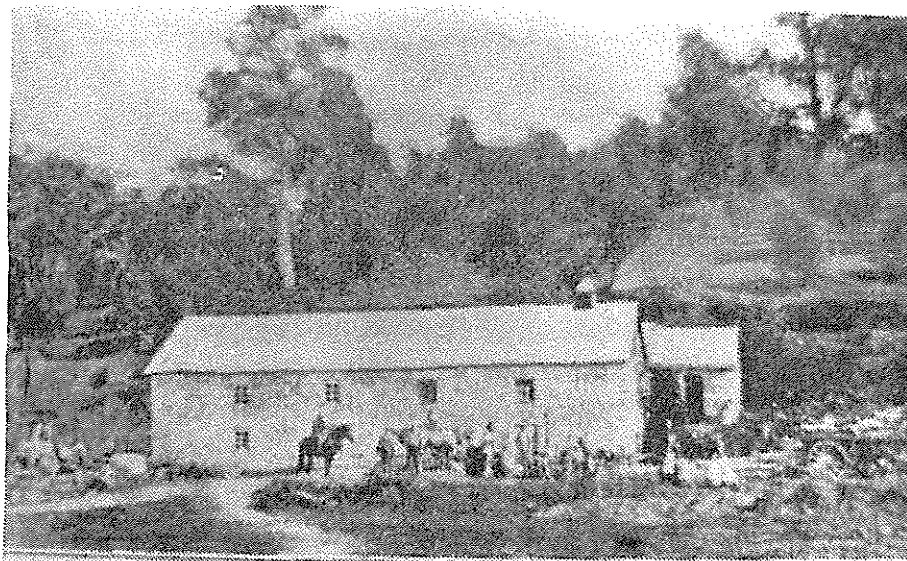
LOBETHAL	Occupied Dwellings	Males	Females	Total
S.A. Census of April, <u>1881</u>	60	95	125	220
S.A. Census of <u>1901</u>	95	179	208	387
Commonwealth Census of April, <u>1911</u>	165	348	383	731
Commonwealth Census of 30 June, <u>1933</u>	181 +92* <u>273</u>	392 +221 <u>613</u>	418 +188 <u>606</u>	810 +409 <u>1,219</u>
Commonwealth Census of 30 June, <u>1947</u>	226 +110* <u>336</u>	433 +223 <u>656</u>	455 +231 <u>686</u>	888 +454 <u>1,342</u>
Commonwealth Census of 30 June, <u>1954</u>	290 +146* <u>436</u>	504 +280 <u>784</u>	509 +287 <u>796</u>	1,013 +567 <u>1,580</u>
Commonwealth Census of 30 June, <u>1961</u>	322 +158* <u>480</u>	546 +306 <u>852</u>	539 +305 <u>844</u>	1,085 +611 <u>1,696</u>

<sup>21</sup> As with the Kleinschmidt family and the Preuss Brothers, one of whom passed away in late 1981.

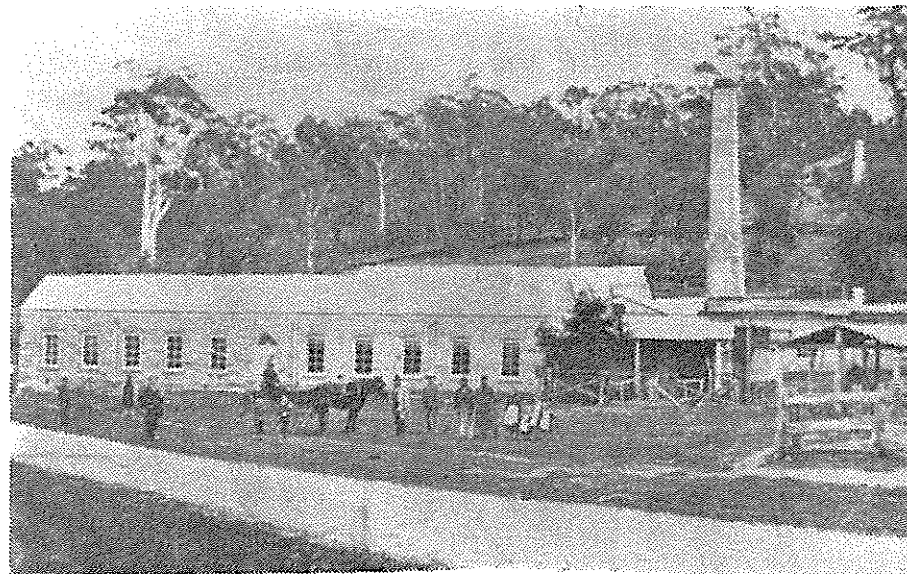
\* Figures for area "Near Lobethal". Earlier counts seem to have combined figures for both the town and its immediate locality.

*The following illustrations re-create the Lobethal of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Some of the townscape views were photographed by H.D. Mengersen in the 1870's and provide a valuable historic record. (Views 7, 8, 11 & 12). Interspersed amongst them are drawings and photographs of the remaining historic buildings.*

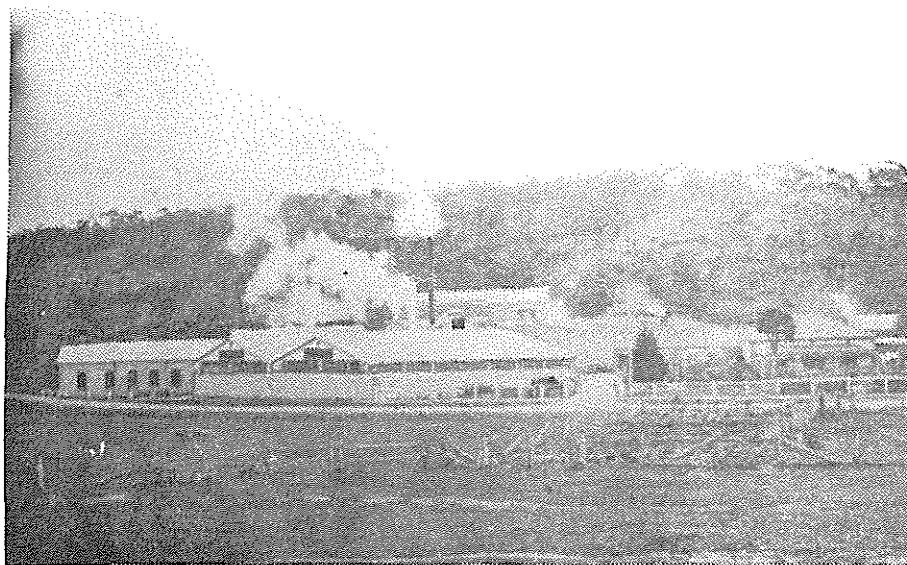




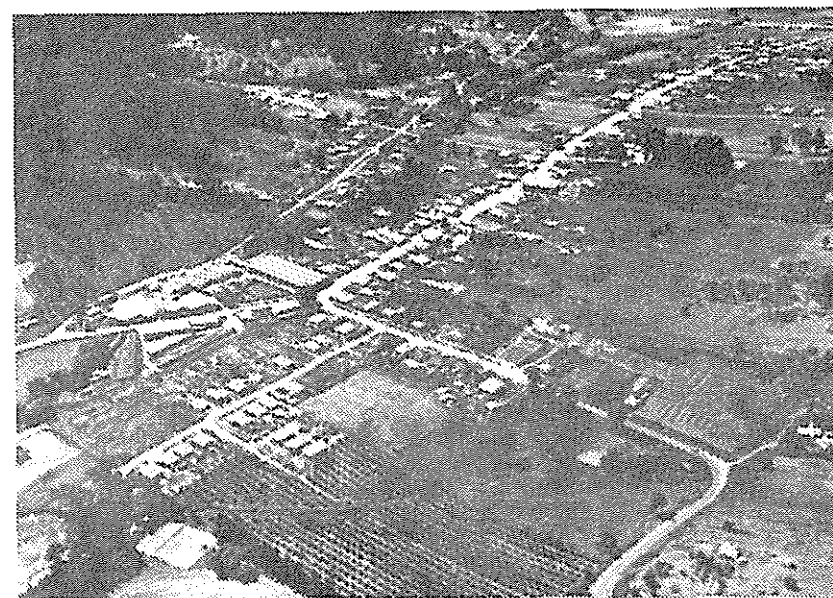
VIEW 1 Kleinschmidt's Brewery in the 1860's



VIEW 1 Lobethal Tweed Factory in the 1870's

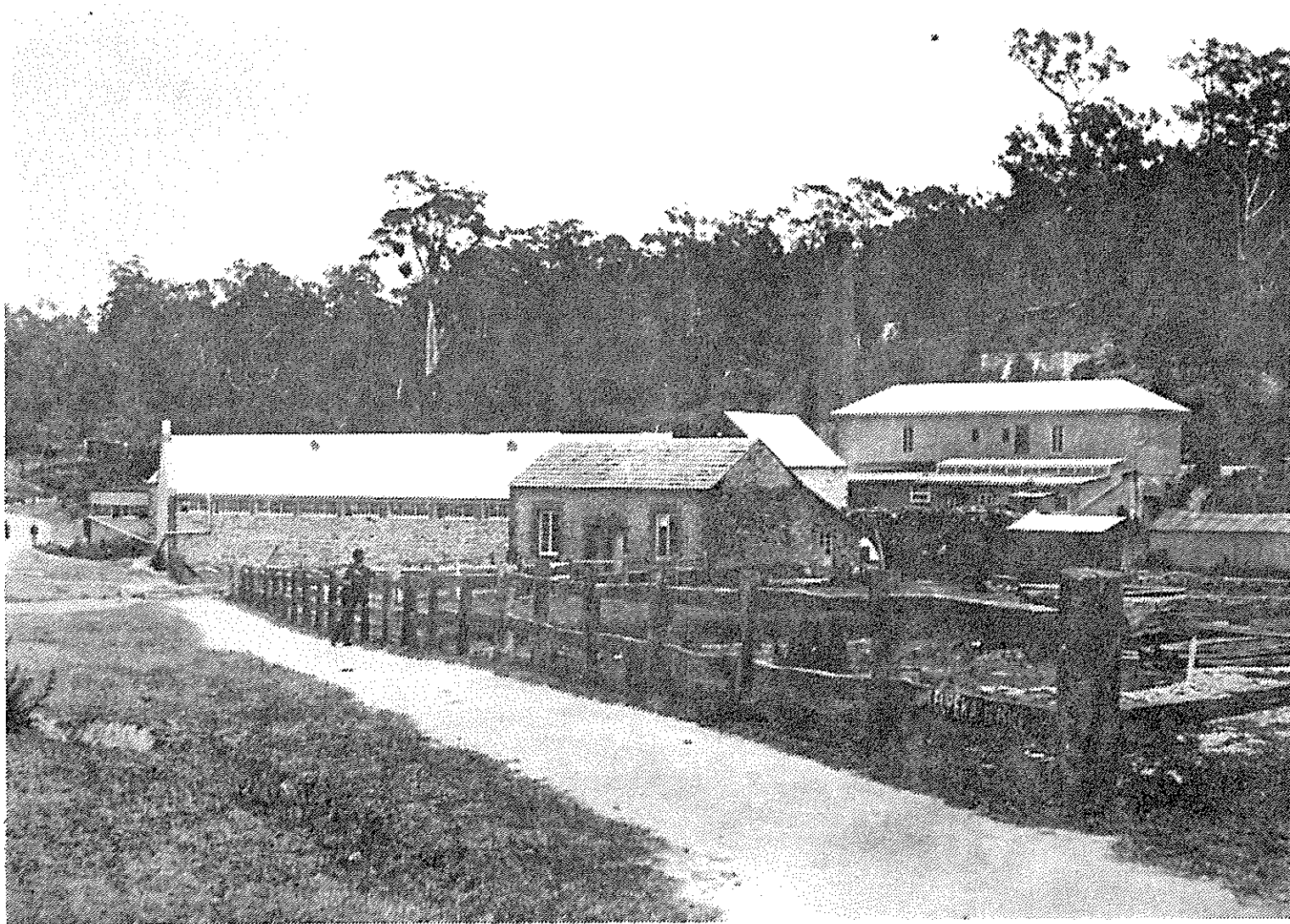


VIEW 1 Lobethal Woollen Mills early 1900's



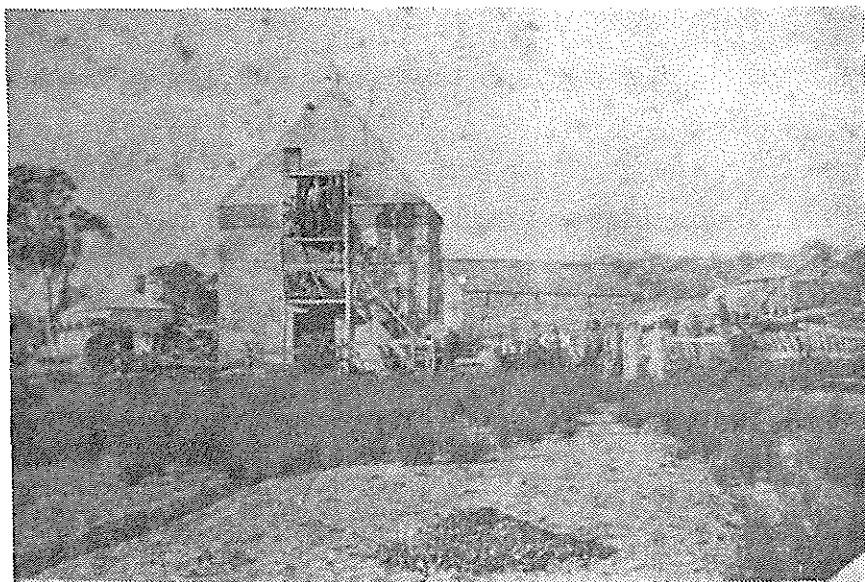
Aerial view of Onkaparinga Woollen Mills in 1940's





VIEW 2 Lobethal Woollen Mill (1880-90)





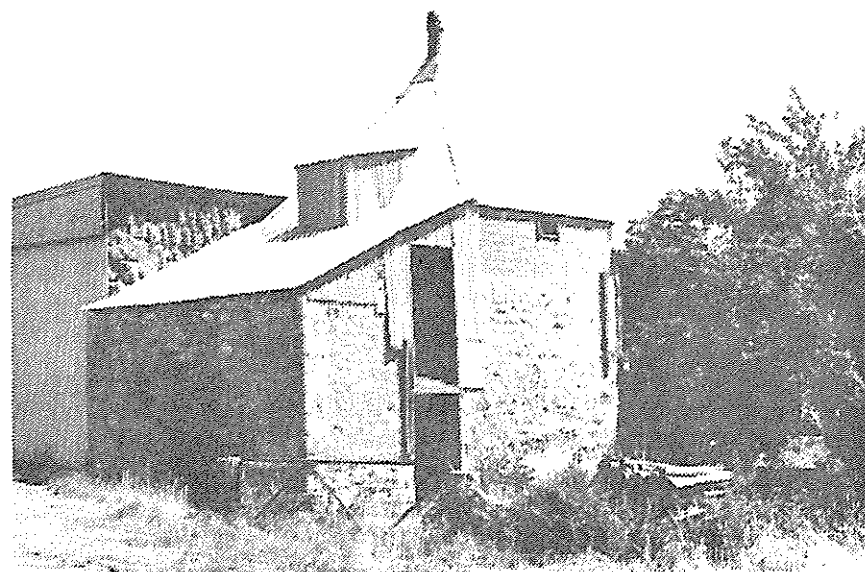
VIEW 3 Close-up of F.W. Kleinschmidt's single Hop Kiln with stables and farm buildings in background. (About 1890).



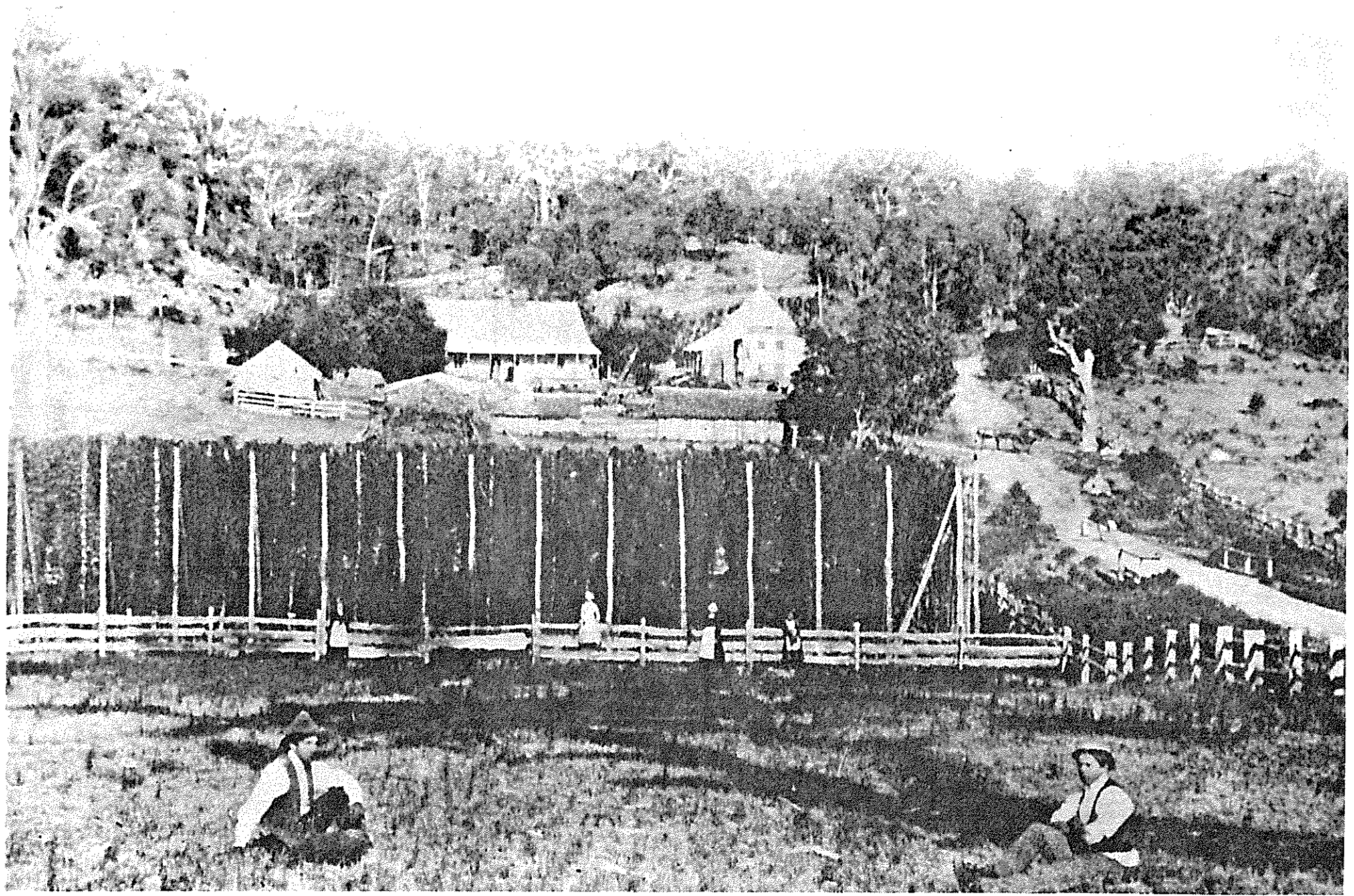
VIEW 3 A later view of F.W. Kleinschmidt's Hop Kilns after addition of second kiln. (Now the Onkaparinga Woollen Mill Shop).



F.W. Kleinschmidt and his hop pickers



Mr. Miller's Hop Kiln at Neudorf 1981



Hop growing on the Mueller's property at Neudorf in the late 19th century



Lenswood Road

Lobethal Woollen Mills

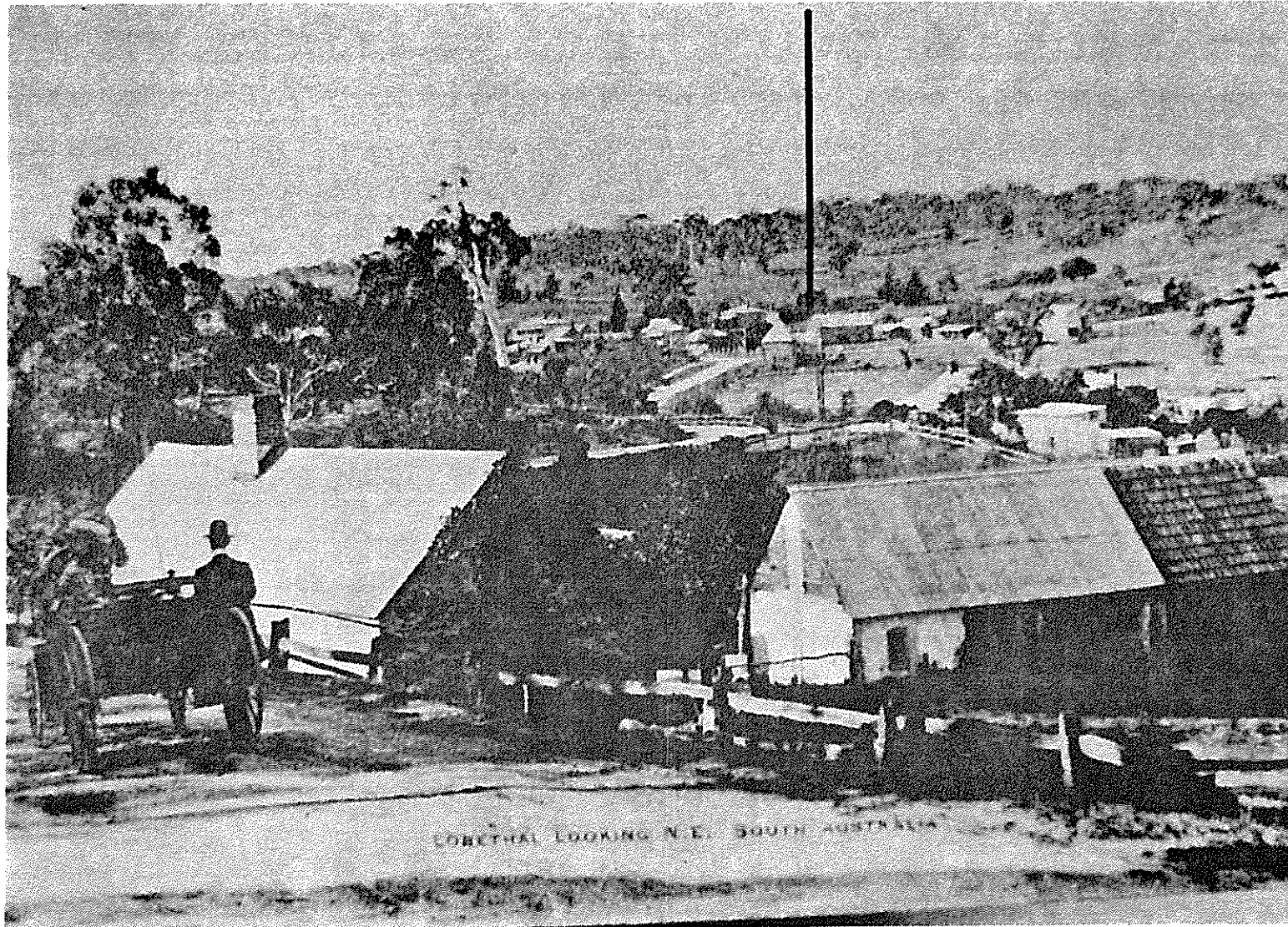
Kleinschmidt's Hop Kiln

Woodside Road



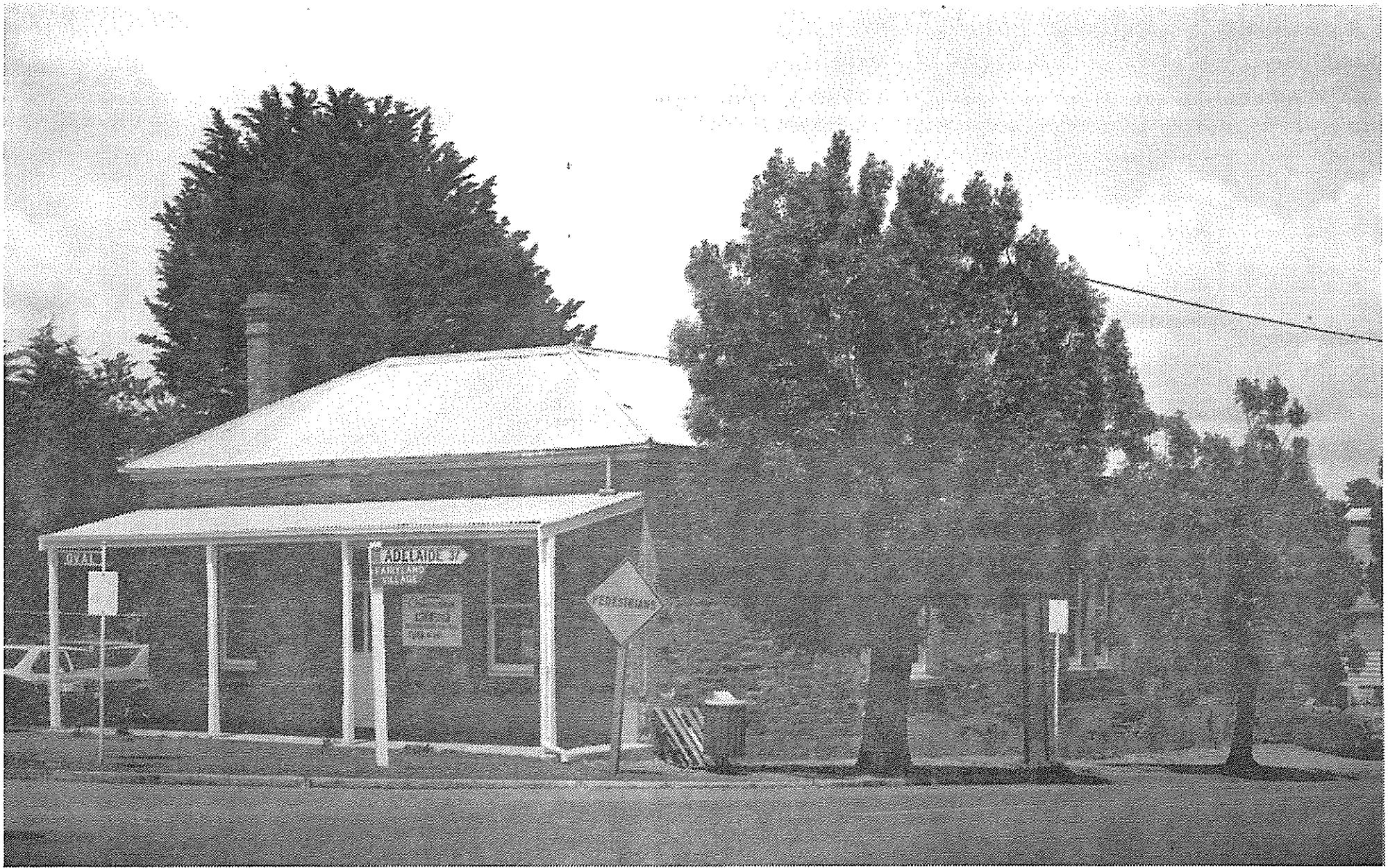
VIEW 4 Looking north from between Lenswood and Woodside Road in 1892

Kleinschmidt's Hop Kiln & Stable

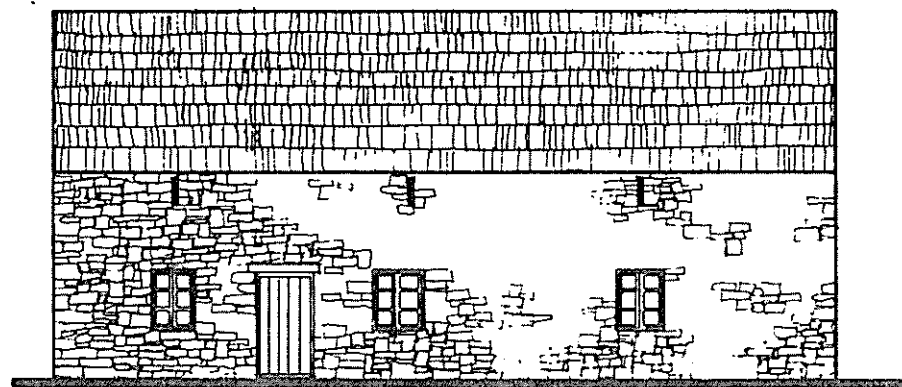


VIEW 5 Looking north-east from No. 28 Lenswood Road (about 1900)





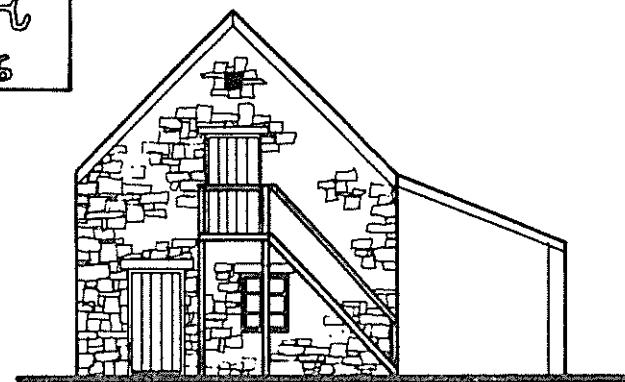
The Onkaparinga Woollen Mills Shop 1981 (originally Kleinschmidt's Hop Kiln)



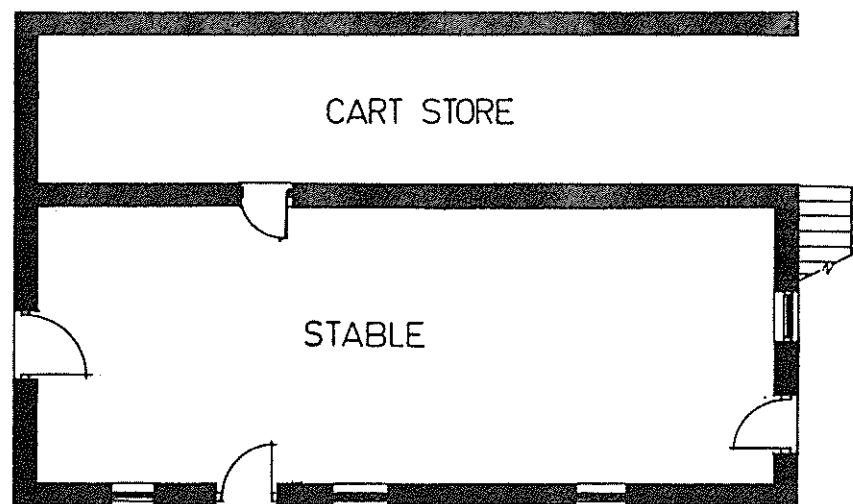
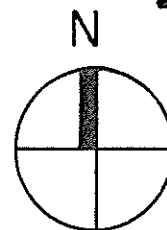
SOUTH ELEVATION



INITIALED DATESTONE (W.K.)  
OVER DOORWAY TO WEST ELEVATION

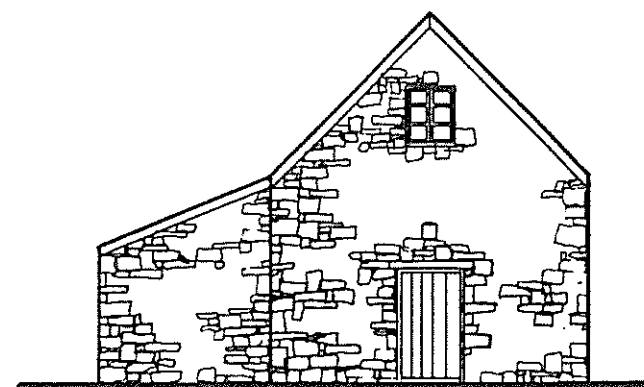


EAST ELEVATION



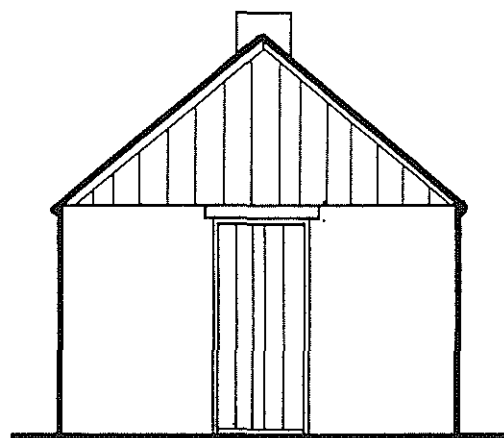
0 1 2 3 4 5 6m

PLAN

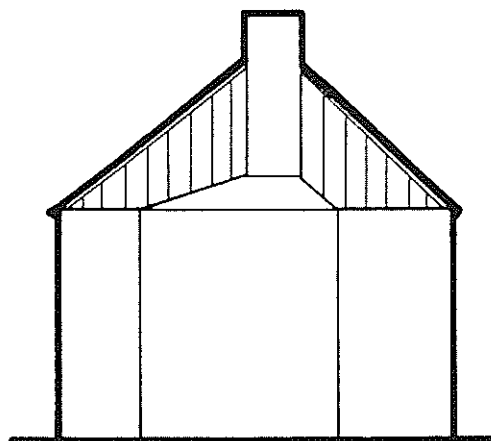


WEST ELEVATION

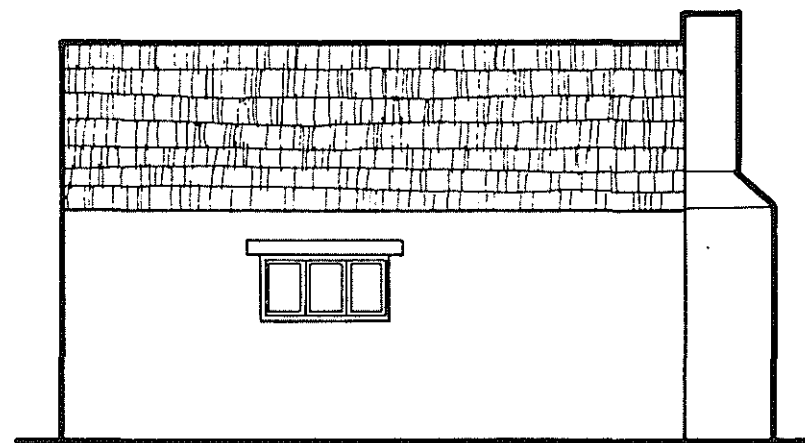
LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 4 MAIN ROAD (originally F.W. Kleinschmidt's stable)



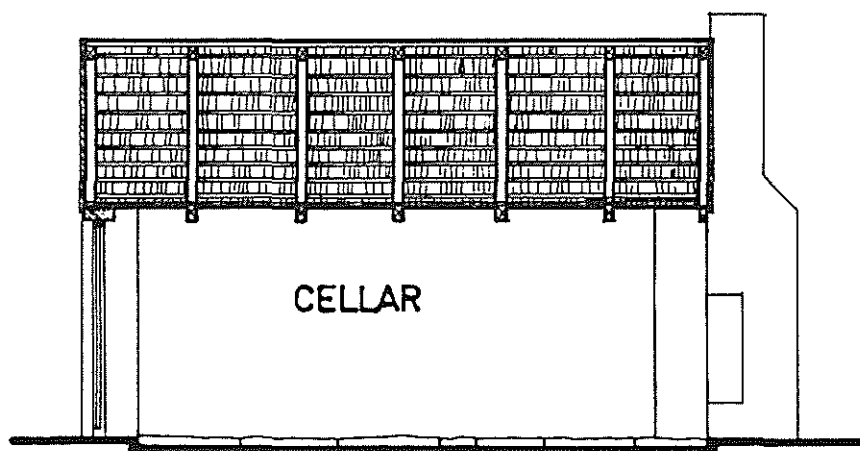
WEST ELEVATION



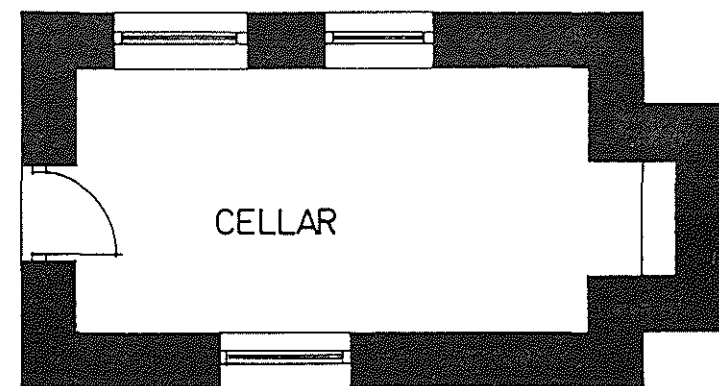
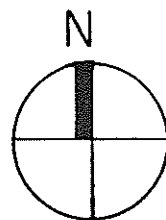
EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

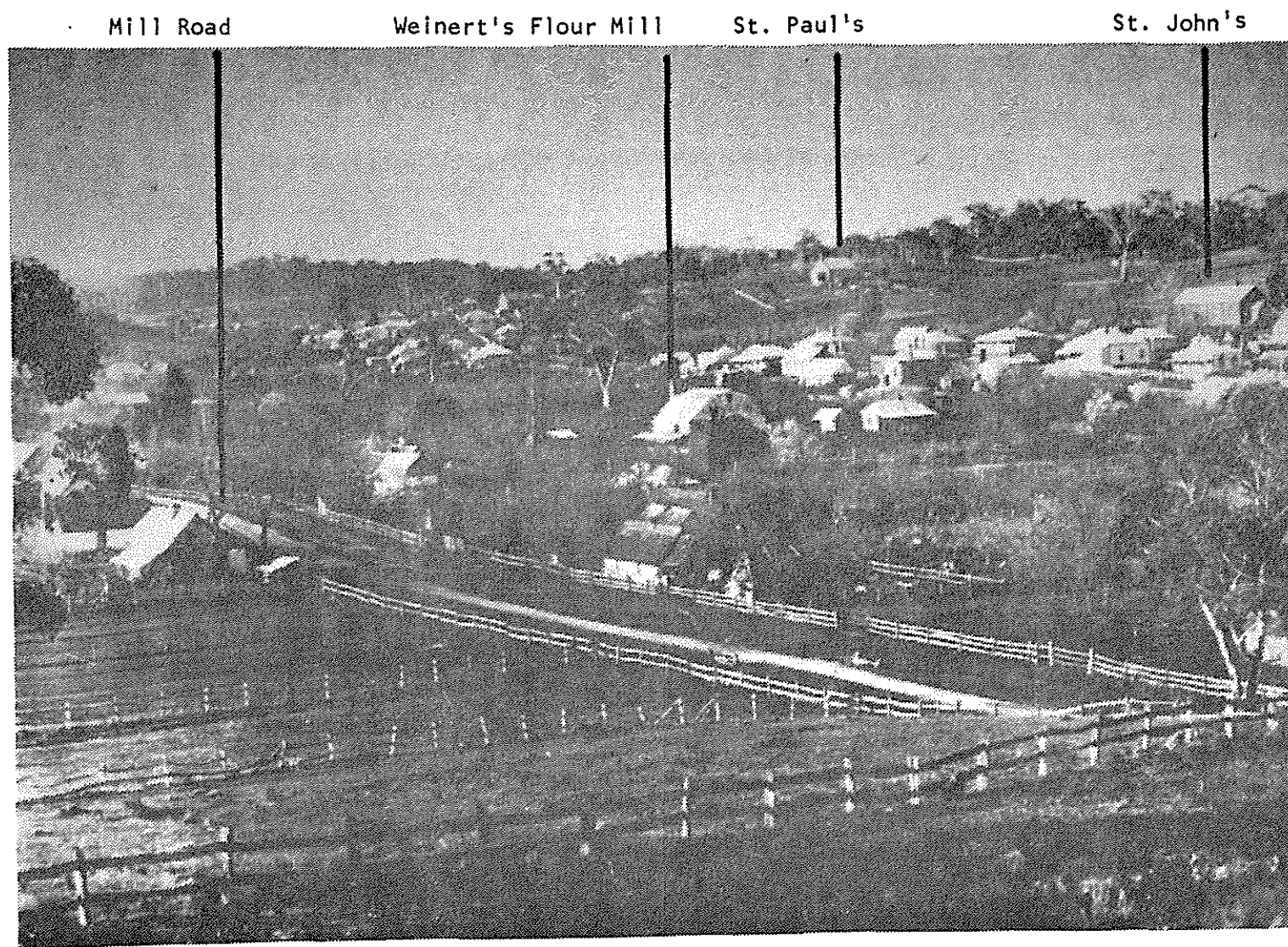


SECTION



PLAN

LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 6 MAIN ROAD (original cellar to F.W. Kleinschmidt's house)



VIEW 6 Looking north-east from Mill Road in 1892

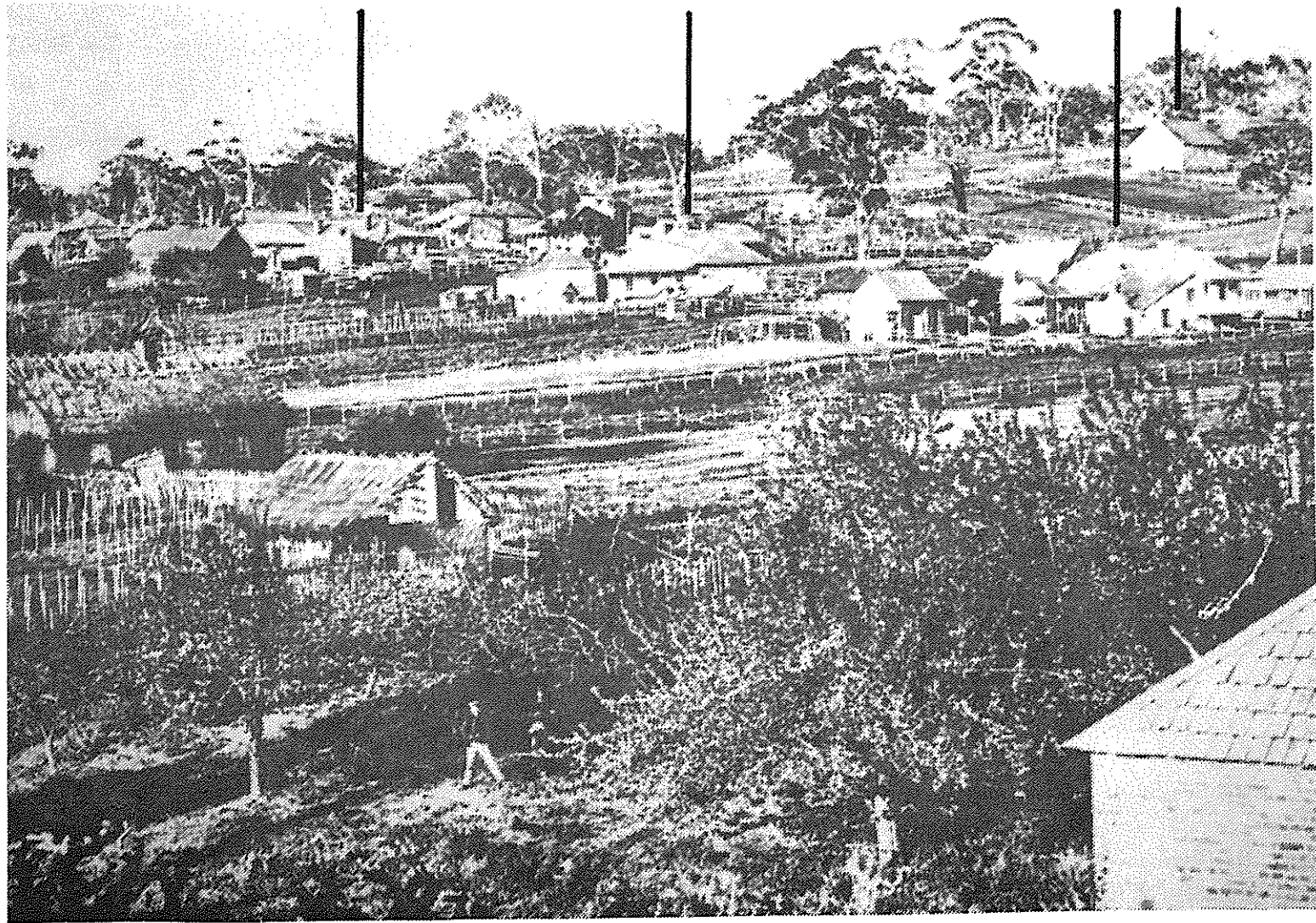


Rising Sun Hotel

No. 87 Main Street

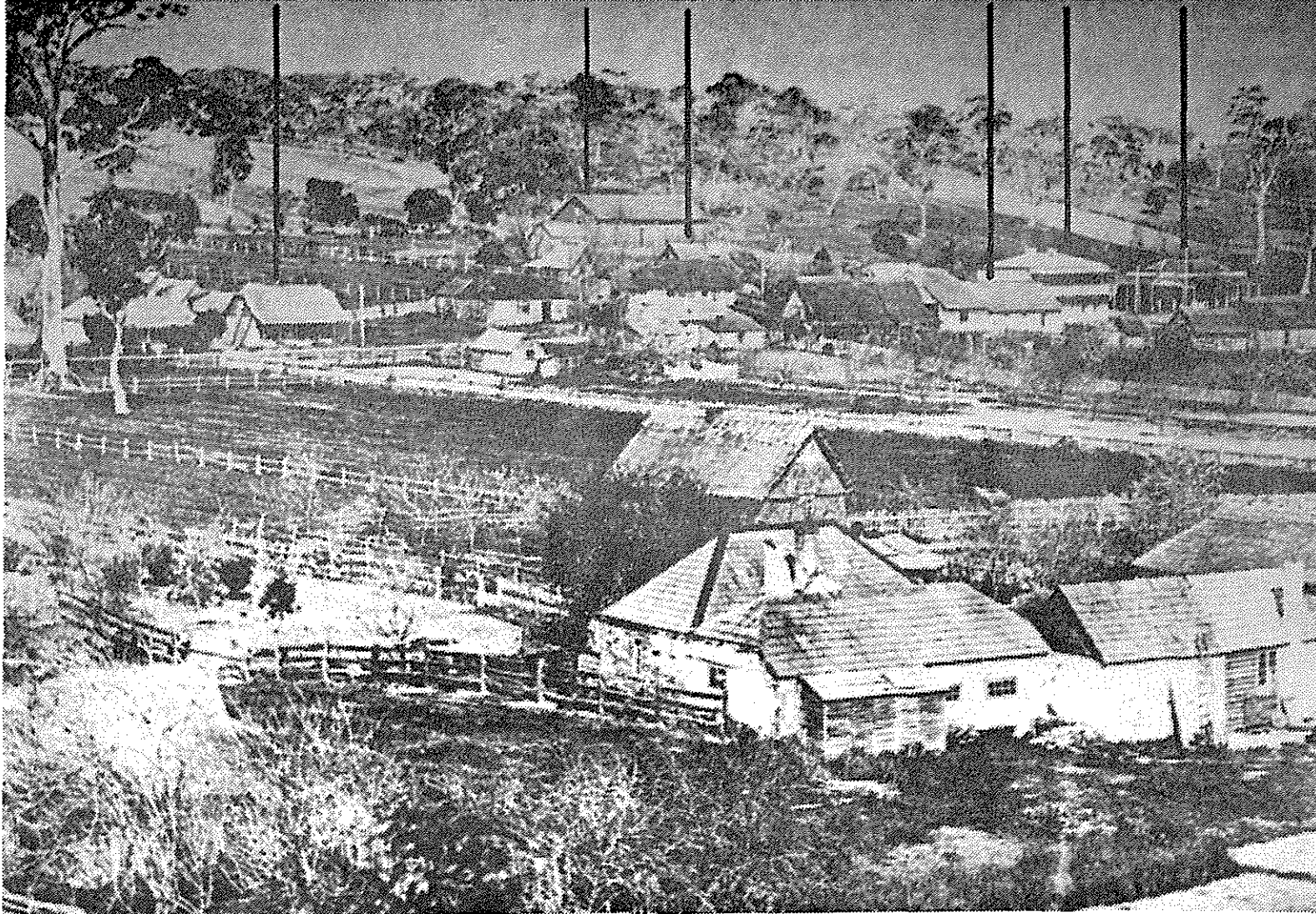
No. 81 Main Street

St. Paul's



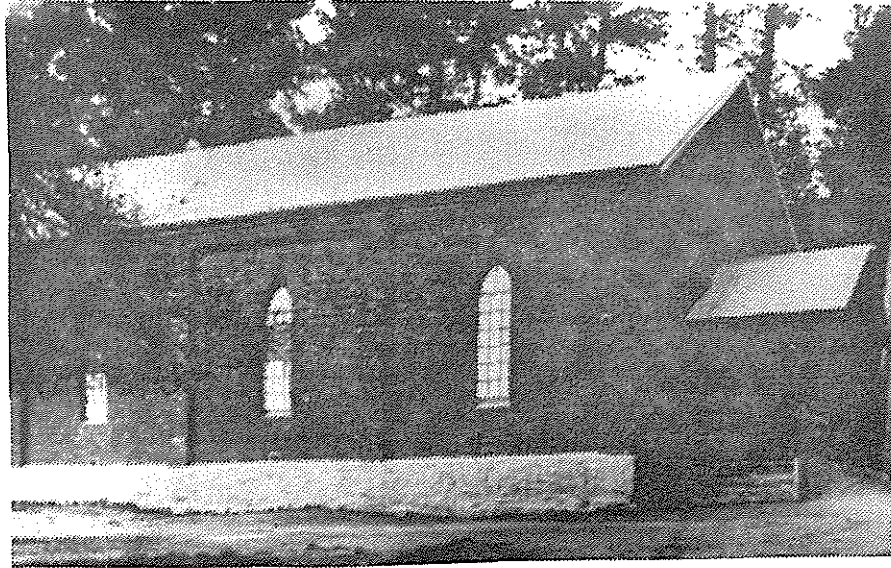
VIEW 7 Looking north-east from Mill Road in the 1870's  
(Note thatched roofed houses with roof trees)

Dutch Gabled Farmhouse(now destroyed)   St. John's Seminary   Schoolhouse   Manse   General Store

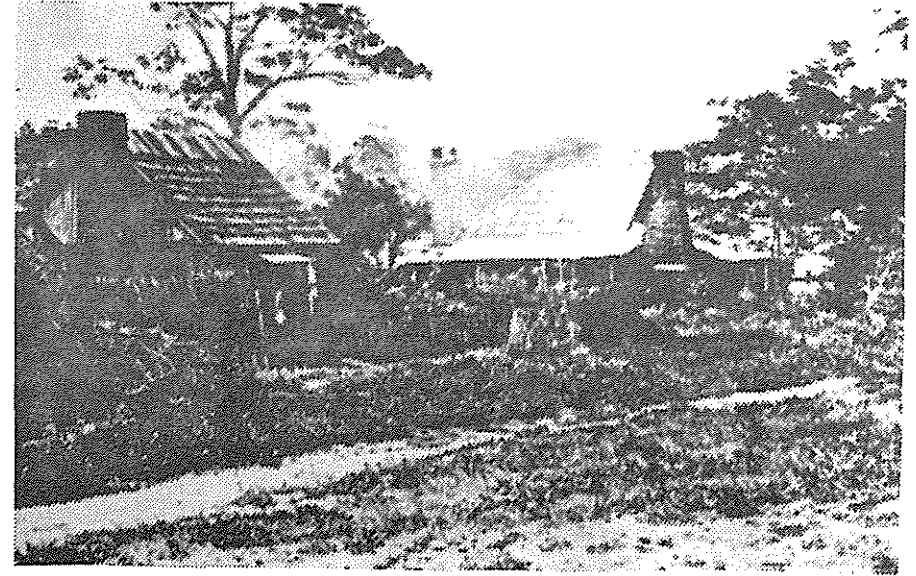


VIEW 8 Looking east from Mill Road in the 1870's

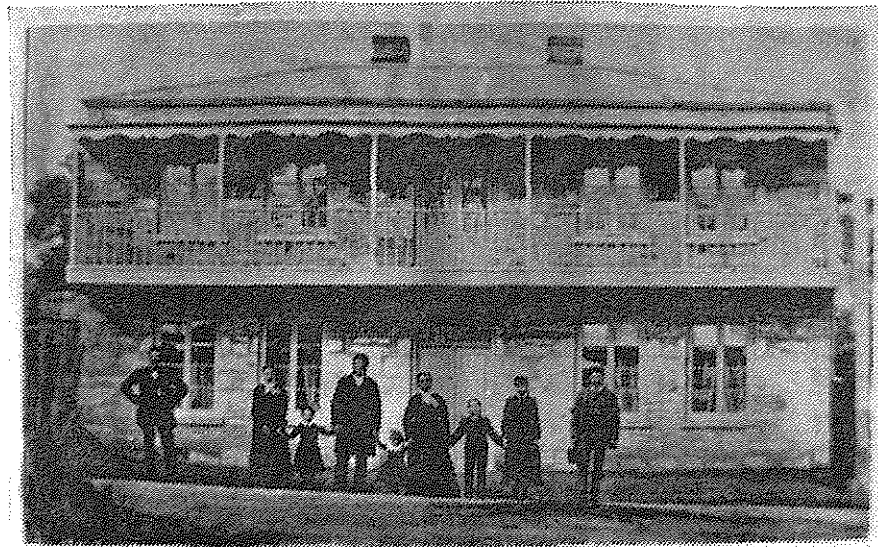




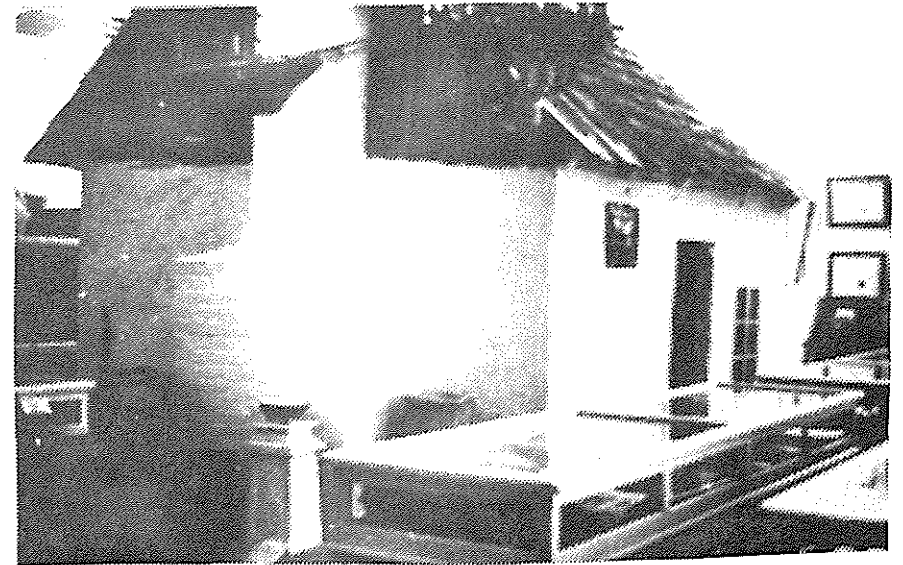
St. John's Lutheran Church in 1933



An early photograph (1870's) of the Seminary built in 1845 (building to left of photo) and the first manse built 1842



A view of the new manse shortly after it was built in 1867



A modern view of the Seminary now located within the Lobethal Historical Museum (opened 1962)

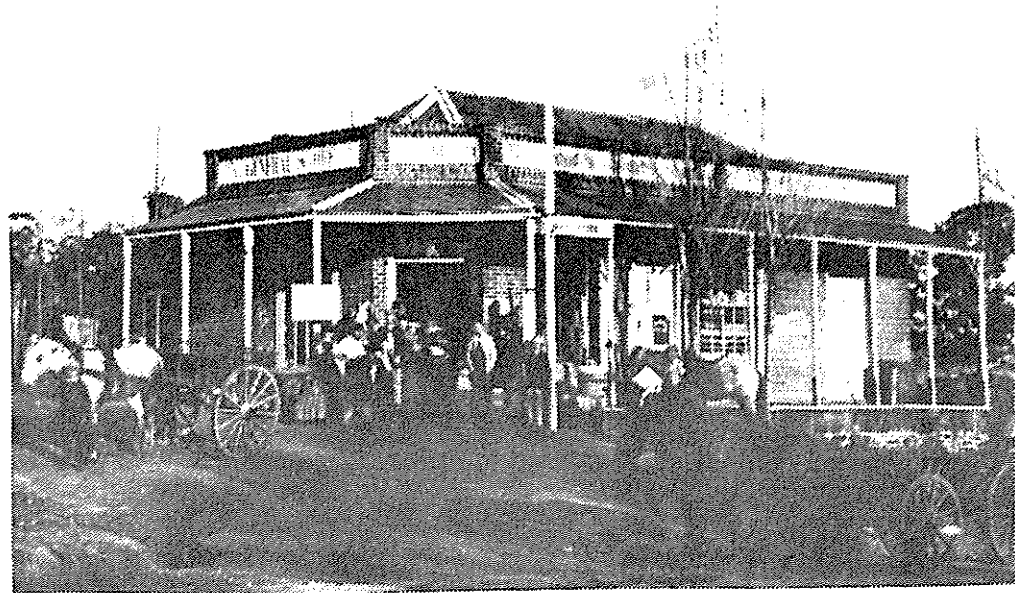


F. Mueller's new Lutheran School built in 1850





F. Mueller and Pupils (in the 1870's)



A view of the General Store in the 1870's



The same building in 1981 used as a dry cleaners

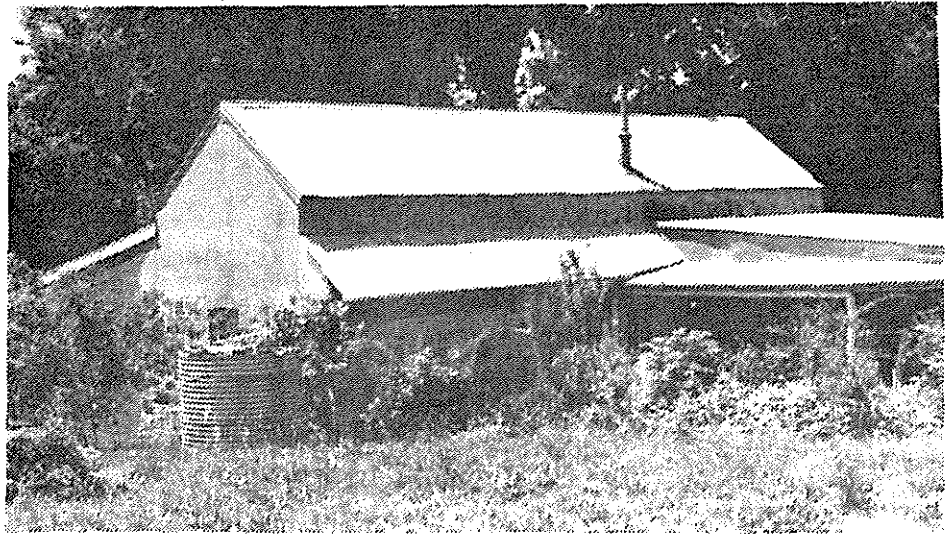


VIEW 9 Looking north along Mill Road about 1900 at No.'s 50 and 54 Mill Road



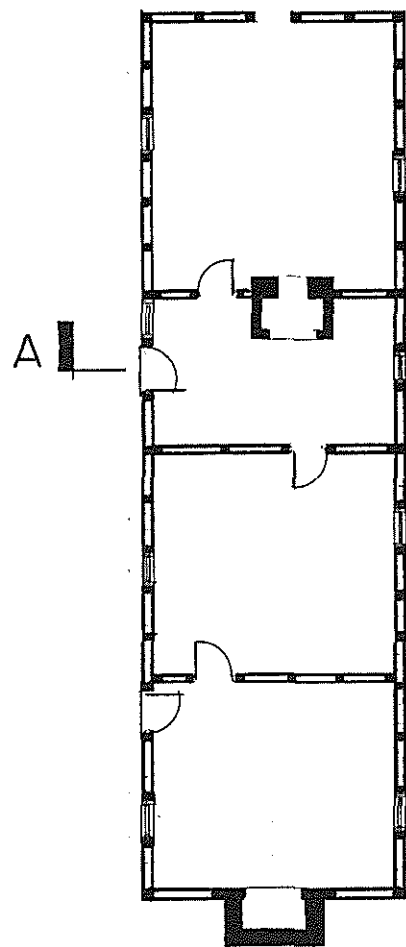


No. 54 Mill Road showing original settlers half-timbered cottage behind modern (1920's) house.

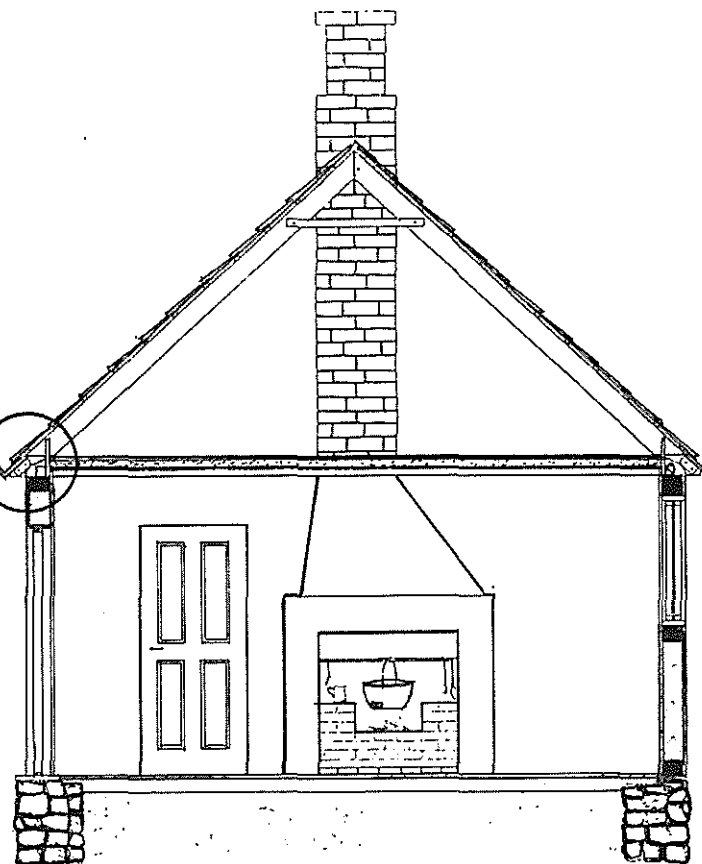
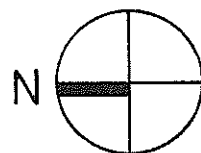


No. 50 Mill Road 1981 Original settlers cottage converted to a tannery in late 19th century and then re-converted to a house after 1900.

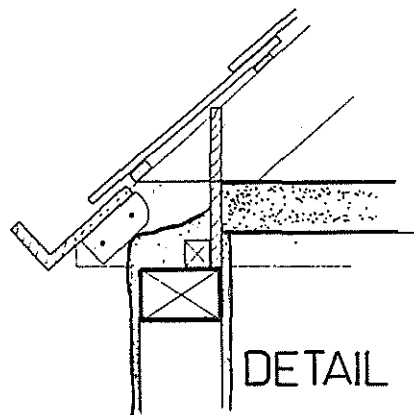
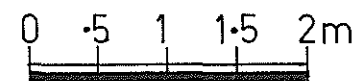




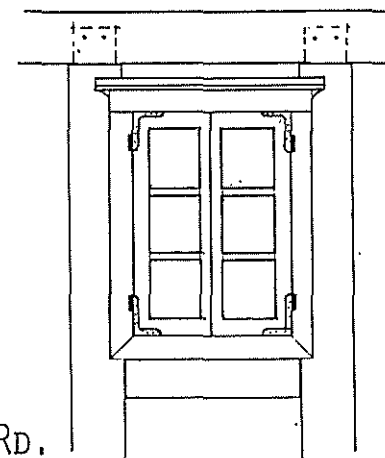
PLAN



SECTION A-A

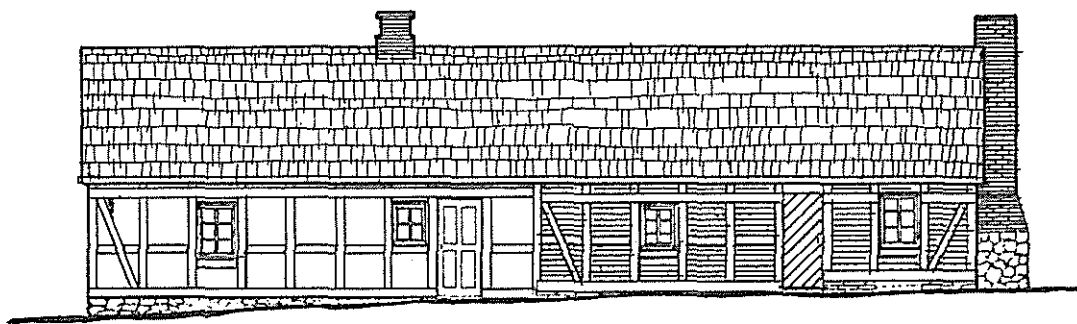


DETAIL 1

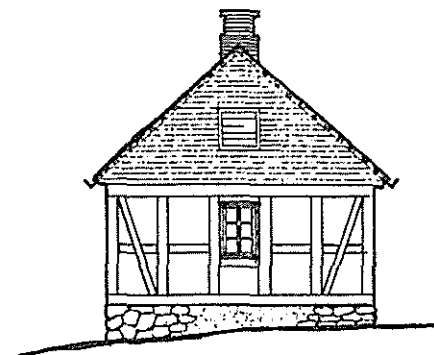


ELEVATION OF  
TYPICAL WINDOW

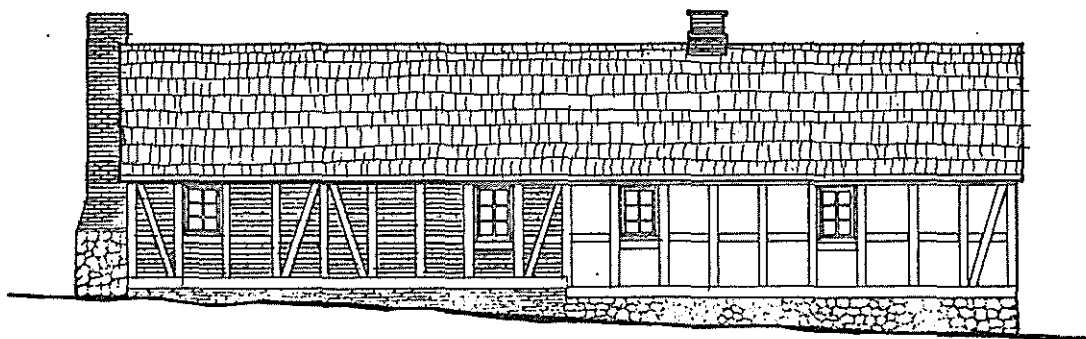
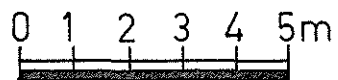
LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 54 MILL RD.



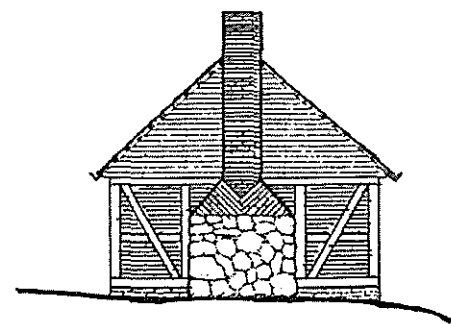
NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

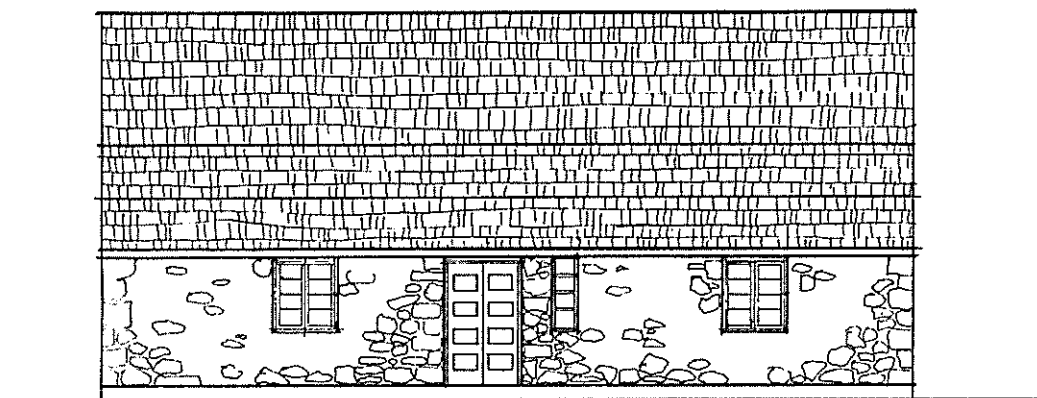


SOUTH ELEVATION

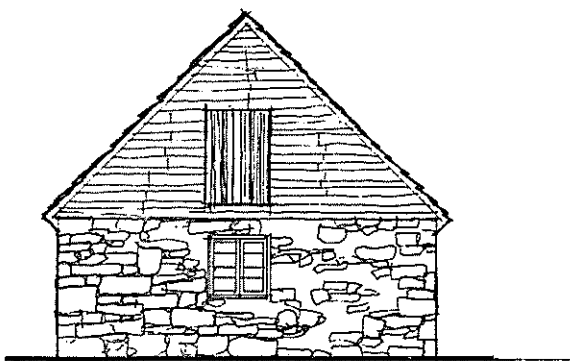


WEST ELEVATION

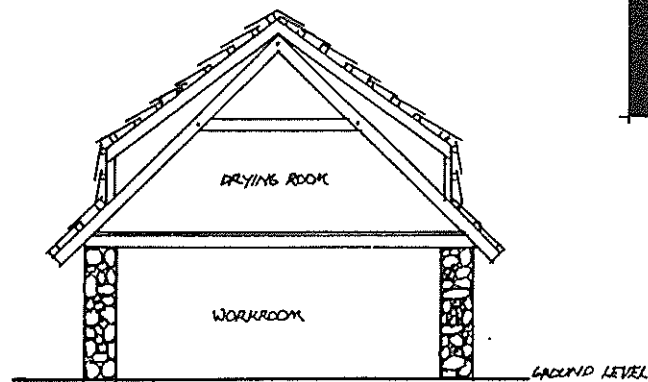
LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 54 MILL RD.



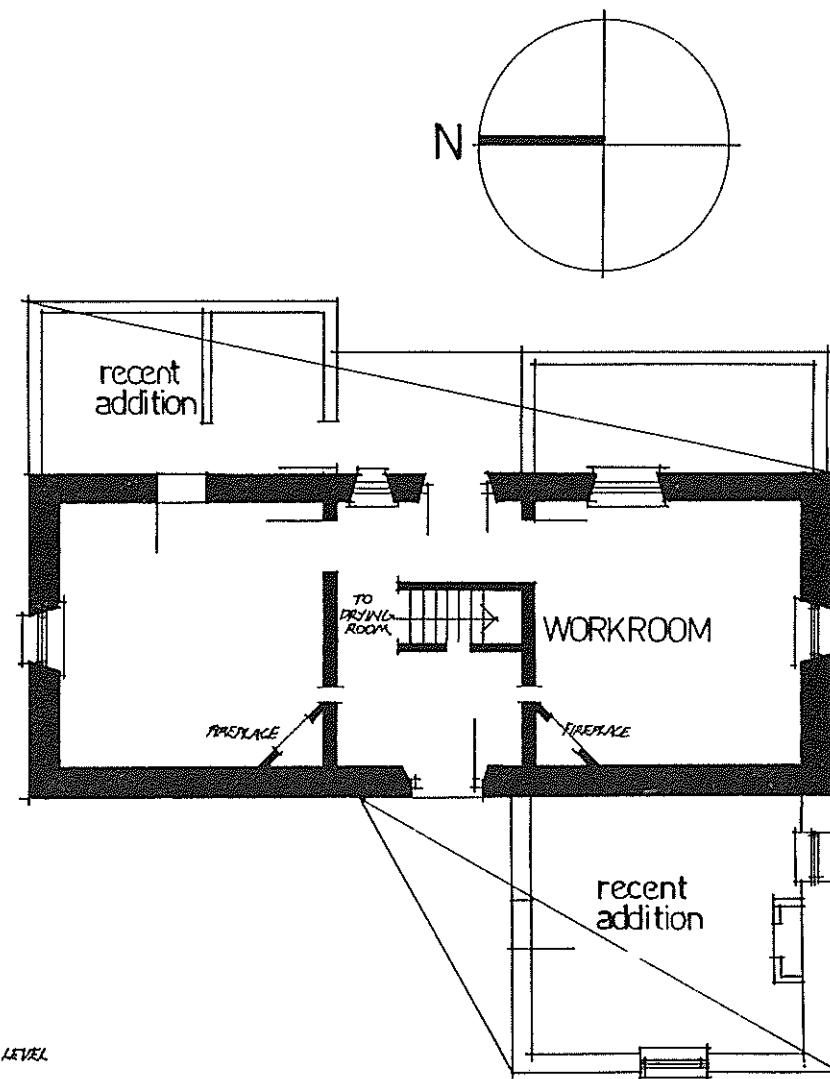
EAST ELEVATION



ORIGINAL  
SOUTH ELEVATION



SECTION X-X



PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5m

LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 50 MILL ROAD

No. 81

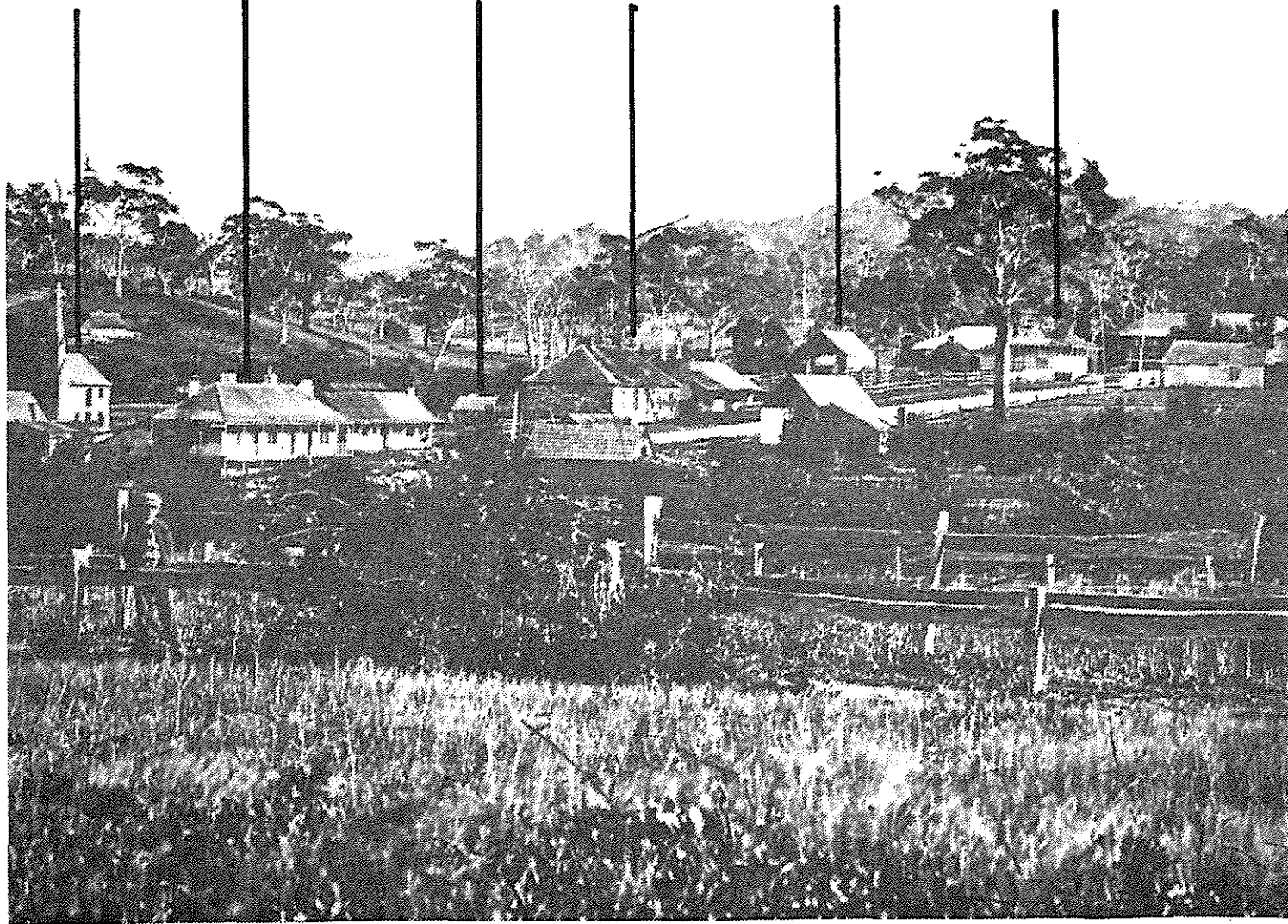
No. 87

Rising Sun Hotel



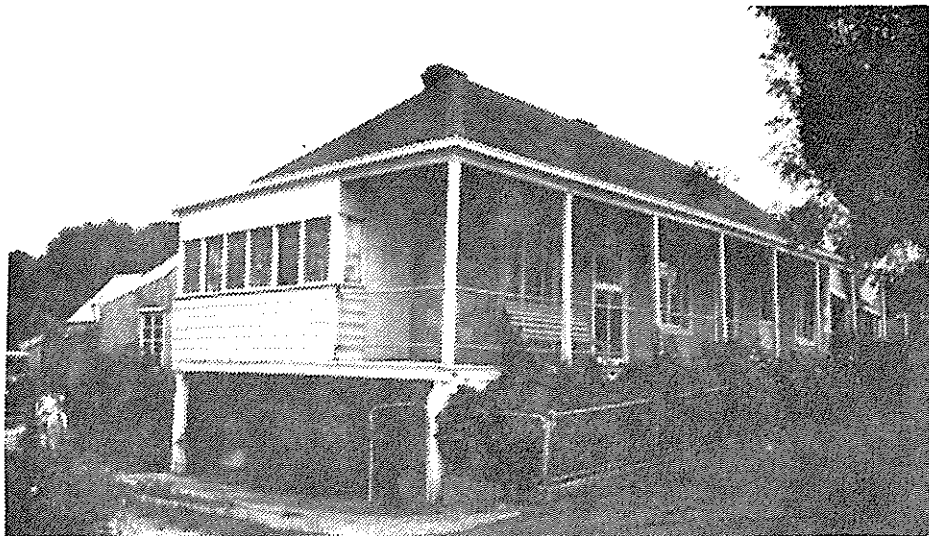
VIEW 10 Looking south down Main Street in the 1870's

Kumnick's Distillery   No. 81 Main St.   Slab Hut   No. 87 Main St.   Coach House   Rising Sun Hotel



VIEW 11   Looking north along Main Street in the 1870's

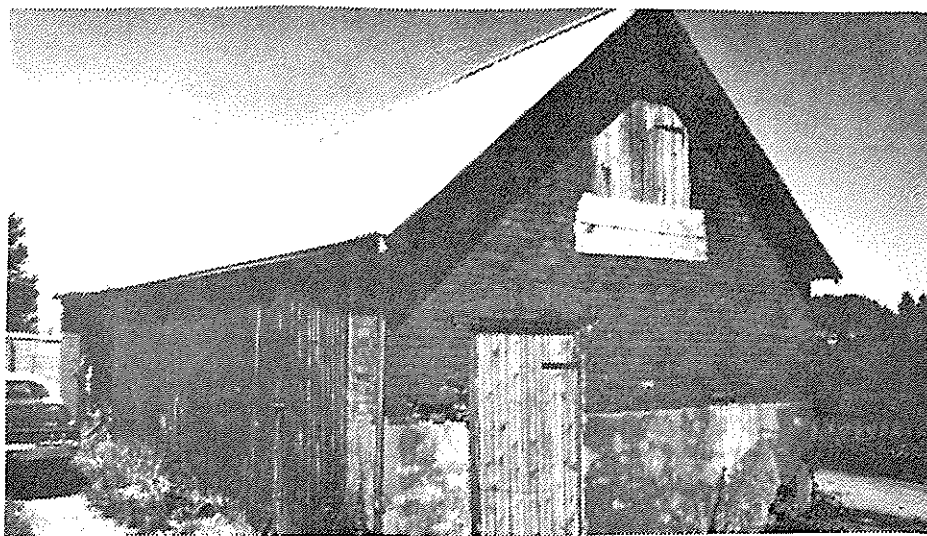




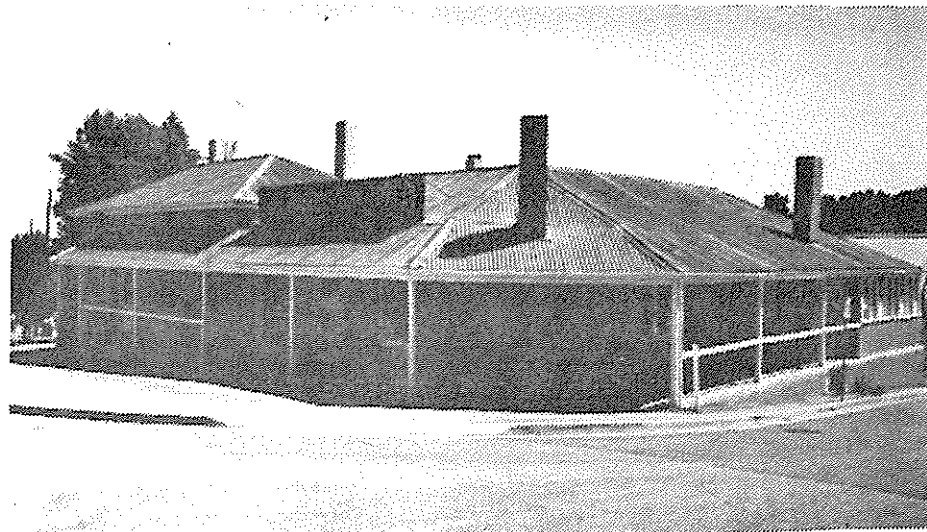
19th century workers' cottages No. 81 Main St.



Early settlers slab hut behind No. 87 Main St.



Late 19th century brick stable, Rising Sun Hotel



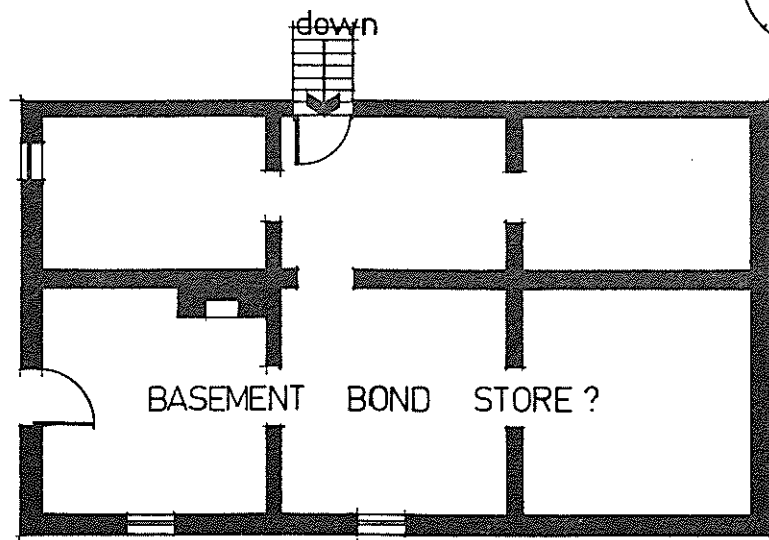
The Rising Sun Hotel



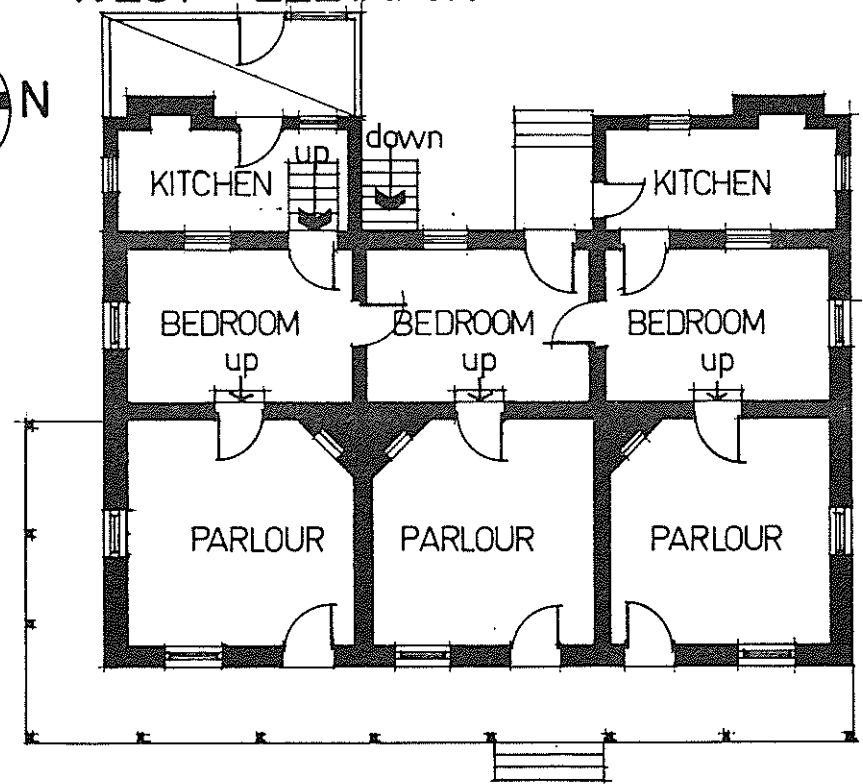
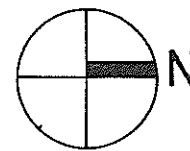
EAST ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

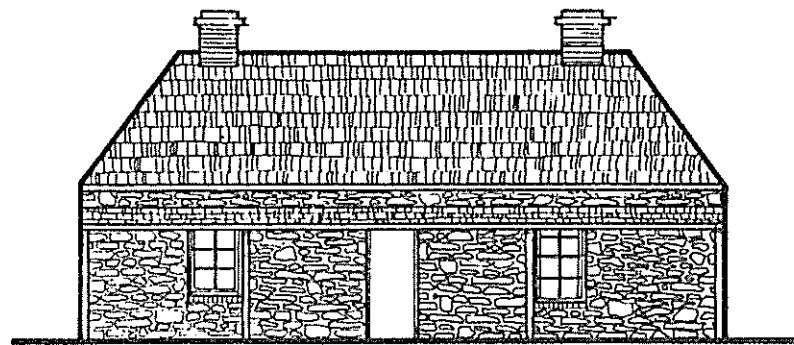


BASEMENT PLAN

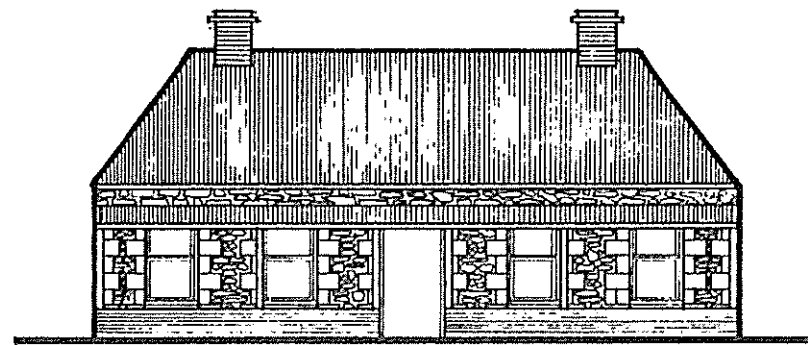


PLAN

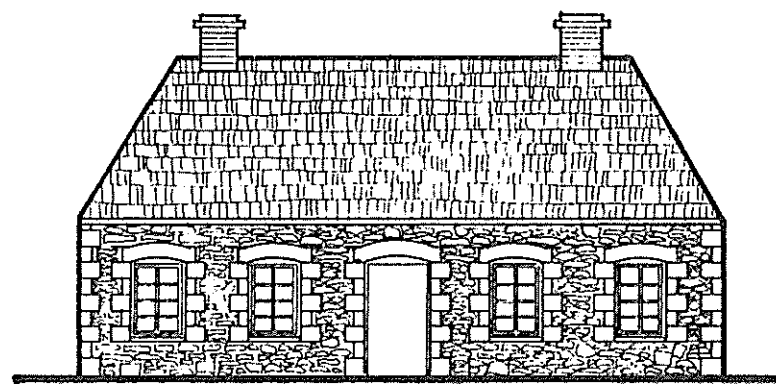
LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 81 MAIN ST.



WEST ELEVATION

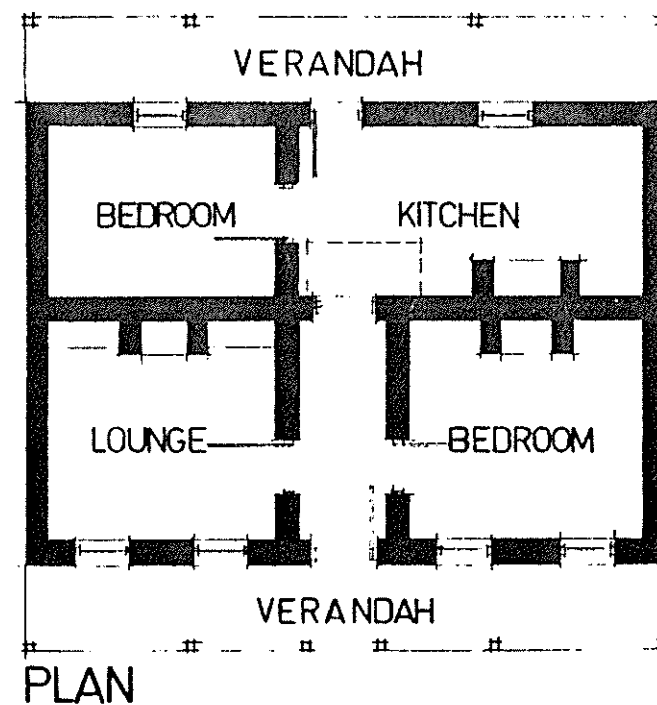
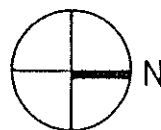


EAST ELEVATION (PRESENT)



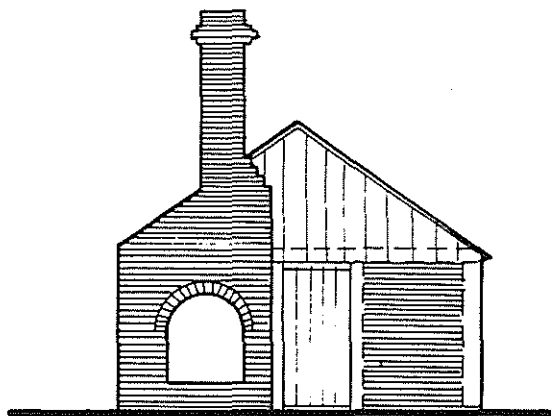
EAST ELEVATION (ORIGINAL)

0 1 2 3 4 5m



LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 87 MAIN STREET

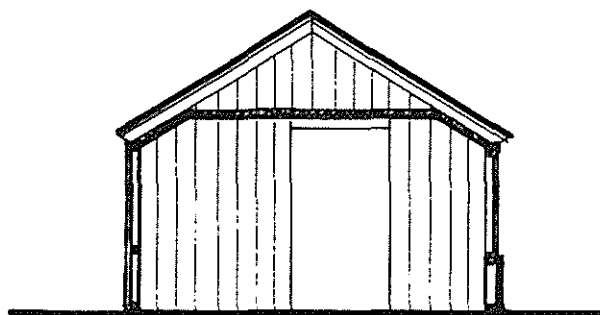
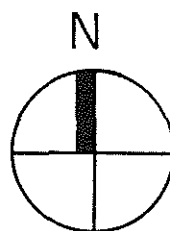




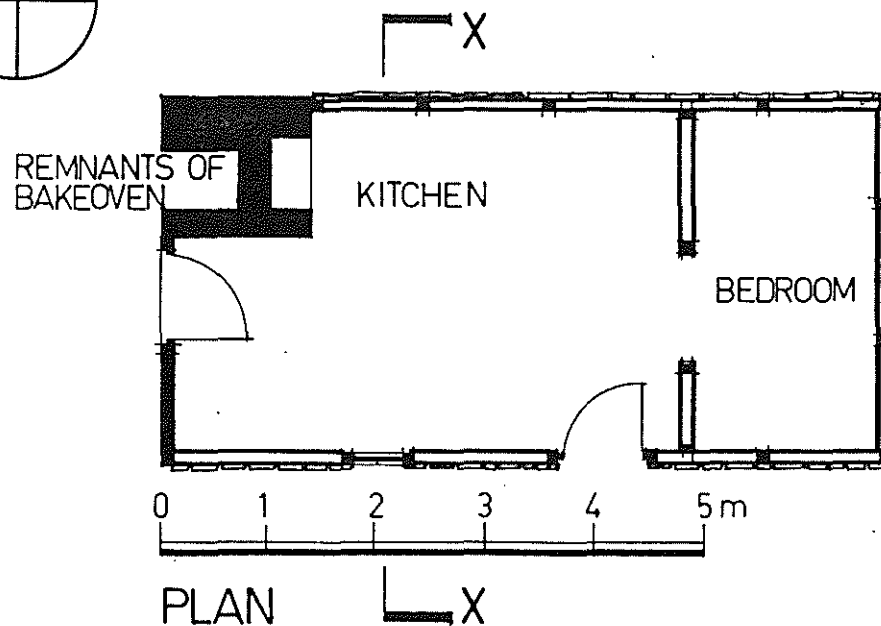
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



SECTION X-X



PLAN

LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 87 MAIN STREET (EARLY SETTLERS' SLAB HUT)

Weinert's Flour Mill

Hop growing

Mill Road

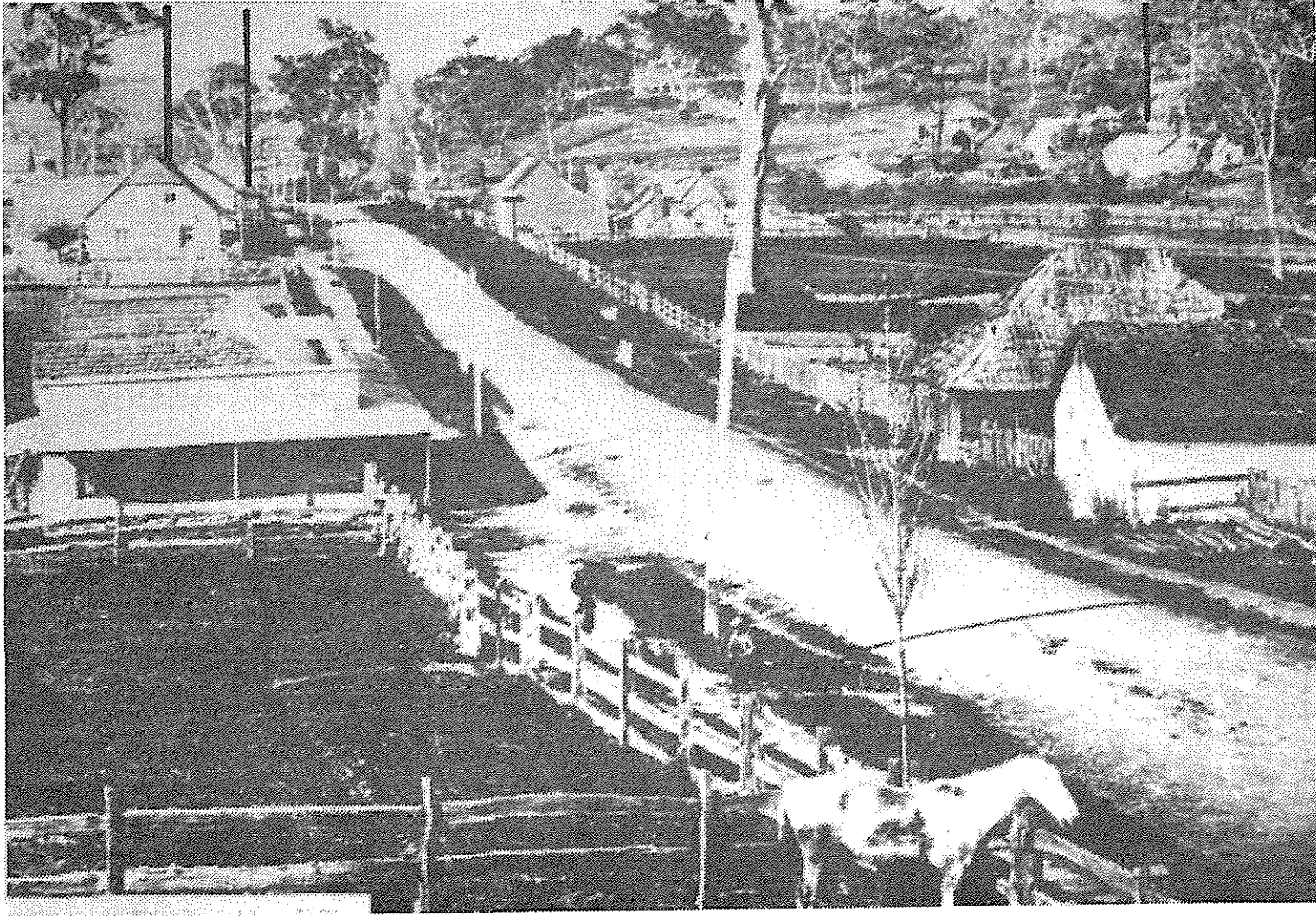
Post Office Road



VIEW 12 Looking west from Main Street to Mill Road in the 1870's

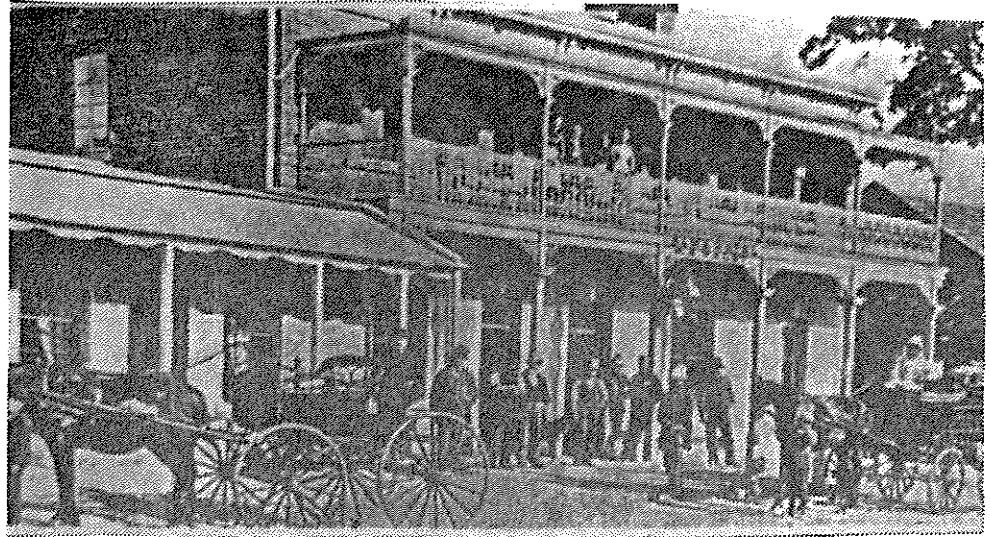
Original Alma Hotel      District School

Kleinschmidt's Brewery

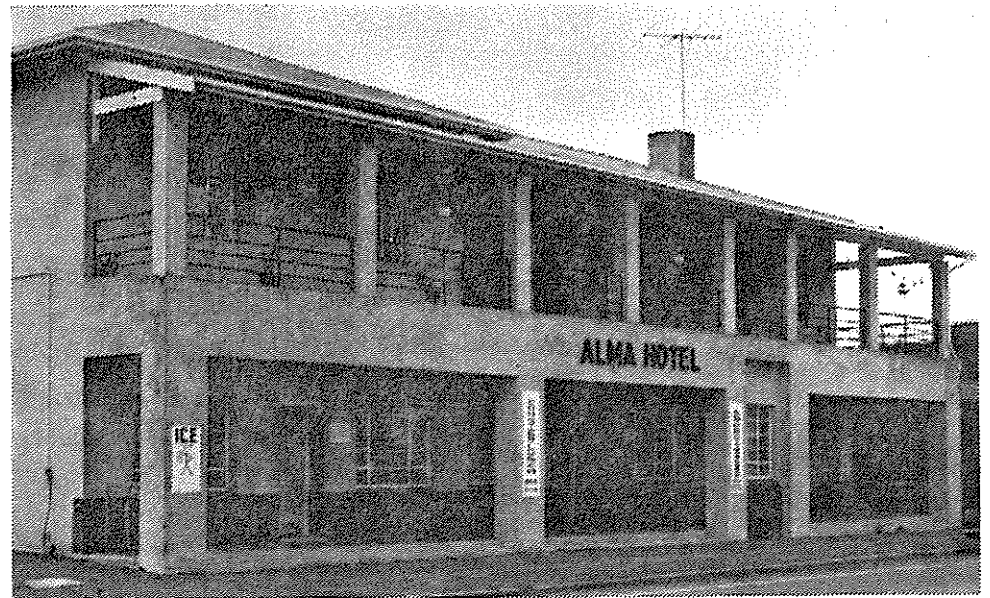


VIEW 13   Looking south down Main Street in the 1870's





The 'new' Alma Hotel in 1885



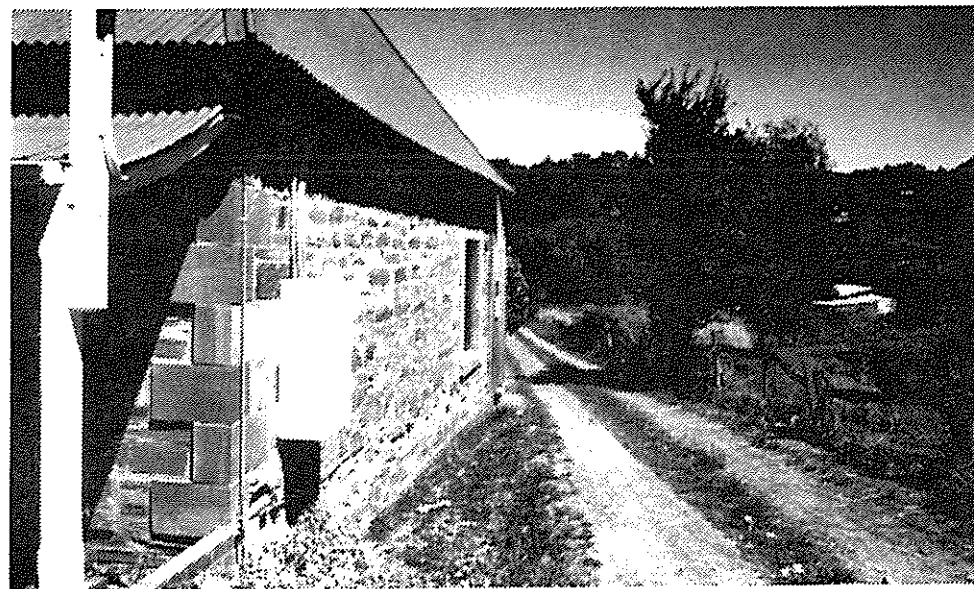
The Alma Hotel in 1981



Pupils outside the new District School in about 1870

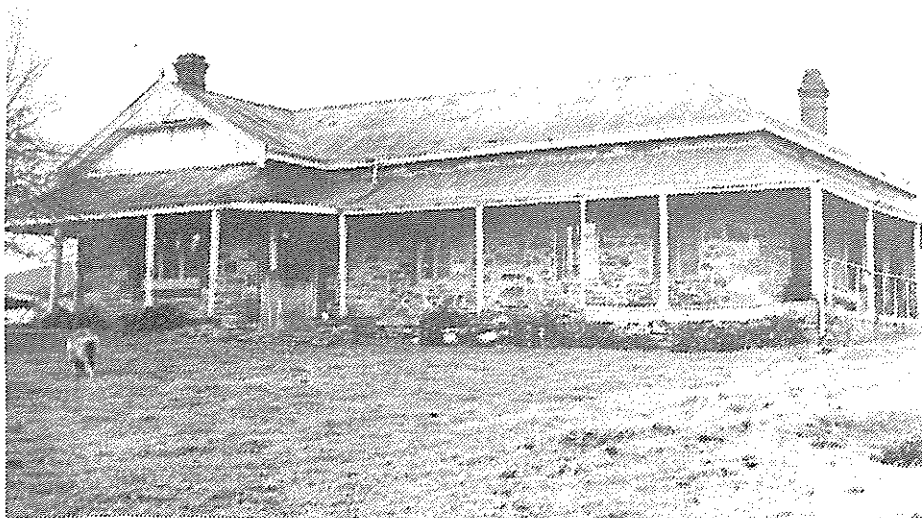


VIEW 14 Looking east from Woodside Road after heavy snowstorm 2nd July, 1901. The fence lines show the original 'hufen' allotments



View down the hufe of allotment 1 Sect. 5124 showing side access road from the intersecting road (Main St.)

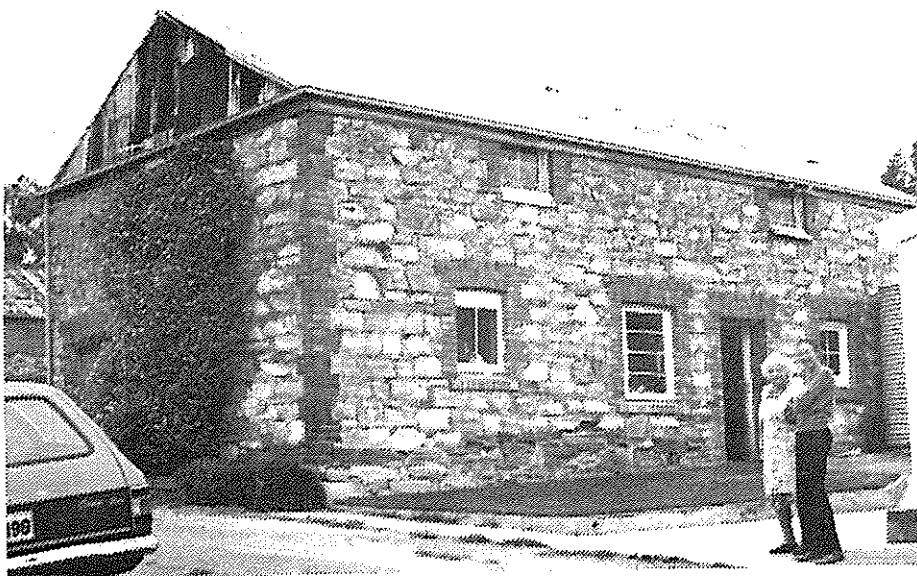




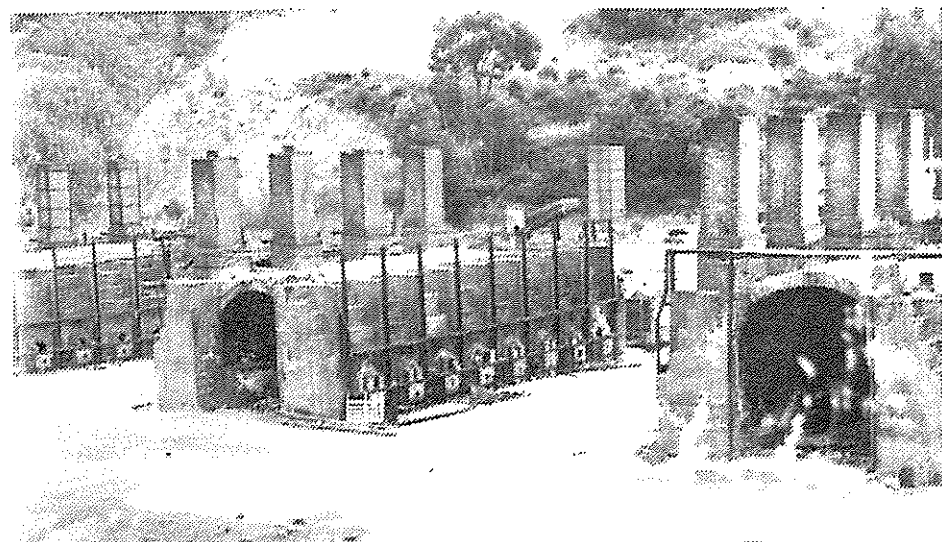
No. 94 Main St. Originally a butchers shop with a late 19th cent. "villa end" addition



P. D. Koehne, bootmakers shop (48 & 50 Main St.)

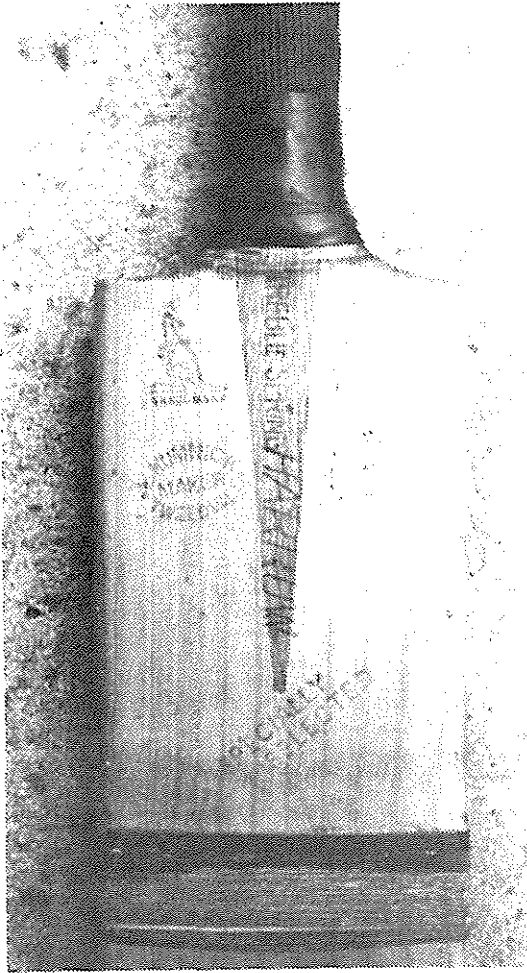


No. 112 Main St. The remains of Schuberts fruit drying works

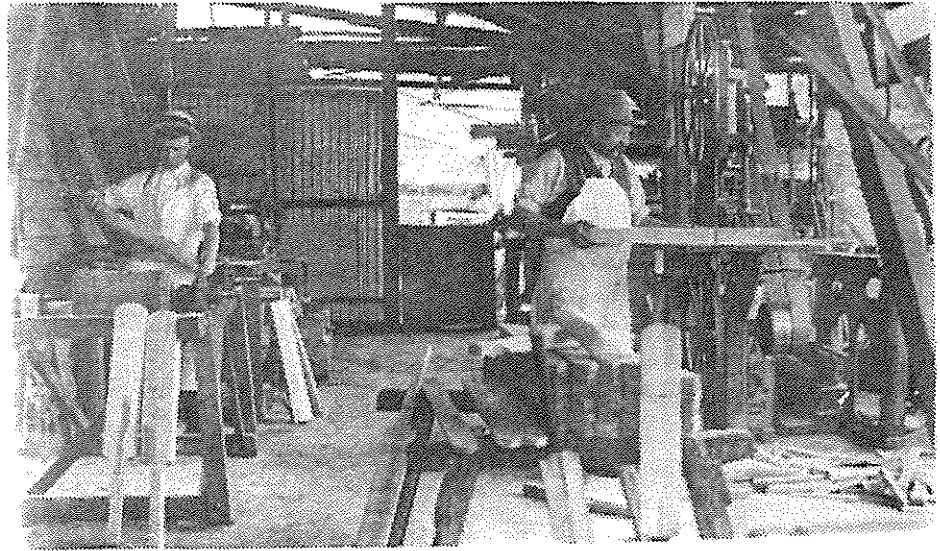


The now derelict brick making kilns of the Lobethal Brick Co.

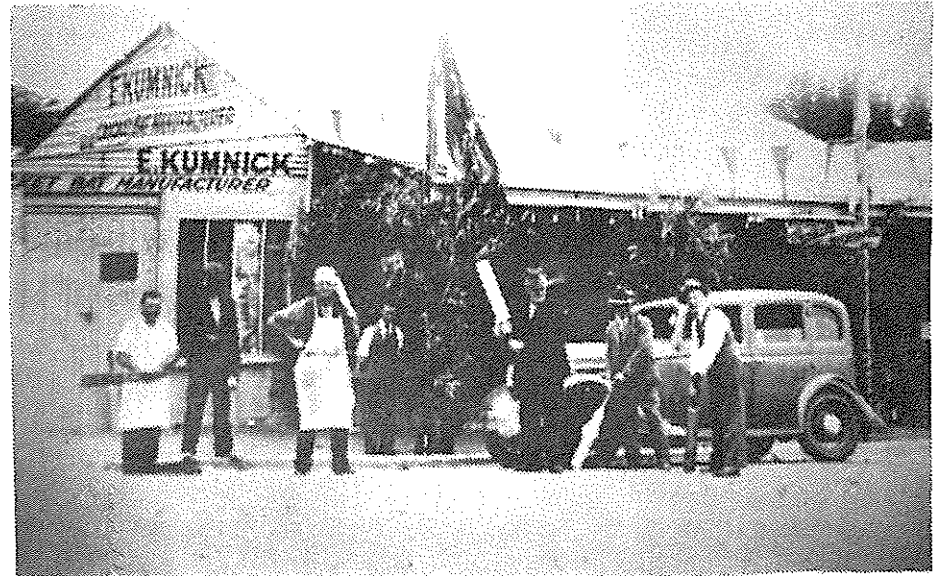
EXAMPLES OF LOBETHAL'S 19TH & 20TH CENTURY COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



A Kumnick cricket bat.



Kumnick's joinery shop about 1900.



Kumnick's cricket bat works in the 1930's.



CHAPTER TWO: Lobethal's physical geography and  
economic development

## LOBETHAL'S PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND ITS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE 19TH CENTURY

### Physical Background in the Settlement Process

It is important to recognize that the settlement process in Lobethal, as in South Australia generally, took place in physical surroundings which were thoroughly unfamiliar to the settlers. Successful occupation of the area only took place after a trying period of learning and experimentation. Therefore the following brief account of the physical characteristics of Lobethal and district forms the basis for an adequate understanding of the settlement process and associated economic development.

### Geology

The major geological features of the upper Onkaparinga Valley are shown in Figure A (page 76).

The whole of the upper part of the valley from Hahndorf through to Lobethal is dominated by the schists, slates and quartzites of the Torrensian Series. These very ancient rocks were laid down as sediments some 700 to 1000 million years ago. During subsequent geological ages, extensive folding and faulting occurred and the Mount Lofty Ranges were born. The Ranges were in turn subjected to widespread erosion and dissected by incipient watercourses to give rise to the valleys of today. The Onkaparinga is one of these.

In the eastern portion, including Lobethal and district, of the Upper Onkaparinga, the sedimentary rocks were additionally subjected to extreme

heat and pressure and metamorphosed. The general effect of this regional metamorphism has been to make the sediments more resistant to erosion and less permeable than the rocks of the same Series to the west of Hahndorf.<sup>1</sup>

The metamorphosed slates, schists and quartzites in the Lobethal area have been subjected to considerable local folding which has complicated the general pattern further. There is wide variation in attitude of strata in the town area. The geological picture is further complicated by the widespread presence of pegmatite and basic intrusives.

In summary then, the geology of the Lobethal district is very complex, and, as will be discussed below, this has had a very important bearing on soils and water availability in the district, and indirectly, on its whole social and economic history.

### Topography, Soils and Vegetation

The Mount Lofty Ranges are characterized by widely varying physical characteristics from place to place. While large areas of the hills are characterized by steep slopes and infertile skeletal soils, there are a number of small pockets of

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1. McKellar, J.B.A. and O'Driscoll E.P.D. Groundwater Resources of Part of Onkaparinga Valley. S.A. Dept. Mines Report of Investigations No. 9, p. 6.

fertile and productive land. The town of Lobethal is situated in one such pocket, and it was certainly no accident when the early German settlers decided to establish themselves there.

Lobethal is situated at the northern extremity of the valley of Lobethal Creek which forms the upper reach of the western branch of the Onkaparinga River, about 35 km. east of Adelaide. It can be seen from Figure B that the town lies about 400 m. above sea level and nestles in a valley surrounded by ridges.

To the immediate north of the town lies the very prominent Nitschke Hill (see Figure C) which is at the northern extremity of the Onkaparinga catchment area and which, in fact, forms part of the divide between the Onkaparinga Basin and the Torrens Basin. Remnants of the original native stringybark forest are still to be found on the hill. Beyond Nitschke Hill the topography becomes steeper, the soils are poorer, and the land is not suitable for cropping and/or intensive pasture growth. Thus, in settling at Lobethal, the German settlers had moved as far north along the Onkaparinga Valley as was physically possible.

It can be seen from Figures B and C that Lobethal is hemmed in on the western side by fairly steep tree-covered slopes which rise to a well-defined ridge which divides Lobethal Creek catchment from that of the adjacent creek.

The town itself straddles the meandering creek in the valley floor and rises up the somewhat more gentle eastern slopes of the valley. Following the German 'Hufendorf' pattern (see Chapter 3)

the land was initially subdivided into long narrow strips with the dwelling being built at one end of the holding on the relatively flat land which was easily cleared. The other end of the holding typically extended up into the dense stringybark forest yet to be cleared, further up the sloping valley side.<sup>2</sup>

With the town surrounded by undulating land with fairly steep slopes on three sides, the most natural direction for access is from the south along the valley of the Onkaparinga, and this was the path of entry taken by the early German settlers when they moved north from Hahndorf. In a sense the physical structure of the land funnelled them towards Lobethal.

In common with the greater part of Mount Lofty Ranges near Adelaide, the soils derived from the ancient Pre-Cambrian Rocks are podsollic or sandy with a clayey sub-soil. Characteristically, these are poorly drained and not very fertile, but in Lobethal they are friable and well drained, and somewhat more fertile than those of the surrounding districts, except perhaps for Woodside and Mount Barker. These characteristics render them more favourable for crop growth and for intensive pasture production. It is very likely that the early settlers or their guides perceived some vegetable differences in the surrounding native forests which may have indicated the agricultural potential of the area. Often, for example, the blue gum was

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2. Williams, M. South Australia from the Air  
p. 52.

taken to be an indicator of fertile soil.

Apart from the widespread stringybark forests (E. obliqua and E. baxteri) the early settlers encountered the Golden wattle (A. pycnantha) on the river flats, and higher up patches of blue gum (E. leucoxylon), blackwood (A. melanoxylon), native cherry (Exocarpos cupressiformis) and she-oak (C. stricta). Only on the steeper slopes do any remnants of the original vegetation survive.

#### Climate and Water Availability

In addition to suitable land, early settlers in South Australia required an assured water supply. This could only come from water storage from natural rainfall, from streams, or from ground water.

The district has a Mediterranean type climate with cool, wet winters, warm to hot dry summers, and an annual average rainfall of approximately 895 mm.

Because most of the rainfall is concentrated in the winter months, successful agricultural and pastoral practice in the district depends on the ability of the farmer to store supplies for the summer months. Unfortunately, however, since the surrounding topography is steep and the soils thin, there is very little natural storage of rainfall, and much of the winter excess is carried off by the streams, notably the Lobethal Creek. To settlers with a European background such a pattern of moisture availability was quite foreign and posed many severe problems. From these earliest days,

the Adelaide Hills have always given the illusion of being well-watered, but they have only been farmed successfully by the evolution of a well-worked out set of water management practices.

The very complex geology of the area referred to above has meant that digging wells and boring for ground water is a very chancy business. It is difficult to predict what will be the result of drilling at any particular site. Bore records reveal that, to obtain a good yield, it is often necessary to be prepared to go to depths exceeding 30 m.<sup>3</sup>

This uncertain groundwater situation, combined with an unfamiliar pattern of surface water availability, posed a real challenge for those first German settlers in Lobethal. It is a testament to their skill and determination that they managed to adapt their farming practices to these circumstances as well as to solve the many other problems that confronted them in their new life. The following account of the early economic history of the Lobethal district is very much the story of this skill, determination and adaptive ability.

#### Lobethal's Economic Development in the 19th Century.

It was into the new and unfamiliar surroundings described above that Pastor Fritzsche and his followers partly wandered and were partly led, and the long drawn out encounter between this group of people with their particular cultural

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3. McKellar, J.B.A. and O'Driscoll, E.P.D. op.cit. p. 36.

predilections and the land of Lobethal with its distinctive physical characteristics forms an essential backdrop to the historical events described in the previous chapter.

#### Discovery

As has been suggested above the choice of the Lobethal site for settlement was far from an accident. A number of factors combined to lead the Germans to this site.

The whole German settlement in the Mount Lofty Ranges was as much as anything related to the policies adopted by Charles Flaxman, the agent of George Fife Angas, the benefactor who had brought the Germans to South Australia. On behalf of his employer Flaxman was given responsibility for the choice of land for acquisition through Special Surveys and for the settlement of the Germans on part of that land. He held to the 'fertile island theory' which suggested that South Australia consisted of a small area of good country surrounded by deserts. It was his aim, then, through taking out special surveys, to secure for his employer a principality in fertile lands and control of the water supply.<sup>4</sup> Angas himself was rather taken aback by the enthusiasm of his agent.

"His extravagances appear to be so great and his schemes so comprehensive that I wonder he does not propose to buy the whole colony and propose me for sovereignty".<sup>5</sup>

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4. Grenfell-Price, A. Founders and Pioneers of South Australia, p. 87.

5. *ibid.*, p. 88

Therefore in a sense, it was Flaxman's view as to which lands formed the 'fertile island' which ultimately set the stage for German settlement in South Australia. The Sources of the Onkaparinga Special Survey which includes Lobethal and district formed part of the 'fertile island'.

The story has it that the German settlers were led to the Lobethal district by Mueller, a part-time school teacher, part-time shepherd, who suggested that the district was particularly suitable for settlement. This, however, is only part of the story. It is clear from the letters of Charles Flaxman that he was very much involved.

"The location of the body of the Germans upon Mr. Angas's land, which is so desirable both for himself and for them can immediately take place."

(Letter to A. Forster, 29th January, 1842).

Flaxman's appraisal of the land clearly had an important bearing on any decisions made with respect to the settlement of Lobethal. He had clear views on land suitability and, in his letters, refers to three categories: 1 Suitable for cultivation; 2. Suitable for pasture, and 3. Un-suitable.

A number of factors combined to lead the Germans so high in the Onkaparinga Valley. In the first place, they wanted to distance themselves from the Hahndorf community. Secondly, they were advised by Mueller that the upper reaches of the Onkaparinga held particularly fertile land, thirdly, there was a natural channelling effect

of the physical environment (see above). Finally and probably most influentially, Charles Flaxman wanted the margins of the Special Survey settled to encourage settlement in the remainder. It is clear from a letter written to Angas on 9th January, 1843, that this was his general policy of settlement:

"Every fresh settlement in that quarter gives additional value to the remaining portions of the district and increases the probability of its earlier occupation."

It is clear, then that the decision to settle in the Lobethal district was far from a simple one. To some extent this explains why the settlers did not choose to locate their settlement on some of the more extensive alluvial soils lower in the Onkaparinga Valley.

#### The Learning Process

The 19th Century economic history of Lobethal and district may be envisioned as a learning process out of which emerged a distinctive human landscape. The human landscape is that artificial landscape that man creates, remaking nature to better provide himself with his short-term needs of food, shelter and clothing. The making of this human landscape invariably involves a deliberate interaction between the settlers and the physical environment. The 'invitation of the land' is made up of elements that are in part elusive. In any area, the settler cannot see all the possibilities of the land. He has faith in certain things he has heard. His imagination

plays with both fact and rumour. What he thinks the land may be, that it is to him in large degree. It is indeed true that "resources are not, they become".<sup>6</sup> The resources of the Lobethal district used by the Aboriginal occupants were not the resources used by the German settlers.

The attitudes of the German settlers towards their environment in Lobethal can be identified as a product of the interplay between a particular European heritage and a matrix of problems and prospects actually inherent in that environment. These elements are incorporated into the model of the 19th Century economic development of Lobethal and district in Figure D. This model explains the distinctive development of Lobethal in terms of the special background and experience of the settlers leading to a distinctive type of learning and experimentation in a strange and unfamiliar environment. From this experimentation emerged a distinctive agricultural land use pattern which, in turn, generated the establishment of new industries. The industrial mix, however, did not derive entirely from established agricultural land uses. It also owed much to the individualism and entrepreneurial spirit of the German settlers and, a little later on, to that of other settlers.

One must beware, however, of assuming that the learning process in Lobethal, by reason of the German origin of the settlers, was quite distinct from that which occurred elsewhere in the Mount Lofty Ranges. There were certainly distinctive elements and these are discussed later in this chapter. But, on the other hand, the settlement of Lobethal shared common characteristics with

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6. Zimmerman, E. World Resources and Industries.



the settlement of other parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges.

Typically the first stages in the settlement of the Ranges involved timber cutting. During the first two decades wheat became the main crop and was planted even on steep slopes. The zenith of the wheat growing phase occurred in the early 1860's. This was followed by a decline in soil fertility as the initial reserves of soil phosphorous and nitrogen were exhausted.<sup>7</sup> This, combined with the increase of plant fungal diseases in a moist environment led to a dramatic decline in the area sown to wheat around 1870. This coincided with the opening up of lands which were much better suited to wheat in the north of the State. Some of the land in the Mount Lofty Ranges was allowed to revert to native wattle forest with the bark being used for tanning. The decline in wheat production saw many flour mills converted to butter factories. There was a distinct transition from arable agriculture in the hills to dairying on an improved pasture base. After 1870 the numbers of sheep increased, potatoes continued to be cultivated, and fruit production increased. The Ranges became an area of mixed farming with the emphasis on livestock husbandry on natural pastures supplemented by small-scale fodder crop production.<sup>8</sup> The discovery of subterranean clover near Mount Barker in 1890 and the use of

superphosphate enabled grasslands throughout the Ranges to be quickly converted into improved pastures of high productivity. This resulted in a much greater emphasis on dairying and pastoral activities.

The above is a general story for the whole of the Mount Lofty Ranges and, to a certain extent, Lobethal, despite the German origin of the settlers, followed the same pattern. However, there were differences and these differences became very significant in the later economic history of the region. The remainder of this chapter focuses on these very important differences.

In Lobethal, as in other Hills settlements such as Mount Barker, an early preoccupation with subsistence quickly changed to a more commercial orientation as basic needs were met. In the initial stage there was very little difference. In both Lobethal and Mount Barker, with its distinctly English heritage, those first few years consisted of a trial and error process whereby the new settlers learned more and more about their new environment as they tried different crops and experimented with different planting times. The early returns from both districts indicate very little difference in the range of crops tried. Vegetables, maize, potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, vines and fruit were all tried. Some cows, pigs and goats were also kept as soon as they could be afforded. The importance of the learning process cannot be emphasized too much here. It is easy to lose sight of what a foreign environment these early settlers found themselves facing. Even as late as 1845 we find an English author recommending

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7. Jackson, E.A. Soils of Portion of the Mount Lofty Ranges, S.A. CSIRO Soils and Land Use Series No. 21.

8. Ibid., p.5.

the planting of coffee, cotton and sugar cane in the Adelaide district! <sup>9</sup> Therefore in the first few years, the emphasis in both English and German settlements in the Mount Lofty Ranges was on survival.

In those first few years, the only difference between Lobethal and Mount Barker would have been in the pattern of land subdivision. Lobethal only acquired its German character after the initial survival and subsistence resources and finances to build German style houses and to pursue commercial mixed farming in a style reminiscent of their home land. The traveller in the first year or so would have found rough slab and mud huts with little to indicate the German origins of their builders and an agricultural land use pattern not dissimilar from that in many other towns throughout the Mount Lofty Ranges. The urgency of survival precluded any effective cultural expression in the landscape.

It was only with the establishment of a viable commercial economy that the settlement of Lobethal took a different direction and began to assume a very individual character. In this respect, the comparison with Mount Barker, which was first settled in 1839, is instructive.

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9. Gollison, M. South Australia in 1844-45, p. 52.

After the initial subsistence period the settlers in Mount Barker opted for highly specialized commercial agriculture based on the cultivation of wheat. By about 1850 the vast majority of land in the Mount Barker district was sown to wheat. For a time all went well and substantial profits were made, but with the fall off in soil fertility and the increasing incidence of crop diseases, the region went into serious decline with many properties being abandoned in the 1860's and 1870's.

The settlers of Lobethal also made the transition to a commercial economy, but in quite a different way. They retained the mixed farming base which was their heritage and sought to market their produce in Adelaide which was at the time very inadequately supplied with vegetables and dairy produce. They were very successful at this largely because of their predisposition towards hard work and enterprise. The South Australian Almanac for 1844 states that :

"The returns from settlers to Lobethall (spelling as in Almanac) comprises 50 acres wheat, 10 acres barley, 1 acre maize, 10 acres of potatoes, 17 acres gardens, 40 cattle, 2 ponies, 32 pigs and 11 goats"

The adherence to a mixed farming base stood the Lobethal residents in good stead in later years. The town saw some crops come (e.g. hops in the 1870's), some decline (e.g. wheat) and some go (e.g. vines), but the agricultural economy remained viable throughout. This presented quite a contrast with those regions of the Mount Lofty

Ranges which had specialized in wheat and then found themselves in desperate circumstances when the wheat failed.

During this early commercial period, the Lobethal settlers gradually tuned their land use to the demands of the physical environment as they learned more and more about it, but tuned it as well to the market demands which they were adept at recognizing.

The whole of the economic history of Lobethal in the 19th Century is coloured by the propensity of the settlers to recognize commercial opportunities in the context of their own cultural background experience. One may point to many individual entrepreneurs, but it is argued here that their entrepreneurial spirit derived from a culture which encouraged this and allowed it to flourish. This brings us back to the other important element in the Model of Economic Development presented in Figure D. The entrepreneurial spirit was in evidence from the beginning and Lobethal assumed a manufacturing aspect from the very first. Very early in the history of the town blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelrights, brickmakers, masons, cabinet makers, bootmakers, tanners, tailors, sawyers, millers, butchers, clockmakers, gunsmiths and woodturners, were to be found.

It is to the entrepreneurial spirit of individuals within the Lobethal community that the establishment of many of the important industries is due. This is true of the establishment of the brewery in 1851 by Kleinschmidt, the woollen

mills in the early 1870's through the encouragement of the Kramm brothers, and the establishment of the cricket bat factory in 1894. These three enterprises were, at various times, very important employers within the town and provided the base for a thriving commercial economy.

Thus, in the late 19th Century, when many other Hills towns were in decline because of failure of arable crops and the lack of any real industrial base independent of those crops, Lobethal was thriving on the basis of commercial enterprise and an established agricultural land use pattern which did not involve any severe risks, which was well grounded in the cultural heritage of the settlers, which was adaptable to changing circumstances, and which was well adapted to the local market demand. When crops such as hops, vines and wheat were eventually forced into decline by either economic or environmental factors, this mixed farming system adjusted easily by simply changing the balance between crops and emphasizing dairying and orcharding more. In this way the German settlers learned to cope with the vicissitudes of a changing economic scene. This pattern of coping was well established by the turn of the century, and it continues to be a feature of the Lobethal district to-day.

It is interesting to pursue the Mount Barker comparison a little further. In the 1850's practically nothing but wheat was grown in Mount Barker. but by the turn of the Century there was practically no wheat grown in that district. Things went from one extreme to the other. In the case

of Lobethal, wheat was always an element in the agricultural mix, and, although it declined towards the end of the 19th century, there were still significant acreages being grown. Altogether then, the Lobethal pattern, born of that careful and calculated German heritage, resulted in a much more viable and financially stable pattern of agricultural land use.

The character of Lobethal towards the end of the 19th century is admirably captured in this description by a Special Correspondent of the South Australian Register in 1889:

*"A couple of miles to the west of the road from Adelaide to Charleston lies the pretty German village of Lobethal close to a ridge of hills, and it is curious to notice how the steady-going and conservative propensities of the Germans have resulted in this township having suffered less from loss of population than almost any other place in the Hills districts. Good crops of wheat and oats are gathered every year, and hops are quite successfully cultivated. The township has a population of some 250, whose houses are nearly all built along the main road. Vineyards and fruit gardens yield a considerable amount of produce, and the tweed and woollen factory gives employment to the healthy German*

*girls of the locality, besides engaging a certain amount of specially skilled talent. The quality of the material turned out from the factory has attained a fairly high reputation. It is strange to note these manufacturing premises situated in so romantic and rural a spot as Lobethal. The effect upon the visitor is somewhat the same as that upon the English migrant who in following up some quiet stream suddenly comes upon a paper mill or some other factory in which the busy hum of machinery goes on continuously from morning to night".* 10

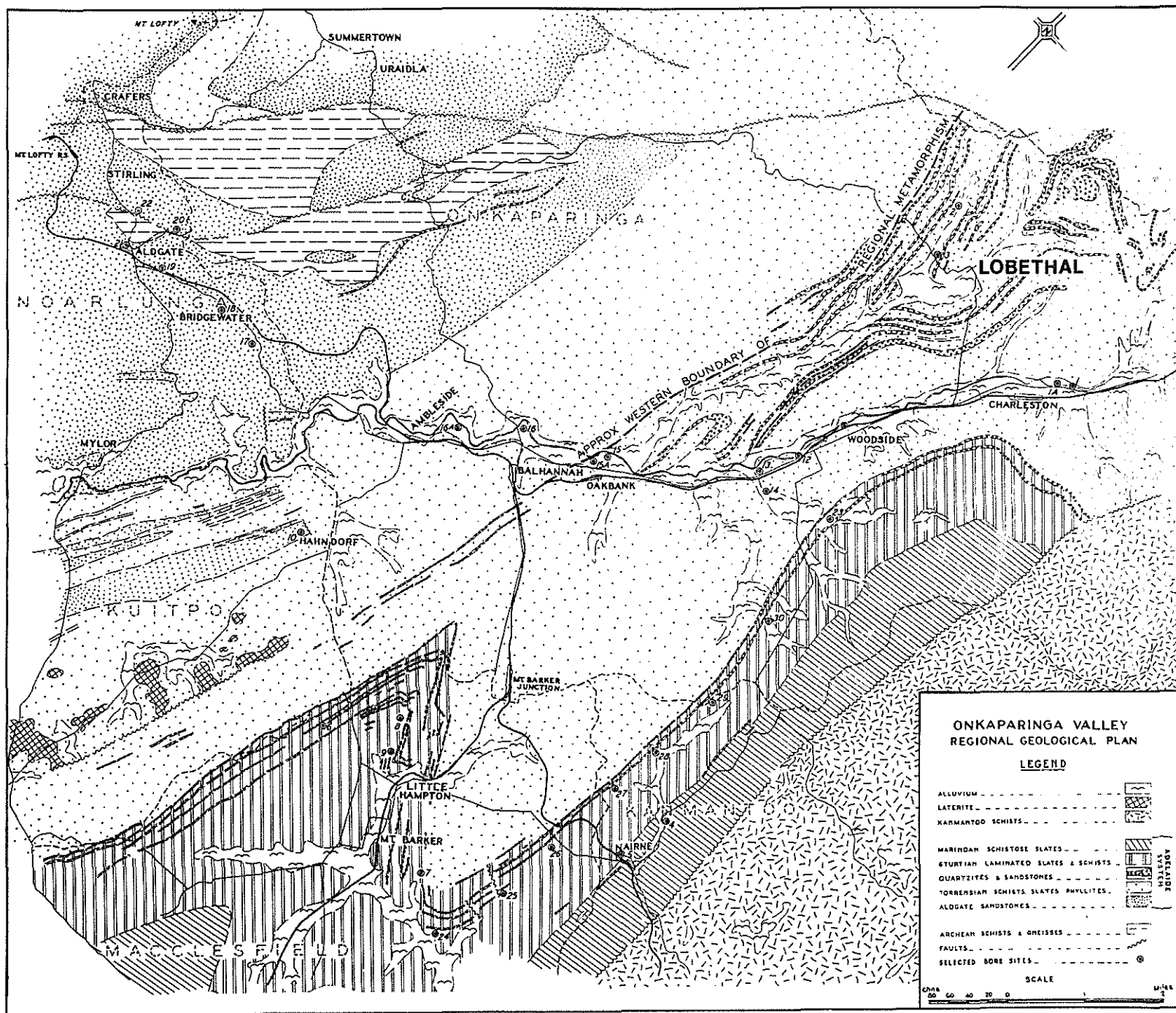
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10. Sutherland, G. Our Inheritance in the Hills, p. 33.

## CONCLUSION.

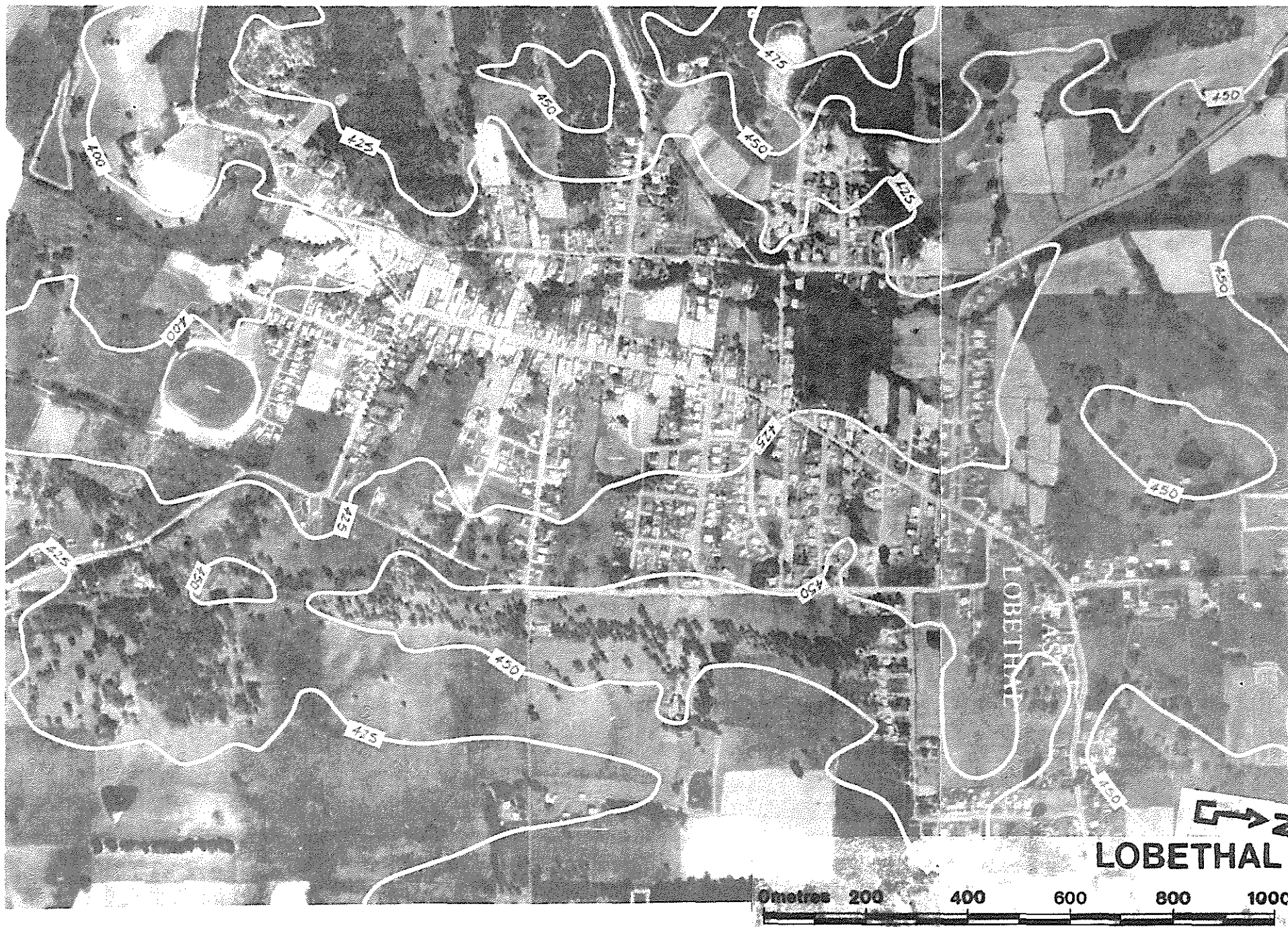
The economic history of the Lobethal district in the 19th Century can be seen as a process whereby the inhabitants learned about a strange and unfamiliar environment and learned to adapt their agricultural practices to this environment. More importantly, however, these practices were informed by an entrepreneurial spirit which they had brought with them as part of their cultural heritage. The emerging combination of adaptability and enterprise formed the basis of a very viable rural economy which flourished when other districts in the Mount Lofty Ranges went into decline. By the turn of the Century the townspeople and farmers of Lobethal had not only learned to live with economic change, but to use it as a springboard to further economic growth.

Thus, it may be said that the district of Lobethal has given expression to its cultural heritage not only in the towns buildings and architectural forms, but also in its pattern of agricultural land use, in its industries, and, above all, in a distinctive local economy that has stood the test of time.



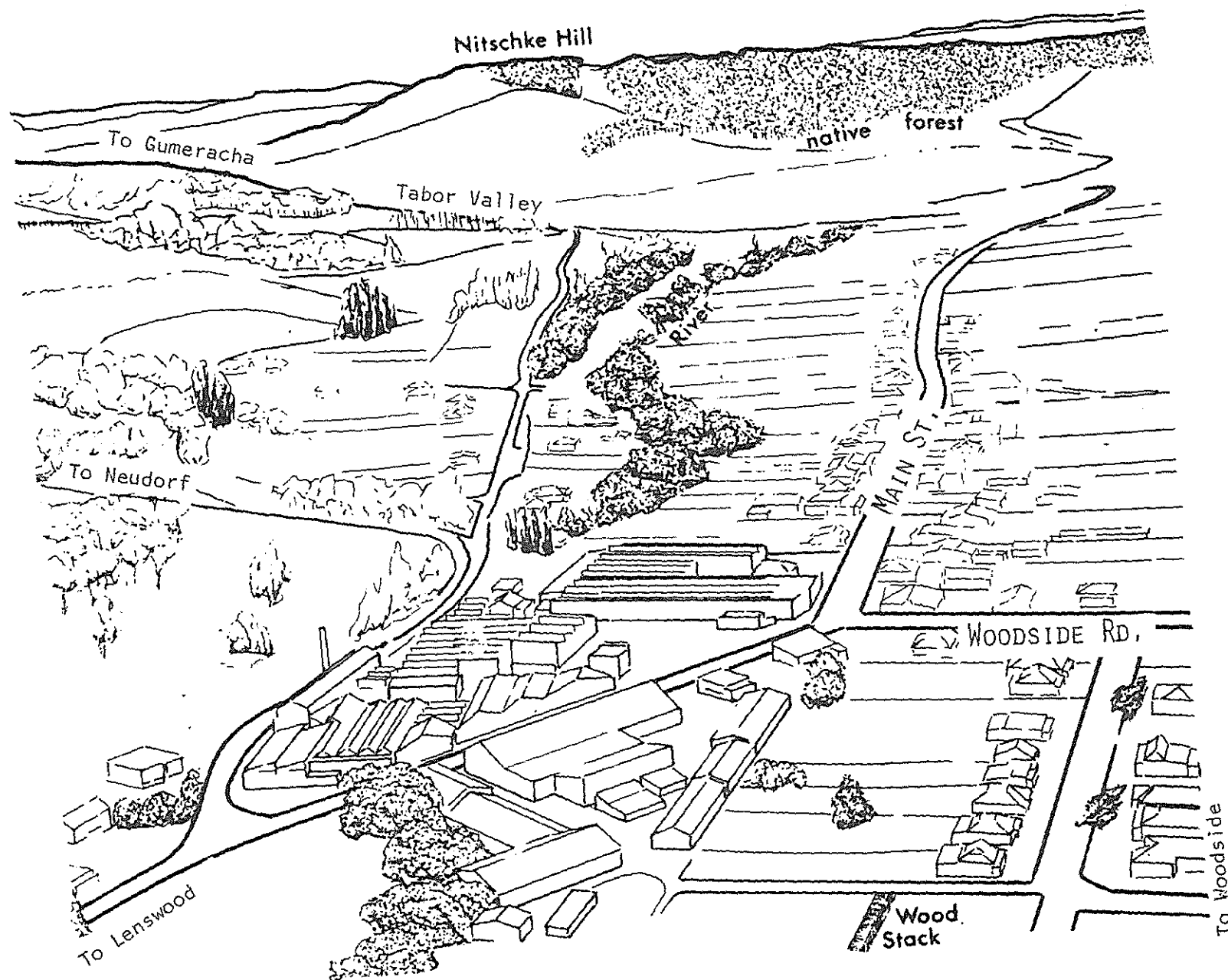
LOBETHAL SURVEY: FIG. A MAJOR GEOLOGICAL FEATURES



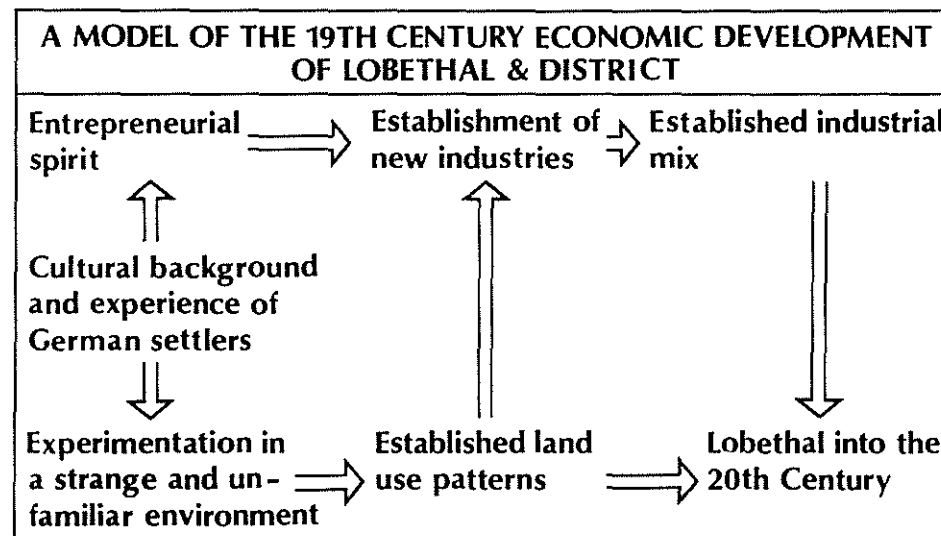


LOBETHAL SURVEY: FIG. B TOPOGRAPHY

Source Dept of Lands S.A. Orthotomaps 6628 -37 and 44



LOBETHAL SURVEY: FIG. C AERIAL PERSPECTIVE OF LOBETHAL  
 M. Williams ed. S.A. 'From the Air' ANZAAS 1900



LOBETHAL SURVEY: FIG. D

A MODEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LOBETHAL AND DISTRICT

CHAPTER THREE: Lobethal's town development and its  
early German buildings



LAND OWNERSHIP AS ASCERTAINED FROM THE VANAGAS REPORT  
(See also Appendix A)

ORIGINAL SETTLERS OF LOBETHAL (1842)		SECTION	
		5124	5125
		ALLOTMENT	ALLOTMENT
1	Carl G. Meier		7 & 8
2	Gottfried Krause		11
3	Christian Wentzel	8	9
4	Sammuel Gottlob Hoffman		
5	Johann Kleinitz	12	24
6	Daniel Menzel		
7	Gottlieb Felsch	15	18
8	Emanuel Klar		10, 19
9	Ferdinand Müller		20
10	August Müller	19	13
11	Johann Gottfried Hauffe	15, 16	18
12	Traugott Weinert	5	5
13	Johann Christian Hentschke		
14	Gottfried Bormann	4	4
15	Johann Christoph Kowald		
16	Friedrich Kowald		
17	August Weinert		
18	Dienegott Weinert	3	



## EARLY SETTLEMENT

### The Classic Hufendorf

Lobethal's first survey plan (1855) shows a standard hufendorf layout. (p. 82) Its 47 allotments were laid out within the two country sections 5124 and 5125. They are narrow in width and extend back the full length of the section. The layout adopted is a copy of the traditional hufendorf form which has been used in central Europe since the 9th century. Mayhew in his book Rural Settlement and Farming in Germany describes their characteristics. Very often in hilly country a clearing was made in the forest and a road built parallel to a stream in the valley bottom. The hufen or farmlets were laid out in long narrow equal strips and the farmer's cottage and farm buildings were located within them, parallel to the road and watercourse. The land near the stream was used for water meadows and the tethering and pasturing of cattle. Vegetable gardens and orchards grew at the front and backs of the farms and rye or other grain crops beyond. In warmer areas vine was cultivated. The backlands and surrounding forest were used as common pasture for the farmers' cattle, goats and pigs.<sup>1</sup>

During the first decade of settlement Lobethal would almost match this description. The main street of the town was Mill Road.<sup>2</sup> This runs parallel to the Lobethal Creek in the valley

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1 This layout kept the farmers' houses closer together and allowed them to assist each other in cases of mishap. (e.g. loss of animals, fire, or attack by marauders).

bottom. Its rather hilly nature due to the intersection of the Lobethal with its tributary creeks made it a difficult access road for some of the farmhouses. In several cases only a footpath and footbridge was constructed. Vehicular access was often achieved by constructing a driveway down the hufe from the road which intersected the allotments and which may have originally been a cattle track. Ridge Road at the eastern end of the township is even more tortuous and therefore was less suitable as a major access road.

The majority of the allotments were 3 acres in area similar to the first settlers' allotments at Hahndorf. A considerable number of the early settlers' houses still remain along Mill Road to give support to its early importance. How their hufen were laid out is difficult to ascertain. Evidence that grazing was carried out on the upper hillside to the east of the intersecting road (now Main Street) is the surviving timber cowshed on the Schuberts' property and several old dairies behind the newer buildings on this side of the street. Kleinschmidt's property had 14 cow stalls behind what is now No. 6 Main Street, he also had 8 dairy stalls. His grazing area lay to the west of Lenswood Road which is now called Fairyland. The miniscule nature of the allotments in Australian terms must have soon forced their owners to seek larger acreages outside the township.

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2 The 1855 plan shows Mill Road as the main road. Comments by some of the town's older residents confirm its original importance.

The greater convenience of the intersecting road for access to the properties and as a through route for bullock drays (its slope was more even) would have influenced property owners to either relocate their houses and set up commercial premises along it or to subdivide their properties and sell off the portions to the east of the road. Sometimes a further subdivision occurred with a third allotment being formed on the west side of the road and an access drive built alongside it. This is illustrated in the subdivision which took place on Mr. Schubert's property (No. 87 Main Street) where an early settler's slab cottage was built alongside the driveway.

The location of St. John's church and the Lutheran seminary on the intersecting road and its central location added to the importance and prestige of this route which rapidly became the town's main street.<sup>3</sup> (Ferdinand Mueller donated 2 acres of land to make up the 4 acres required for the church property). Connecting roads were built from it to Mill Road and Range Road and these led to further and quite early subdivisions (e.g. early houses on Post Office Road). Within a comparatively short space of time therefore the original hufendorf disappeared and was replaced by the present township pattern.

#### Early Farmhouses

The first houses built by the settlers were simple timber huts. These consisted of a single room with

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3 The church lies near the centre of the two sections, a dominant location which is found in many east German villages.

a small end section boarded off as a parent's bedroom. A large fireplace and cooking hearth was constructed at the other end with a backup smoking or bakeoven accessible from the outside. A complete house still remains behind Mr. Schubert's house at No. 87 Main Street (pp. 53 & 56). Later larger two room dwellings built of half-timber (fachwerk) or stone or brick were built. Several complete properties remain illustrating this phase of development (e.g. the Preuss brothers' house No. 24 Gumeracha Road (pp. 100 & 101) and No. 139 Main Street (pp. 95 & 99)). The original single room cottages as at No. 1 Woodside Road (p. 96) continued to be used for extra living space, either as outside kitchens, or children's bedrooms or as a granny flat (Altenteil).<sup>4</sup>

A superb example of a two roomed half-timbered house which was later added to with another two rooms lies behind the modern (1920's) house at No. 54 Mill Road. (pp. 47, 48 & 49) This important building illustrates all the facets of an early German settler's house. In the first section the sturdy half-timbering is panelled with wattle and daub<sup>5</sup> whilst the later addition is

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4 A substantially built single room stone cottage on Mr. E. Schubert's property at Springhead illustrates the latter example. He told us that his grandmother used to live in it until the 1930's.

5 Wattle and daub; An ancient means of wall construction in which a row of vertical stakes (wattles) are fixed to a top and bottom rail leaving space within which another pliable material (usually straw in S.A.) is interwoven. Both sides are then plastered or 'daubed' with a plastic mixture of chopped straw and mud.

enhanced by a fine brick nogging. A large cooking hearth and backup fireplace was provided in the centre of the house. Later another hearth was built in brick at the end of the new two roomed addition, which has an elegantly designed external flue built of specially shaped bricks on top of a stone base.

Several Lobethal houses show these rather basic open hearth cooking areas (e.g. No. 119 Main Street and No. 5 Woodside Road p. 104). Even where more elaborate arrangements were made (e.g. the Preuss brothers' black kitchen p.101)<sup>6</sup> they are simpler than other examples we have found in the Barossa Valley and at Hahndorf. Larger houses with well built through halls and cooking hearths (flur Küchenhaus) have been discovered in the surrounding hamlets (e.g. Mr. Schubert's property at Springhead) (Vol. 2, p.207). This may be evident of similar properties which once existed along Lobethal's Main Street. The subsequent alterations and additions to these buildings makes it very difficult to reconstruct their original interiors.

The most interesting house discovered in our survey of Lobethal is No. 5 Woodside Road<sup>7</sup> (pp. 102-105). This is probably unique. It is a fully timbered two roomed cottage with elaborate external timber panelling and window and door frames which suggests a craftsmanship of a high order; so different from

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6 A black kitchen was a large brick domed or vented cooking hall immediately facing the front door (e.g. the Keil House, Bethany).

7 Probably built by Mr. Grimm, a joiner who bought the land in 1862 from F.W. Kleinschmidt.

the quite commonly found half-timber houses with the crude sections and simple joinery details. Internally, plastering is carried across the timber frames and panels. A small cellar approached by an external staircase and covered by a timber flap and protected by a verandah (added later) lies under the main room of the house.

#### Later Town Houses

Some of the older farmhouses and cottages were extended later in the century with villa end additions. This is a commonly occurring feature of early German settlers' houses in the Barossa Valley. Although it was built as a combined shop and residence, No. 94 Main Street illustrates this type of addition (p. 62). Many of the more substantial houses which were built along the Main Street adopted the commonly used central hall of the English/Australian houses. These were access halls not at all like those in the true German house where cooking was usually carried out. The workmanship to these later houses does however show signs of German craftsmanship (e.g. the roof framing and eaves brackets to Mr. Schubert's house No. 87 Main Street).

Some of the smaller cottages were built of timber. No. 118 Main Street is a complete two roomed house with a back lean-to or outshot (p. 122). It is probably of balloon frame<sup>8</sup> construction and should be compared with the all timber 'German' house at No. 5 Woodside Road (pp. 102-105).

A much later house (circa 1920) No. 1 Main Street has a rather mannered and unusual timber cladding (p. 122). On the front elevation this is made to look like

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8 See further technical notes p. 93 . (No. 23 Woodside Road is a similar cottage (p. 122) ).

ashlar stonework.<sup>9</sup>

#### Early Commercial and Industrial Premises with German Characteristics

Many of the earliest commercial premises were converted houses. No. 50 Mill Road appears to have been built as a two roomed house with a central cooking hall. Later it was converted into a tannery (pp. 47 & 50). Warm air vents were constructed in the ground floor walls and a louvred roof vent added to the original roof. It was reconverted to a residence early this century. Several properties in the main street were built as residences and shops. These include No.'s 32, 57, 59, 101, 88, 94 and 115. The original form of the latter can be identified (pp. 120 & 121). It belonged to Mrs. Weidenhofer in the mid-nineteenth century who ran a dressmaker's business. No. 101 also retains its existing structure but with a villa end addition (p. 120).

Hotels The two hotels in the town, the Alma and the Rising Sun were both licensed in the early 1850's. The former was originally named the German Arms which was licensed in 1850. It was changed to the Alma in 1856 after the end of the Crimean War. A photograph of it taken about the 1860's shows that it was a large and interesting looking German hostelry. Unfortunately later modernizations around 1880 and a virtual rebuild of the hotel in the 1950's has completely destroyed its original character (pp. 58 & 59).

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9 Similar iron sheeted timber framed buildings with squared rubble profiles are quite commonly found in the State but timber examples are rare.

The Rising Sun was a staging house for coaches, and before the advent of the motor car the owners used to hire out ponies and traps.<sup>10</sup> The earliest parts of the hotel are enclosed at the front of the present building. A well built brick stable behind the hotel is a reminder of its horse and buggy days! (p. 53)

#### Later Commercial and Industrial Premises

A considerable number of the town's 19th century industrial premises have now disappeared. These include Kumnick's brandy distillery which lay behind No. 87 Main Street (p. 52), and Weinert's flour mill behind No. 45 Main Street<sup>11</sup> (p. 57). The cricket bat factory of Mr. E Kumnick which was in use up till the 1940's has also disappeared (p. 63). One of the earliest industrial premises Kleinschmidt's brewery is now incorporated in the present woollen mill (p. 30).

The craft shop which belongs to the mill on Lenswood Road was originally Kleinschmidt's hop kilns which were built in two stages and whose lower walls now form part of the craft shop (pp. 32 & 36). The fruit drying industry which developed in the town late in the 19th century is illustrated by the remnants of Mr. Schubert's factory premises behind No. 112 Main Street (p. 62).

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10 It also had an assembly room used by the town's leading business people. (Quoted in History of Lobethal Institute 1885-1950 souvenir booklet).

11 The factory buildings were sited near to the Lobethal Creek.

The main commercial premises of the latter part of the 19th century and early this century took on English/Australian characteristics and are indistinguishable from those to be found in other South Australian country towns.

### Churches

The earliest church assemblies were first held in the open air in the shade of trees and later in the house of Mr. Samuel Hoffmann.<sup>12</sup> The church of St. John (Zum Weinberg Christi) was completed in 1845 (p. 42). It was the first permanent Lutheran church erected in Australia. The building would have been in stark contrast to its rough timber neighbours. English architectural antecedents rather than German influenced its simple classical style. These stylisms were first created by Restoration architects and then given a new impetus by the Neo-Classical and Greek Revival styles of the later 18th century. The latter were particularly appealing to early 19th century German society. A scholarly person such as Pastor Fritzsche would have been very pleased with the character of his new church!

The first building to be built on the church land

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12 This house was on the old allotment 6 (new allotment 286) next to the Alma Hotel. It later served as a hotel (The German Arms) and then became the schoolhouse. A photograph of the new school taken about 1870 shows what was probably Mr. Hoffmann's house lying behind it, which may then have been used by the Schoolmaster as his residence? (p. 60)

was a small two roomed manse for Fritzsche and his new bride (this has disappeared) (p. 42). In 1844 a new house was built for Mrs. Nerlichs, Pastor Fritzsche's mother-in-law. Later this became the manse after the death of Mrs. Fritzsche and the pastor moved in to live with her. A new two-storeyed dwelling replaced it in 1867 (now No. 50 Main Street) (p. 42).

A single room cottage was built in 1845 to house the first Lutheran students training to be ministers. This half timbered building has survived (p. 42). It was saved by the sterling efforts of Jonas K. Vanagas, a Lithuanian migrant who settled in Lobethal after the second world war, and the Lobethal Historical Society. In the early sixties a modern building was built around it. Not only was a successful ethnic museum created but at the same time the historical locale of the original building was preserved for posterity.

St. Paul's Church. This was built in 1858 after a group of St. John's parishioners had broken away from the mother church under the leadership of Pastor Feidler. It is now used as a community hall. The simple rubble structure they built was typical of non-conformist chapels of the time.

In 1863 there was a further breakaway group from the St. John's congregation lead by Dr. Loessel. This new congregation built a third church (Zum Zrueze Christi) which has now disappeared.<sup>13</sup> After

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13 The church premises were later incorporated in Kumnick's cricket bat factory.

1874 this group amalgamated with the St. Paul's congregation.. A further dissenting pastor Father L.F.E. Krause created a fourth congregation in 1876 and assisted by the Immanuel synod built a fourth church (Zum Kripplein Christi). This church was closed in 1912 and the property taken over by the Church of England after the first world war.

The above church was renamed the Church of the Prince of Peace and it was dedicated in August 1919. It is a simple stone built church designed in a Romanesque manner with circular headed windows and a boarded barrel vaulted ceiling. The western porch which was added in the twenties has a rather incongruous 'gothicky' quality with a small castellated parapet and a pointed arch window (p. 123).

The fifth church structure built in Lobethal was the Presbyterian Church (dedicated in 1921). This is a simple stone chapel built in a gothic revival style which by then had been commonly used for chapels for nearly a hundred years.

#### Lutheran Schools

A Lutheran School was formed immediately settlement took place. By 1843 Ferdinand Mueller was conducting the school in Gottlieb Preuss' new house.<sup>14</sup>

A house erected on the St. John's church property for Mr. Mueller was later used as a school premises

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14 This could have been in the present house belonging to the Preuss brothers (No. 24 Gumeracha Road).

until a new stone built school was erected facing it across the main street in 1850 (pp. 43 & 44).<sup>15</sup>

In the late 1880's the present Lutheran School was built and dedicated by Pastor Kriewaldt on February 14th, 1900.

#### The Lobethal Institute

Although not architecturally important this is an important historical building. It represents the rapidly changing character of the township in the late 19th century, that is the rise of an artisan class and its thirst for a knowledge wider than that offered by religious texts. The creation of an official body to further these and other civic aspirations, and non-denominational in character lead to the founding of the Institute in 1885. A small commercial premise on the site of the present A.N.Z. bank was first hired as a library and club-room. Due to a greater demand for libraries and other civic activities the society first moved to a private residence in the main street and then into a new Institute building. This was built in three stages, a hall and dressing room in 1898, and then a front office and library in 1904 followed by a supper room at the rear in 1914 (p. 123). The hall was used for cinematograph shows from its earliest years and on a more regular basis from 1921 until 1937 when the adjoining picture theatre

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15 Both these properties have disappeared. The new school was still standing in the mid-thirties and was on the site now occupied by Mr. Lawton's chemist shop. (No. 55 Main Street).

was opened.

#### The Lobethal Cinema

This is again more interesting historically than architecturally (p. 123). It was built by the efforts of the members of the institute and some generous public subscribers. An interesting aspect of this activity was the reservation of balcony seats for these subscribers and their families (name plates were fixed to the backs of the seats).

#### Art Deco Buildings

This is a style of building which appeared in the inter war years and which was stimulated by the Paris exhibition of 1926 titled 'Exposition des arts decorative' which was principally concerned with the interior decoration of buildings.<sup>16</sup> The entrance hall to the cinema has some very simple art deco motives on the plastered ceiling. The old Bank of Adelaide building (now A.N.Z. Bank No. 54 Main Street) is in art deco design. No 3 Bartholomew Avenue is a later example of this kind of design.

#### Onkaparinga Woollen Mills

These are substantially new mill premises built since the turn of the century. Incorporated within them is the old stone faced carding, spinning and weaving shed built for the Lobethal Woollen Mills

in 1872 (pp. 30 & 31). This structure also incorporated part of the walling to Mr. Kleinschmidt's brewery. Imported steelwork from the British Isles (Lanark Steel Co.) emphasises this older section.

Although this part is now dilapidated it would lend itself to being the setting for a small historical industrial and manufacturing museum opened to the public and approached from the Lenswood Road.

#### Kumnick's Brandy Distillery

These industrial premises have disappeared. However there remains three workers' cottages built over an extensive basement area which were probably used as bond stores (pp. 53 & 54). These simple two roomed terrace cottages are a unique survival from the period of the town's early industrialization.

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<sup>16</sup> This style emphasised the horizontal line juxtaposed with rounded forms.



## PLAN TYPES AND CONSTRUCTIONAL TECHNIQUES

The earliest buildings erected were single room slab timber huts with brick or stone cooking hearths at one end (e.g. the small building behind No. 87 Main Street pp. 53 & 56).

Later more substantial two roomed cottages were built. These had back-to-back fireplaces in the centre of the house, and sometimes their small entrance halls gave access to crude black kitchens (No. 139 Main Street pp. 95 & 99). Lean-to kitchens or dairy additions were soon added to the house. Cellars were provided under the houses where high water tables would not cause flooding (No. 5 Woodside Road pp. 104 & 105). In many cases though ground level stone cellars were built as additions to the house or as separate buildings (No. 24 Gumeracha Road pp. 100 & 101). These were often built into the adjoining hillside (No. 54 Mill Road p. 108). Bake-ovens were built as back-ups to kitchen flues (No. 87 Main Street p. 56) or as part of lean-to additions (No. 139 Main Street p. 99) or as separate buildings. In the latter case a combination smoke-house and bake-oven has been located on Mr. Graeber's property (No. 47 Woodside Road pp. 107 & 110). This is a stone and brick structure with a thick dome of clay pugging shaped as a barrel vault to insulate the brick oven. A timber framing and galvanised iron roof is built over it to give it weather protection. The brick flue can be blocked off with a thin metal sheet which allows the smoke from the oven to back up into the smoke house.

Numbers 54 Mill Road, 119 Main Street and No. 5 Woodside Road all illustrate the two roomed plan (pp. 48, 49, 95, 104). There must have been more in the township at one time as in the surrounding districts a

considerable number still exist (e.g. at Neudorf and in the Tabor Valley).

Their original owners were obviously not very affluent and the simple quality of their half-timbered farm houses were no better than the half-timbered barns that adjoined them. The latter were used for the storing and threshing of grain and for housing farm carts (pp. 116-119). Cruder unwrot timber milking sheds were added as lean-tos to some of these barns (e.g. at Neudorf). They are all rather simple half timber structures when compared with the substantial houses and barns at Paechtoun near Hahndorf.

The half-timbering to the houses was covered over with sand-lime renders to give the impression of solid walling. The red-gum frames were roughened up with a pick to form a key for these renders, both internally and externally. Later when the renders failed and had to be replaced chicken wire netting was nailed across the frames to give a better key.<sup>17</sup> Externally the renders were sometimes lined out to represent ashlar stonework (e.g. house on Section 5176 Neudorf p. 115).

The discovery of a unique example of comb decoration to an inside wattle and daub panel on an outbuilding in Lenswood Road (No. 28) suggests that other examples may have once been common in German settlers houses (p. 115). White wash was applied to both inside and outside walls as decoration. Externally it acted as further weather protection.

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<sup>17</sup> We have also found an example of external timber lathing.

The use of half-timber framing in these Lobethal houses was intelligently related to the building resources available and to the settlers limited economic circumstances. There must have been plenty of large boles of red-gum at hand from the initial land clearances plus a considerable amount of smaller timber suitable for poles or stakes. The house frames were probably prepared in a centrally located carpenter's yard temporarily framed up without pegging, numbered then dismantled and carted to the building sites. The roman numerals used are clearly seen on the exposed frame of a house in the Tabor Valley (Section No. 5177). This technique of semi-prefabrication lead to a certain standardisation of house size.<sup>18</sup> It would have been a quick and economic way for housing those of Lobethal's settlers who were unable to afford more substantial structures.<sup>19</sup> The infill panels for these frames were built of either wattle and daub or brick.

There were settlers who built brick and stone houses

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- 18 House frames sizes: No. 54 Mill Road 18,400 x 4,900 x 2,200(ht) No. 5 Woodside Road 9,600 x 4,400 x 2,800(ht) No. 24 Gumeracha Road 10,200 x 5,200 x 2,600(ht) House Section 5177 10,500 x 4,120 x 2,210(ht) House Section 5176 Neudorf 9,390 x 4,750 x 2,750(ht).
- 19 Half timbered houses were erected in large numbers by Frederick the Great and his successors in their new colonial settlements in Silesia in the late 18th and early 19th centuries (they were known as Friedrizianische Haus).

in the early years of the settlement. Even single room houses were built in this way (e.g. No. 1 Woodside Road p. 96). Many of the more substantial ones have disappeared or been substantially altered. There is evidence of what they would have been like by examining the properties built by members of the Schubert family and others in the Springhead and Schoenthal areas. Their owners' affluence is represented not only by several stone houses but also by their accompanying stone barns (p. 119). The two roomed plan form with back-up-hearths is still in evidence on Mr. Bray's (Section 5103) property (p. 220). The walling however is crude random rubble laid in mud. At the base of the walls large slabs of stone were used as facing stones (i.e. they were not through stones). A sand-lime render was applied as a finish to the walls and lined out to represent ashlar stonework.

In the 1850's Mr. Schubert built a squared rubble house on Section 5306 Springhead (pp. 205-211). This craftsmanlike structure is one of the best examples of a large German farmhouse we have discovered in the State.

Small 3 paned casement windows with rebated meeting stiles (without centre mullions) and simple ledged braced and battened doors provided with a variety of simple brass hardware fittings are still to be found in some of the farmhouses. There are not many houses with double front doors. Two have been found so far, No. 52 Mill Road and No. 5 Woodside Road. This contrasts with Hahndorf where several are still to be found. No. 54 Mill Road has a large single door to the original two roomed cottage which is faced with diagonal boarding, a decorative

feature reminiscent of similar farm doors in the settlers' homelands.

Ground floors were often the natural earth finished with a compact screed of sand and lime or covered with stone flags.<sup>20</sup> The better rooms were covered with boarding fixed to cross battens set down into the earth.

The high pitched trussed rafter roofs are the identifying feature of most German houses. These contained useful attic spaces for extra bedrooms, and stores. Access doors were set in the gable ends in most houses. Only when the house was as large as the Schubert property at Springhead was a fixed staircase provided in the hall. The large ceiling beams are usually exposed in the rooms below. The ceilings were constructed of wattle and daub panels set in between the beams.

Early photographs of Lobethal (1860-1870) show a considerable number of thatched roofed cottages with timber roof trees along their ridges (p. 40). These coverings were later replaced by timber shingles and from 1860 onwards by galvanised iron.

Later buildings were generally built of bricks or stone or a combination of both.<sup>21</sup>

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20 No. 5 Bridge Road retained its earth floors up until December 1980.

21 No. 87 Main Street is a fine example of squared rubble walling.

An exception is the timber framed two roomed house with a skillion lean-to at No. 118 Main Street (p. 122)<sup>22</sup>. This is weather boarded outside and finished on the ceilings and walls inside with moulded boarding. A brick corner fireplace in the lounge backs up with one in the kitchen lean-to. There was no hallway in the original plan. Later a framed and panelled partition was built to create a hallway. The town's earliest shops used similar constructional details to those on their adjoining houses (e.g. small casement windows). Entrance doors were somewhat larger, being either wider single doors or fitted with double doors (e.g. No. 94 has double doors. It was once a butcher's shop). Regency type shop fronts must have become more common as the town developed.<sup>23</sup>

These were large glass windows (either flat or bowed in shape) divided into smaller panes. As plate glass became more universally used in the later 19th century the small lights were replaced by undivided window panes. No. 101 Main Street which is an excellent example has fortunately survived (p. 120).

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22 This may be an early Australian example of 'balloon framing'? A technique of partial prefabrication using lighter standard timber studwork, which appeared in the mid-west of the U.S.A. in the late 1860's.

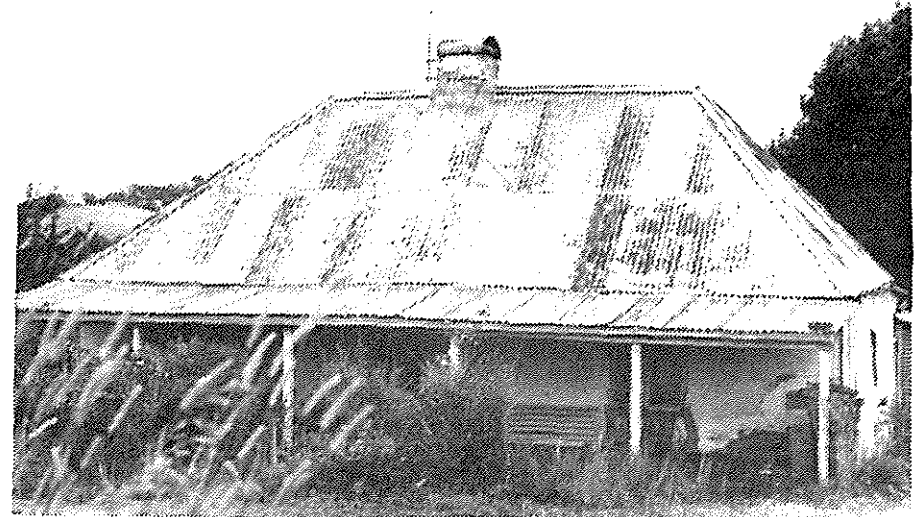
23 These were illustrated in the pattern books commonly used by building craftsmen in the 19th century e.g. p. 575 P. Nicholson's New Practical Builder published London 1823.

*The following illustrations are of early settlers houses and commercial premises which still remain in Lobethal. These include single and double roomed houses and a variety of separate cellars, bakeovens, and smokehouses. They were built of either half timber framing with wattle and daub or brick nogged panels or with rubble stone walls. Roofs were generally high-pitched with an attic which was used for store-rooms or bedrooms. The roofs were covered with thatch or timber shingles and in the former case were fitted with timber roof trees which are clearly evident in the historic photographs (see View 7 on page 40).*

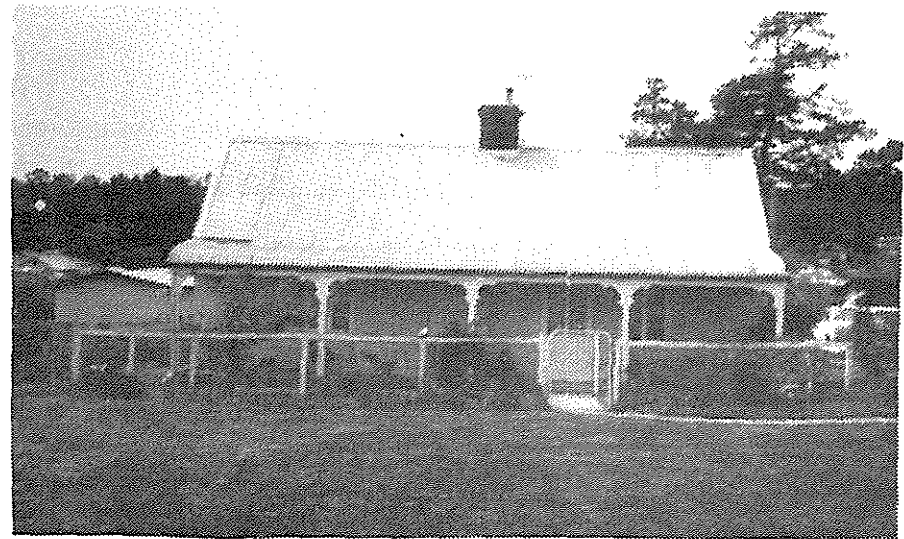


No. 47 Woodside Road. Originally a single room house.

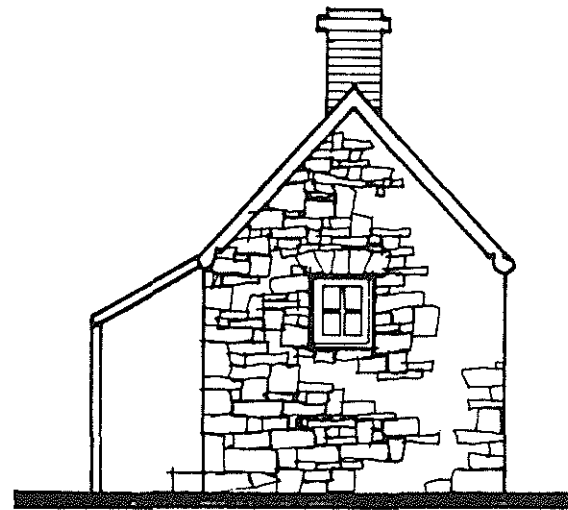
## EARLY SETTLERS' HOUSES



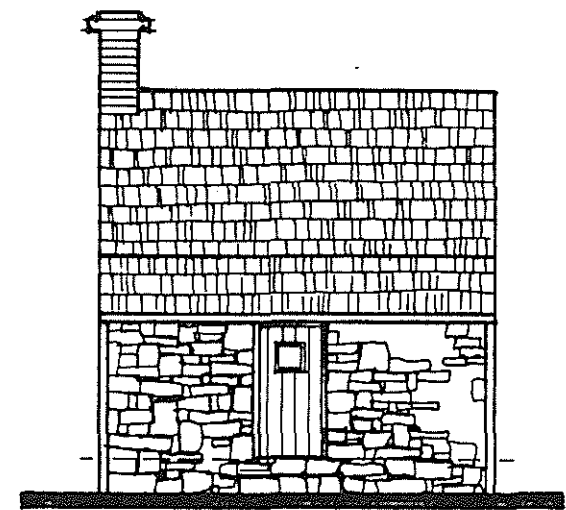
No. 139 Main Street. Originally a two roomed house with a black kitchen hall.



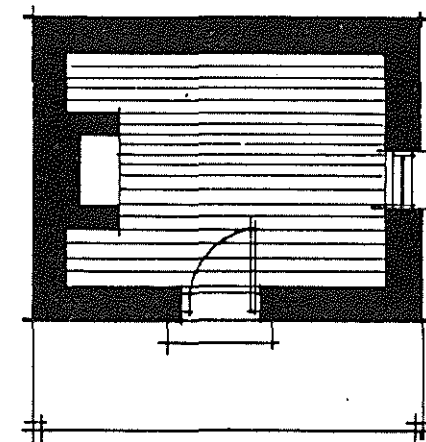
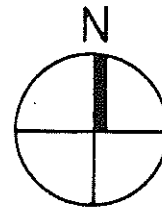
No. 119 Main Street. Originally a two roomed house with back-to-back fireplaces.



EAST ELEVATION



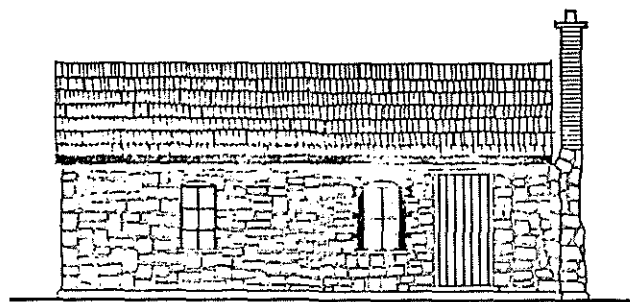
SOUTH ELEVATION



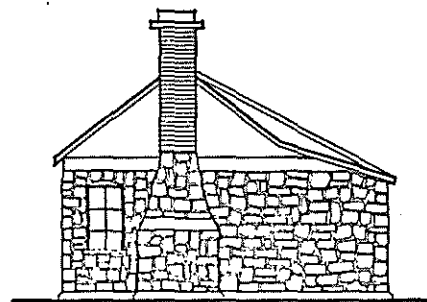
PLAN

LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 1 WOODSIDE RD.

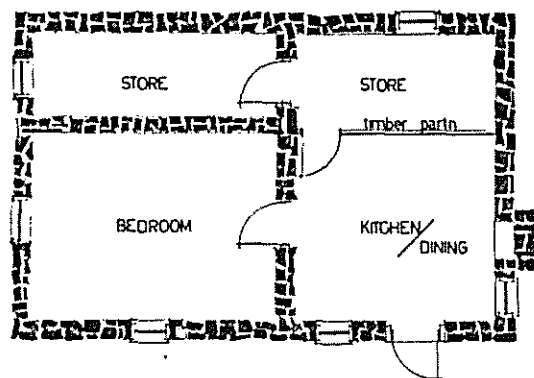




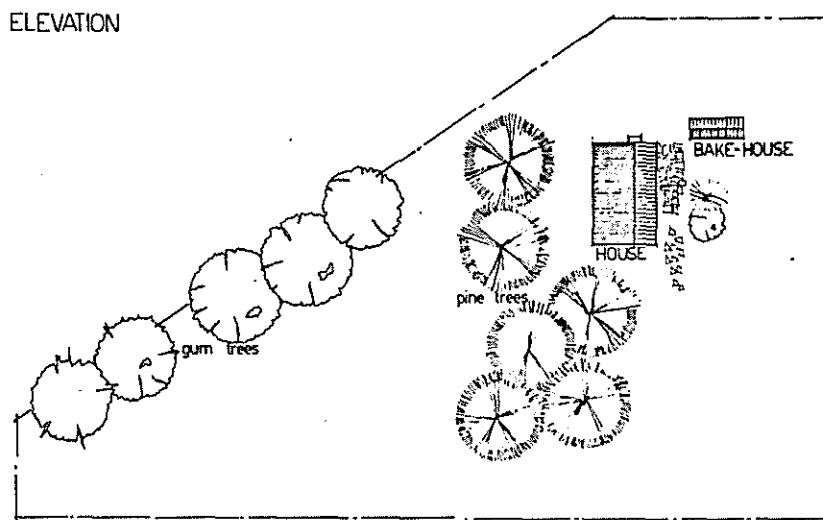
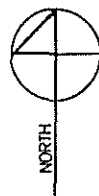
NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION



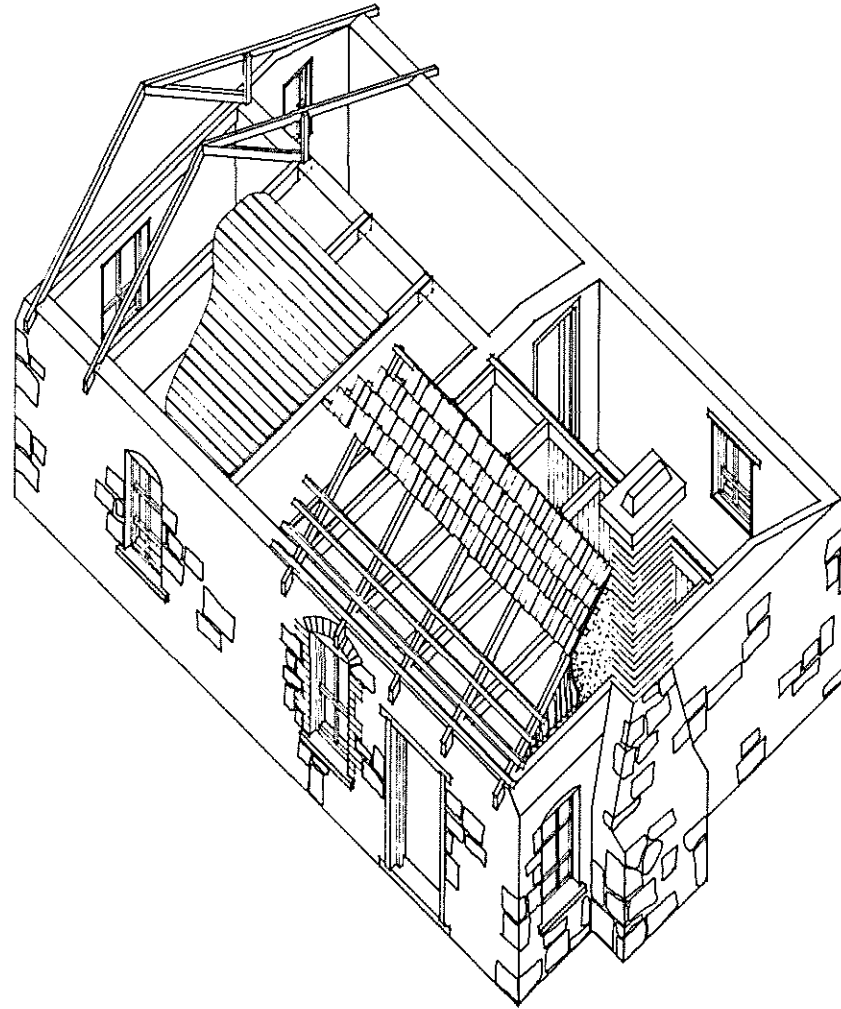
PLAN



SITE PLAN

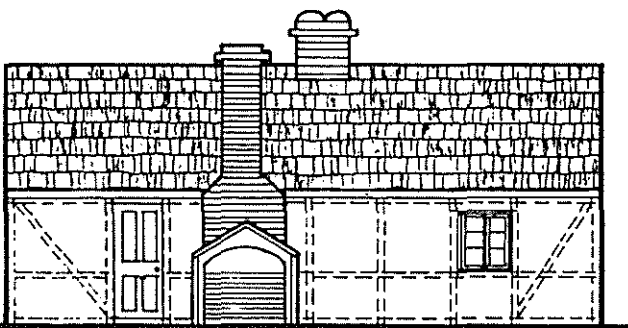


LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 47 WOODSIDE ROAD

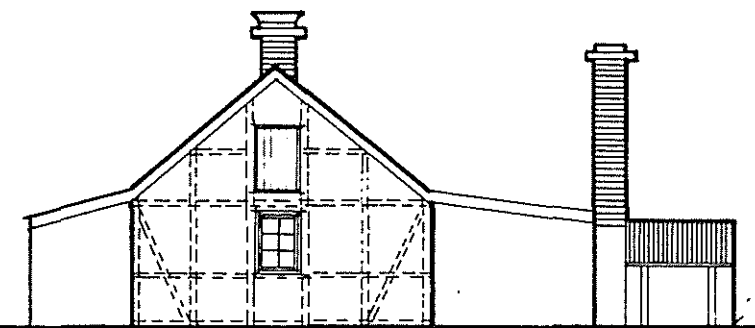


AXONOMETRIC  
SHOWING ELEMENTS  
OF STRUCTURE

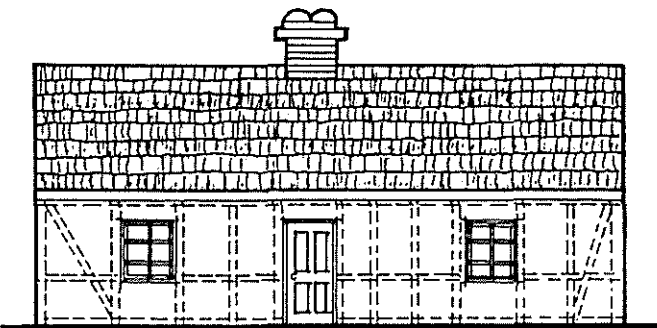
LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 47 WOODSIDE ROAD



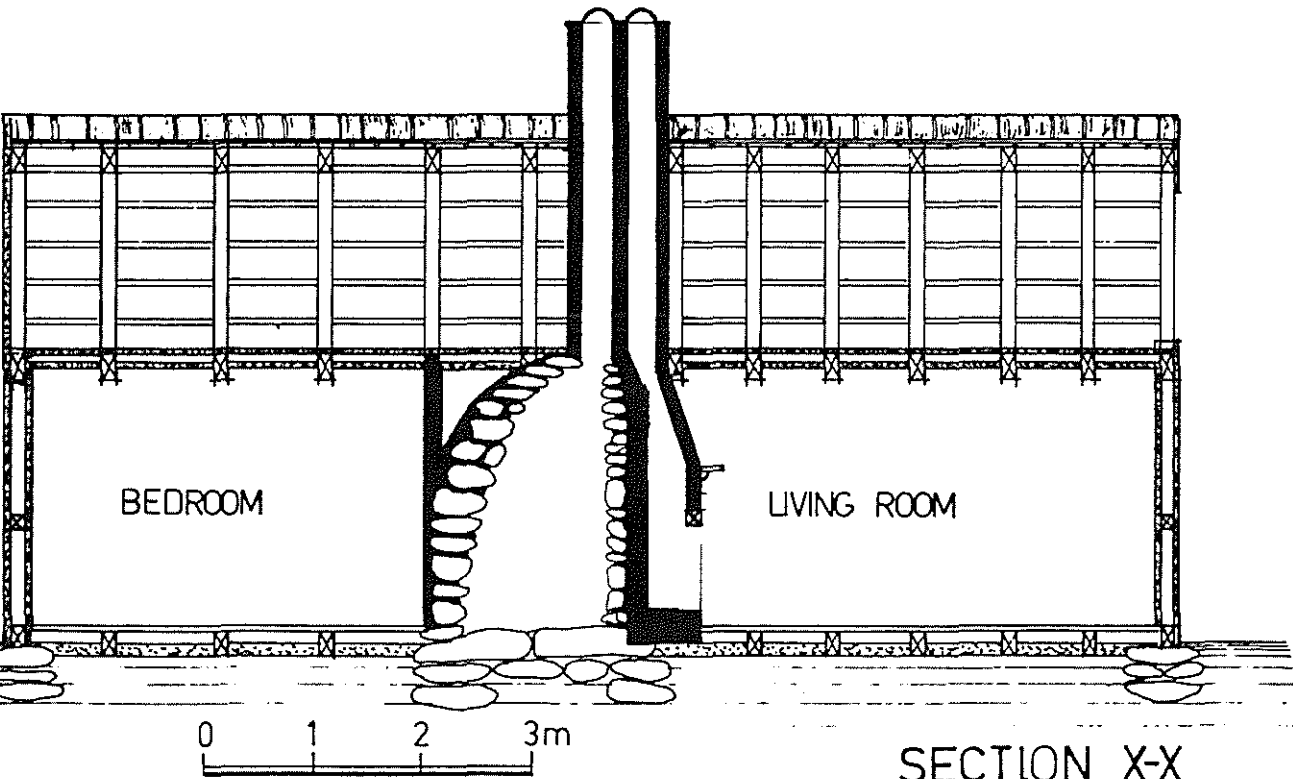
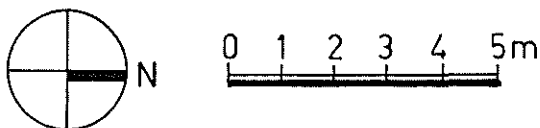
WEST ELEVATION



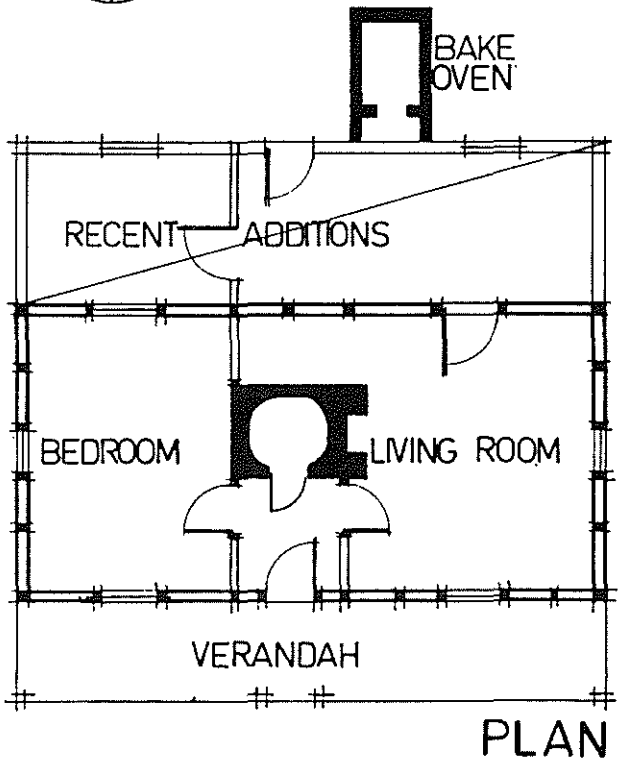
NORTH ELEVATION

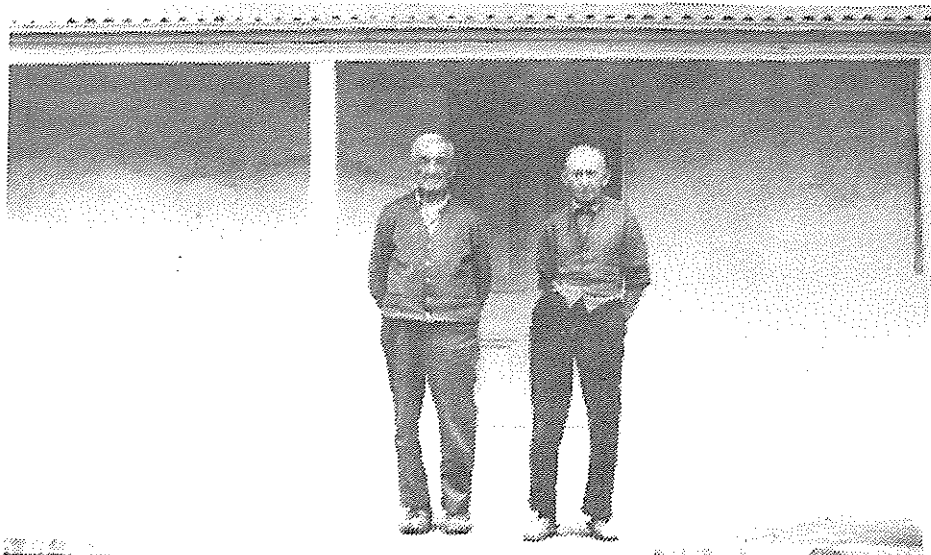


EAST ELEVATION



SECTION X-X





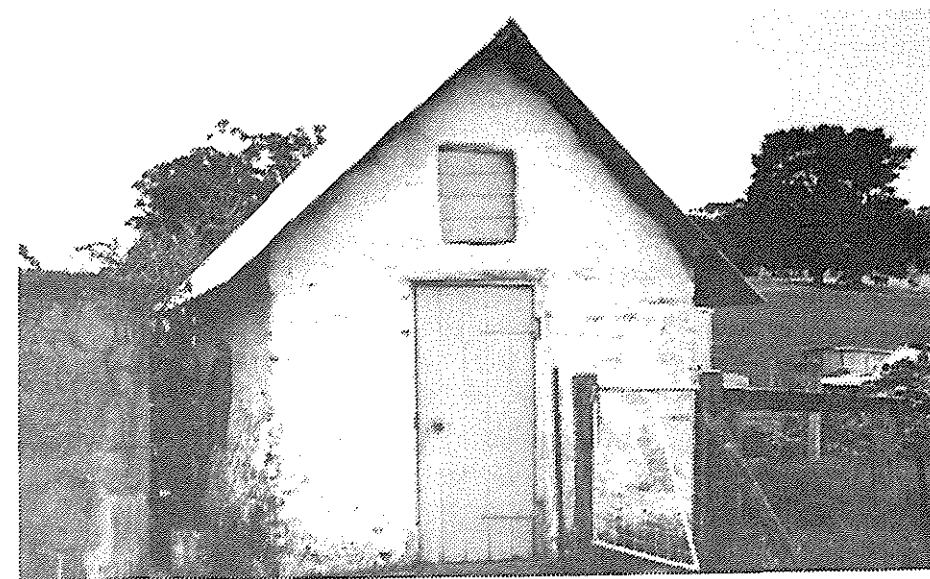
T. & R. Preuss outside No. 24 Gumeracha Road in 1981.



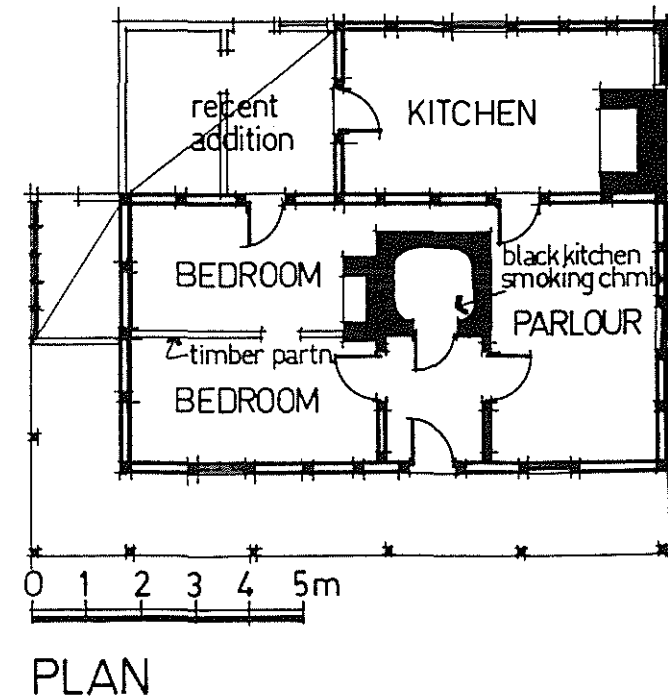
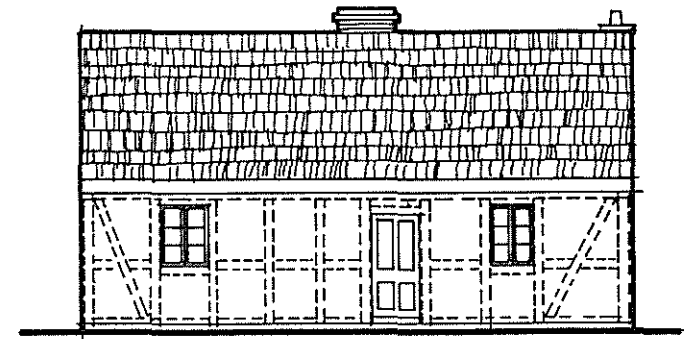
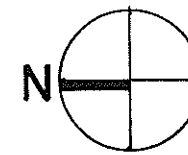
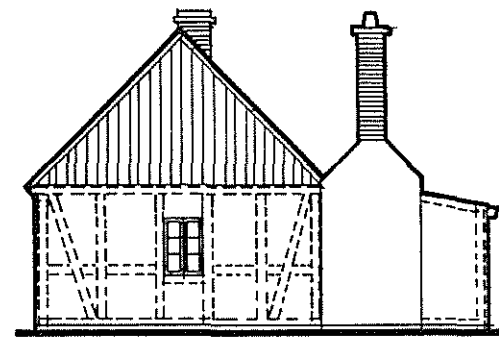
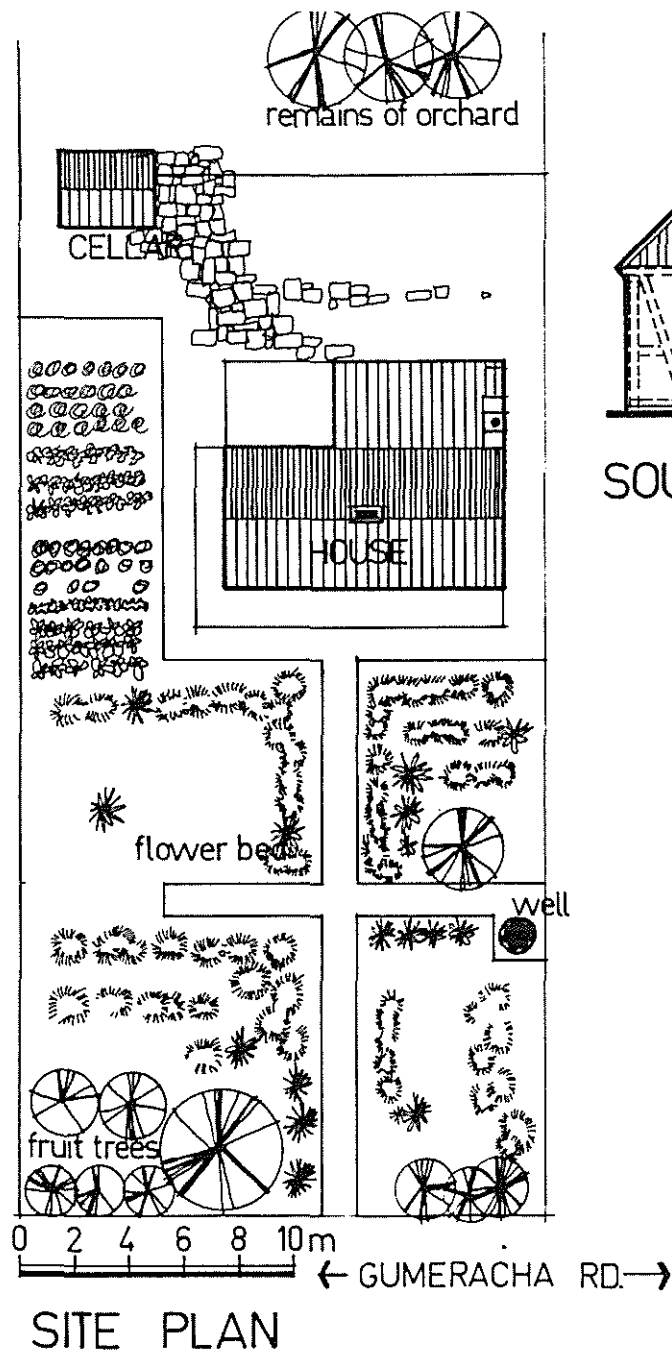
No. 24 Gumeracha Road (front elevation).



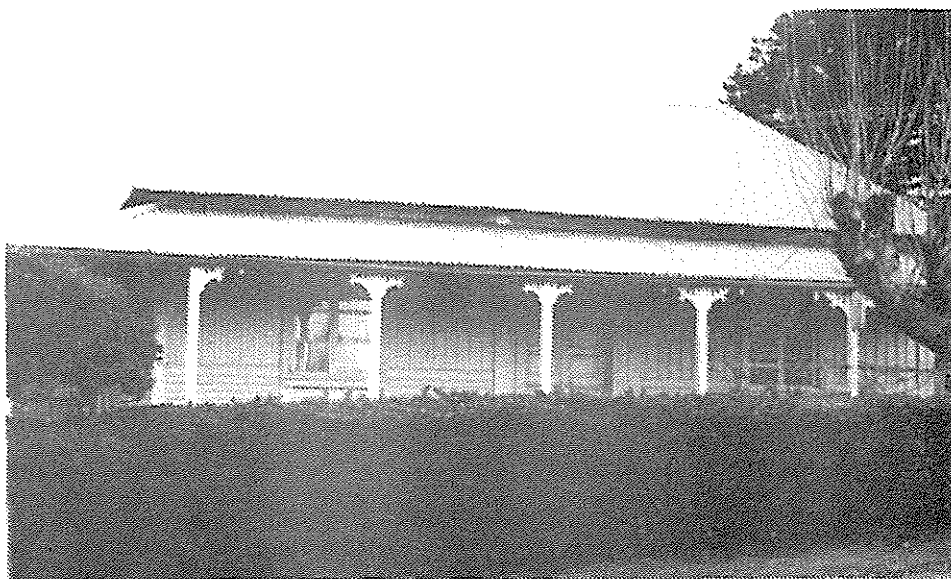
No. 24 Gumeracha Road (rear elevation showing cellar).



No. 24 Gumeracha Road (Ground level cellar).

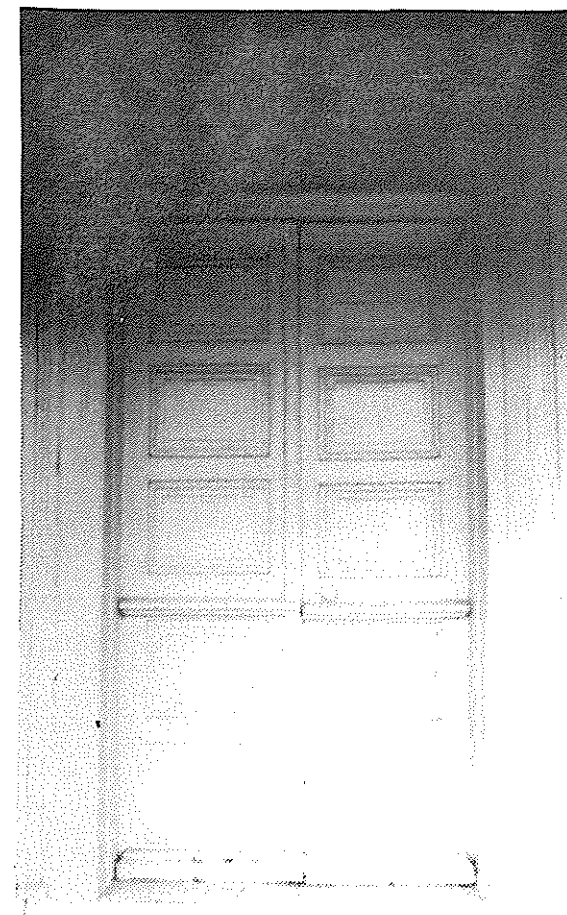


LOBETHAL SURVEY : No. 24 GUMERACHA RD.

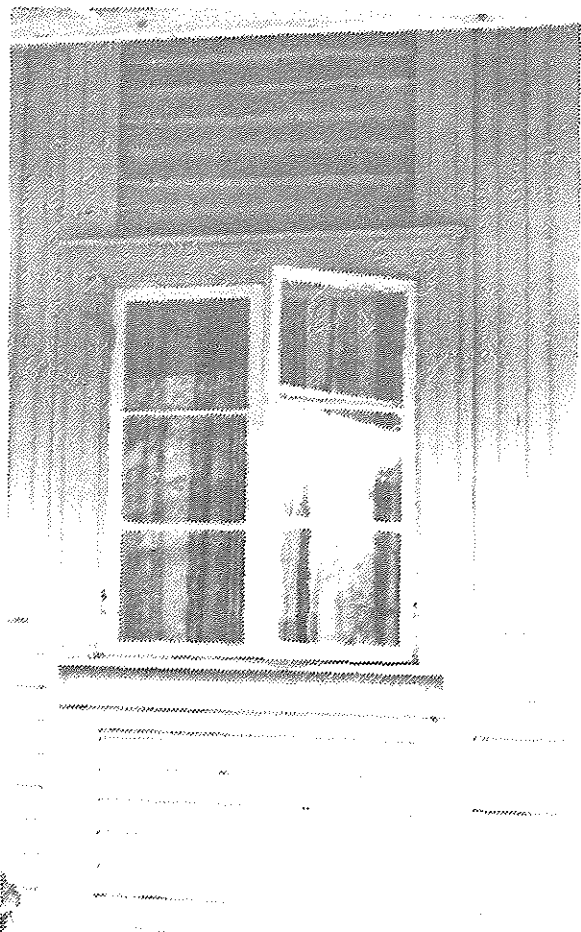


Elevation to road showing verandah

No. 5 WOODSIDE ROAD



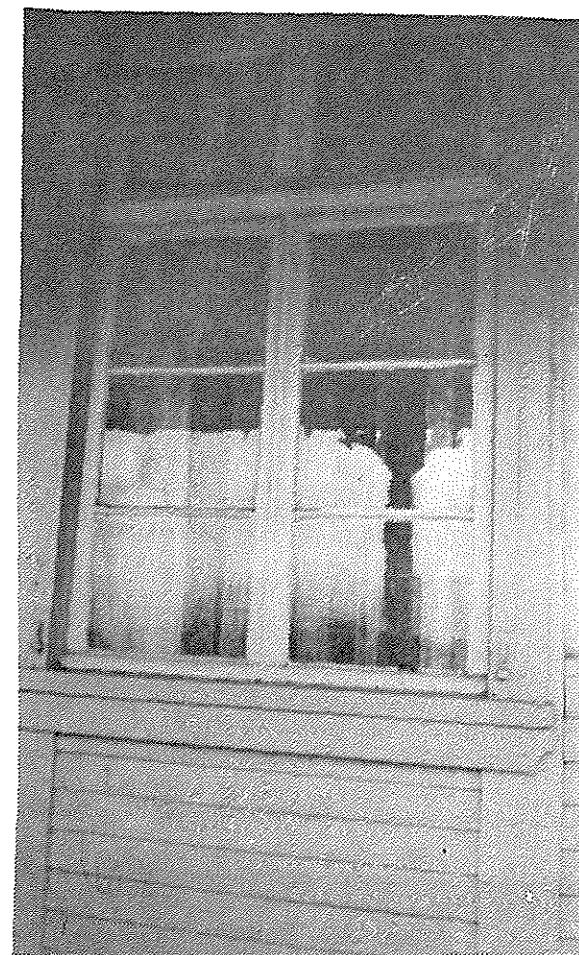
Double leaf front doors  
(commonly found with German houses)



Window to side elevation

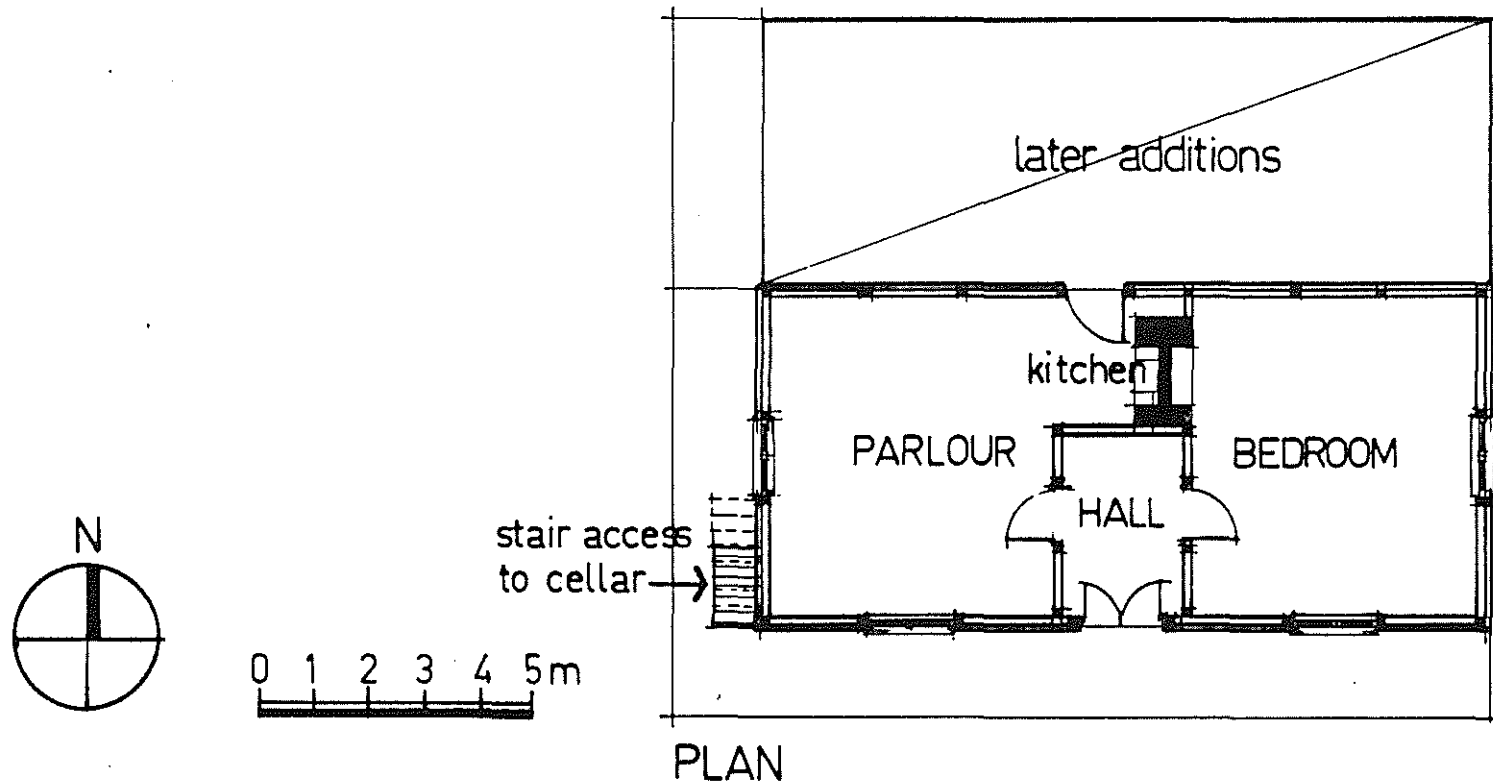
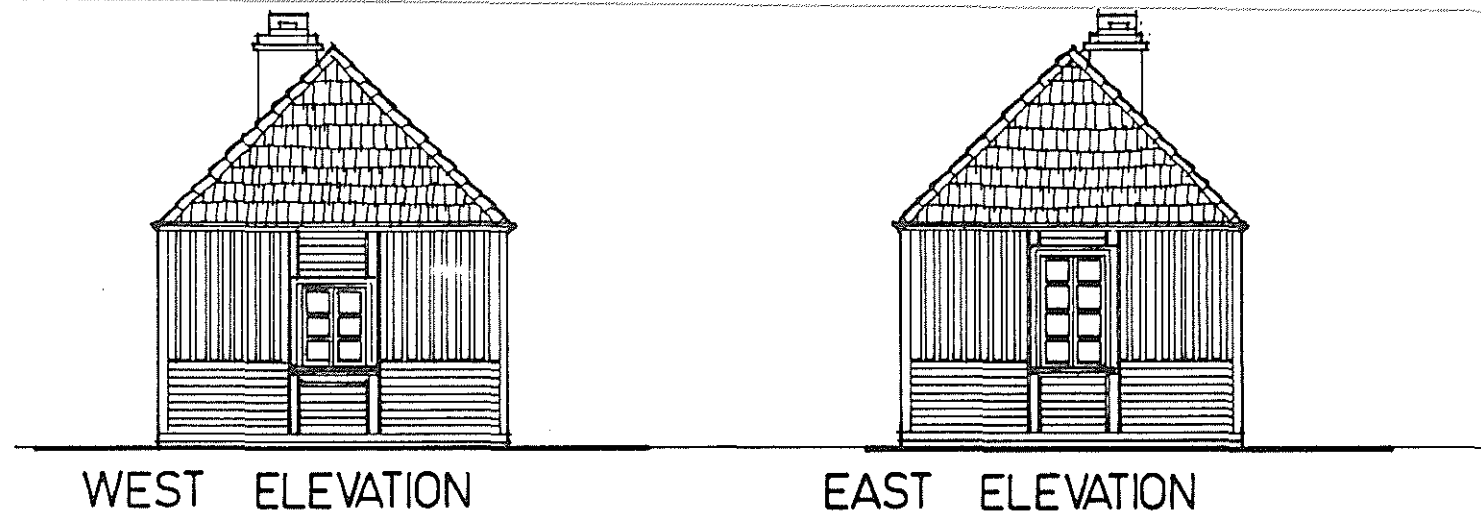


Verandah with cellar access on side

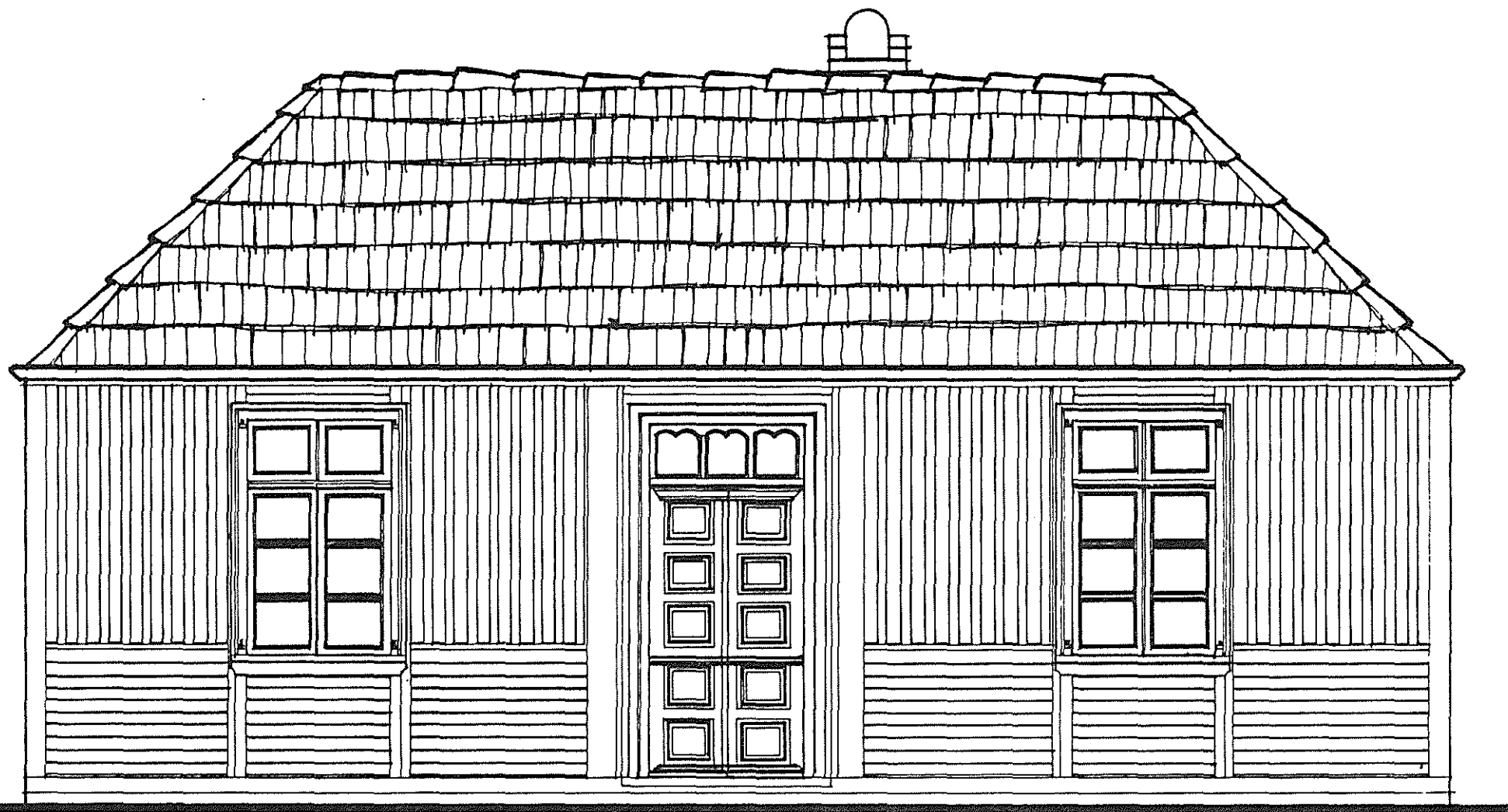


Window to front elevation





LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 5 WOODSIDE RD.



stair access  
to cellar  
beyond

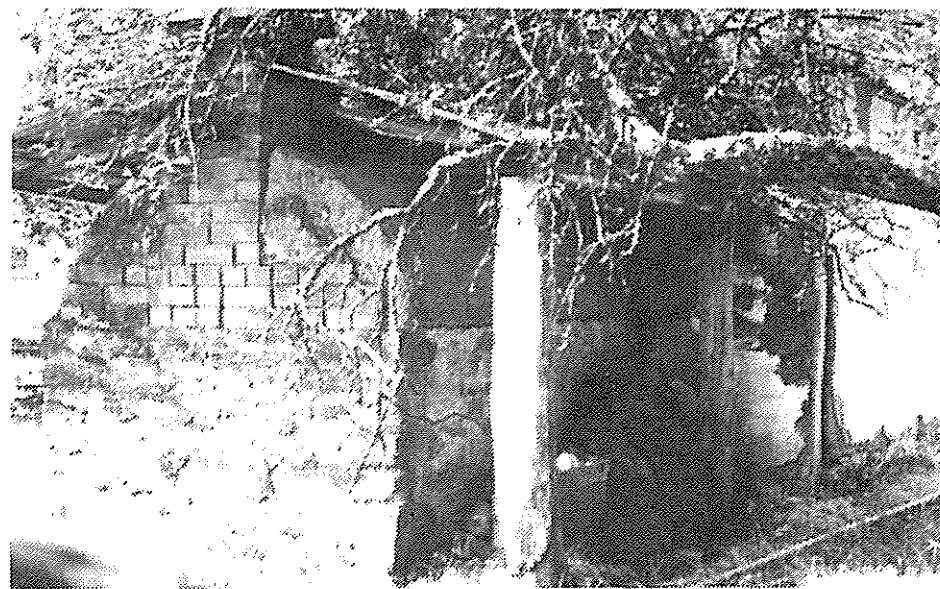
cellar beyond

LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 5 WOODSIDE RD.

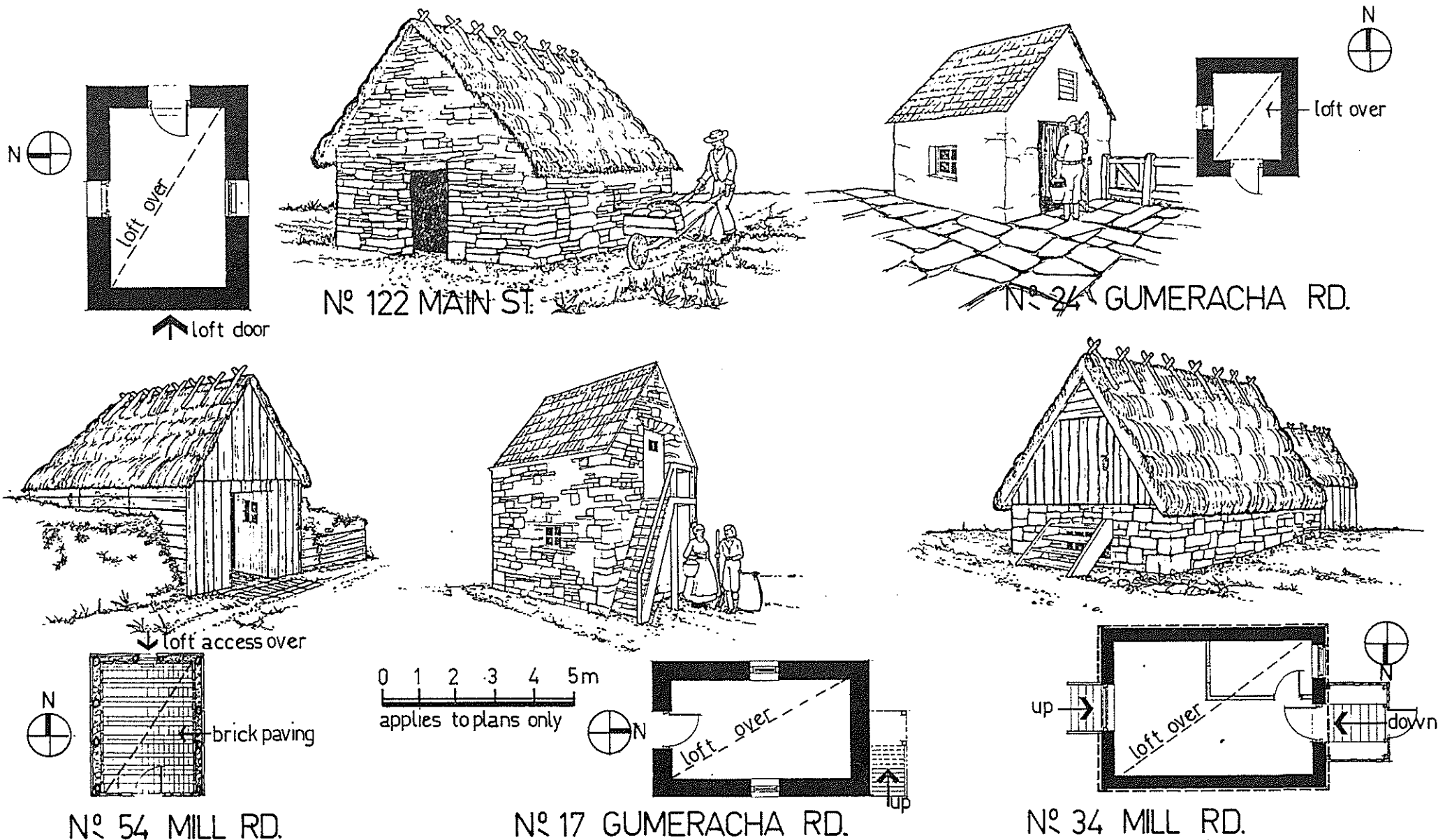
*The Lobethal district still has a large number of independent bakeovens, cellars and smokehouses. These were usually constructed with stone rubble walls and covered with a steep pitched roof incorporating a loft store over them. Sometimes the walls were set down into the ground or built into an adjoining hillside. An example of the latter type, only this one is built in timber, is the cellar to No. 54 Mill Road which apart from its loft also has a carefully laid brick floor. S. Nikias has carefully studied some of these interesting structures which are shown in the following illustrations.*



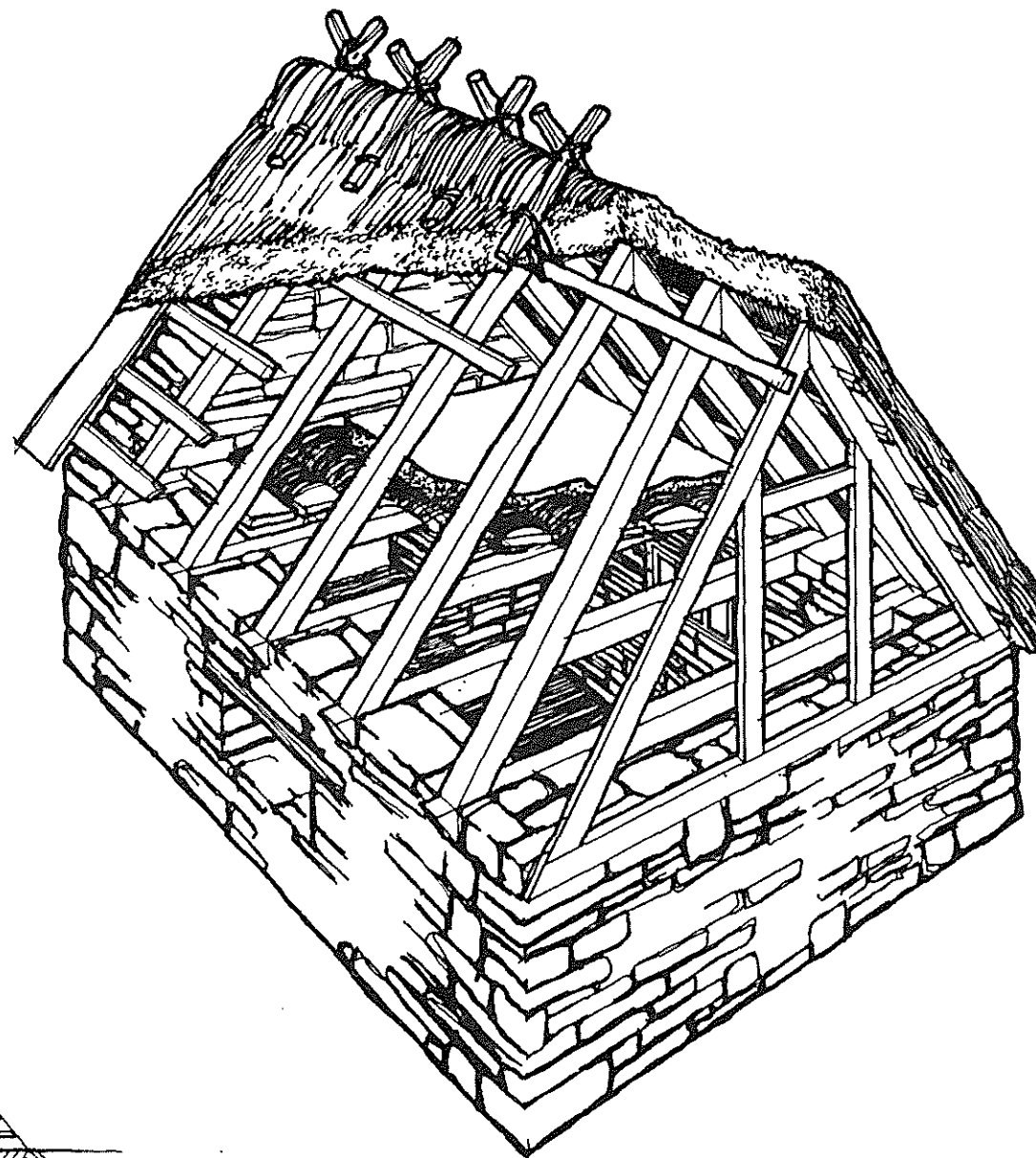
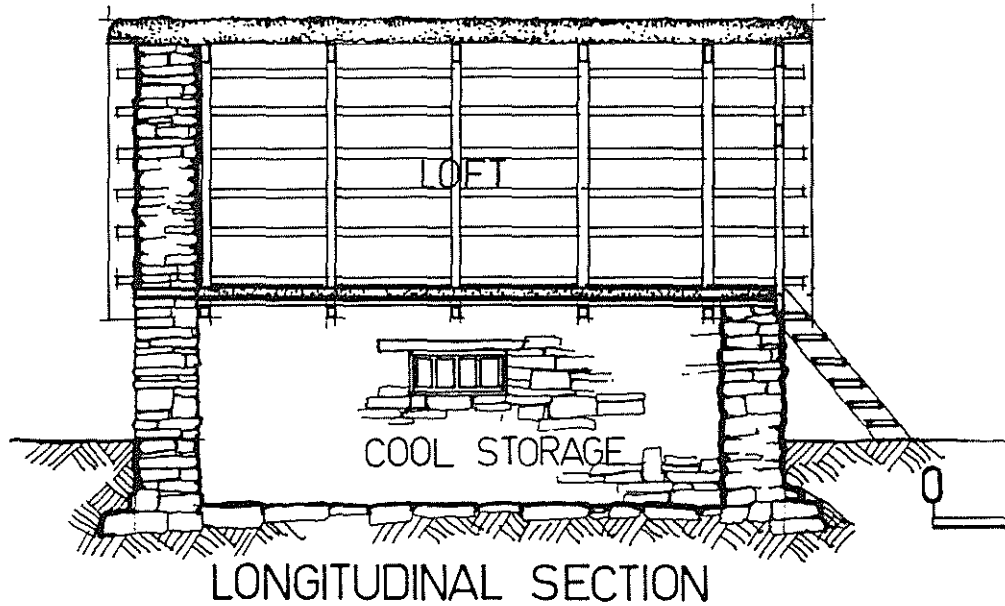
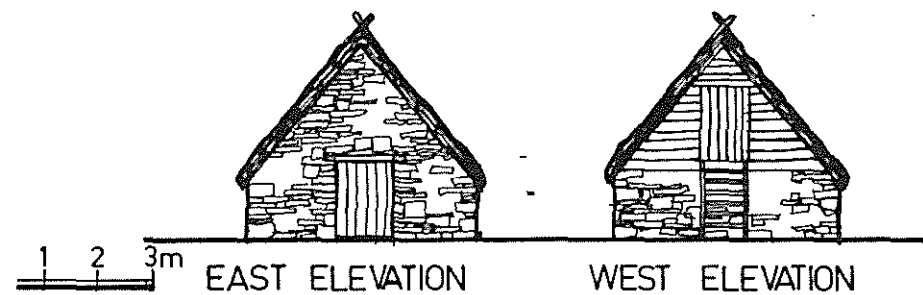
No. 122 Main Street. Large ground level cellar & loft.



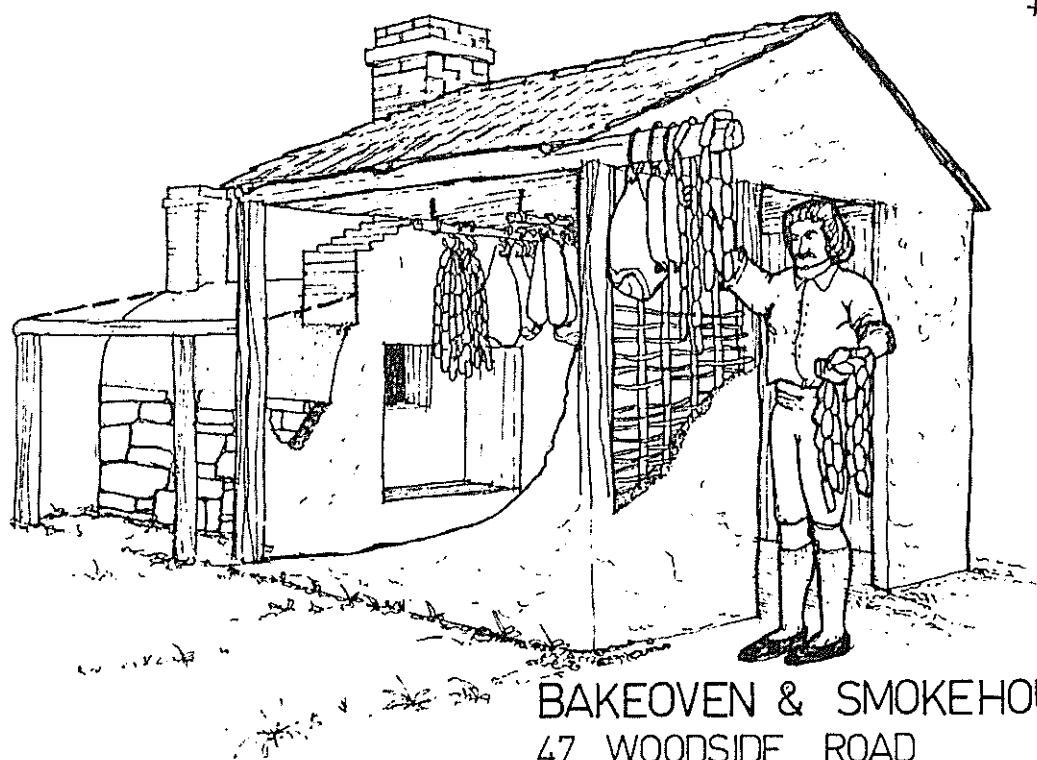
No. 47 Woodside Road. Bakeoven & smokehouse.



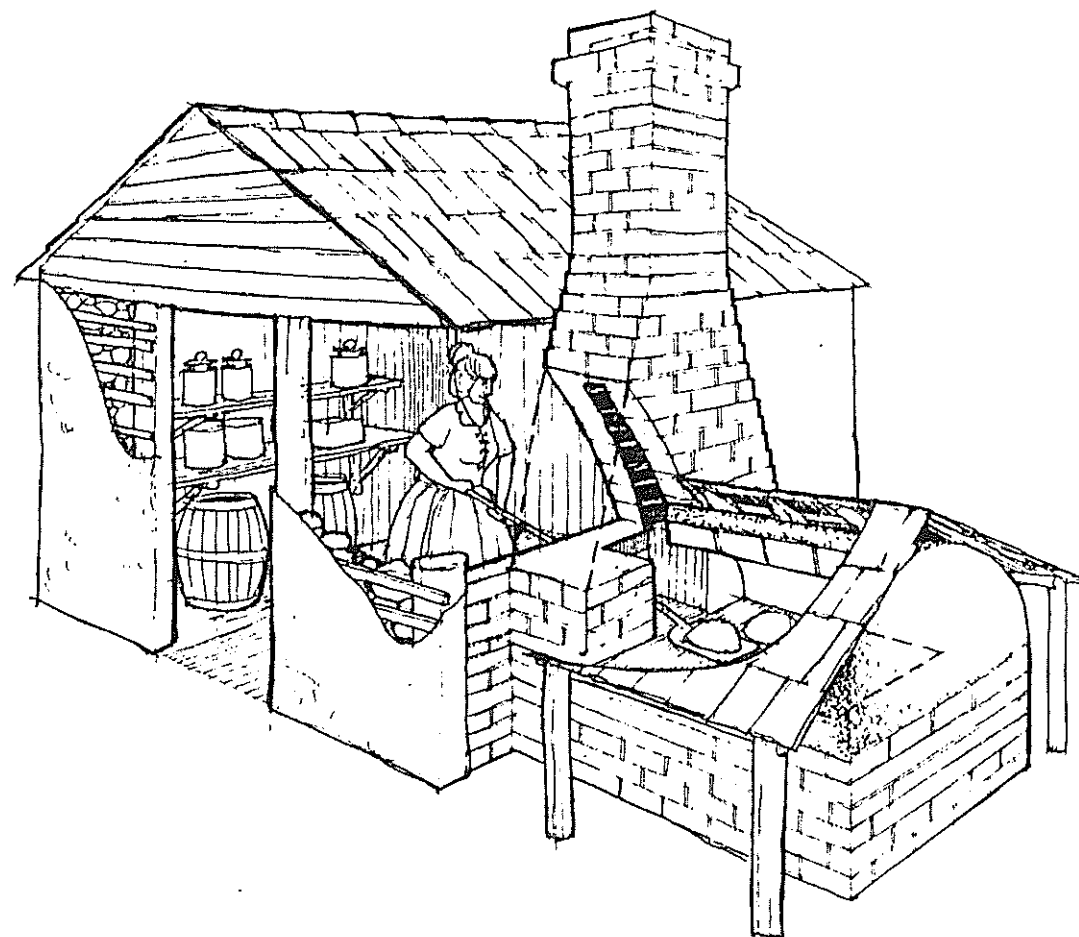
LOBETHAL SURVEY : COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CELLARS



CELLAR DETAILS

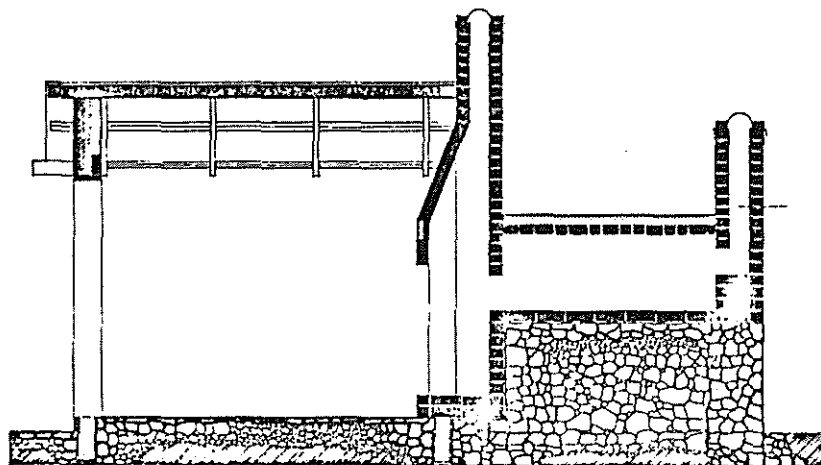


BAKEOVEN & SMOKEHOUSE  
47 WOODSIDE ROAD

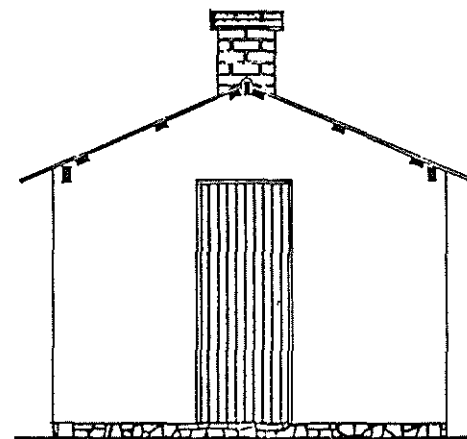


BAKEOVEN & BAKEHOUSE  
28 LENSWOOD ROAD

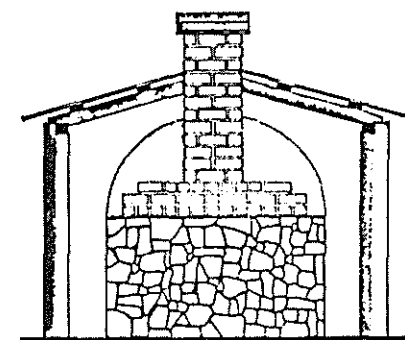




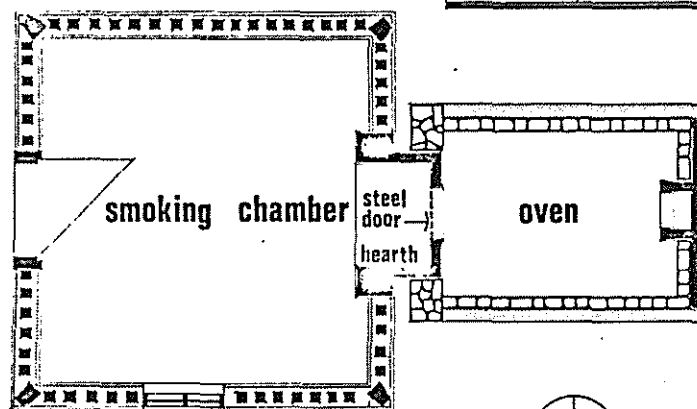
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



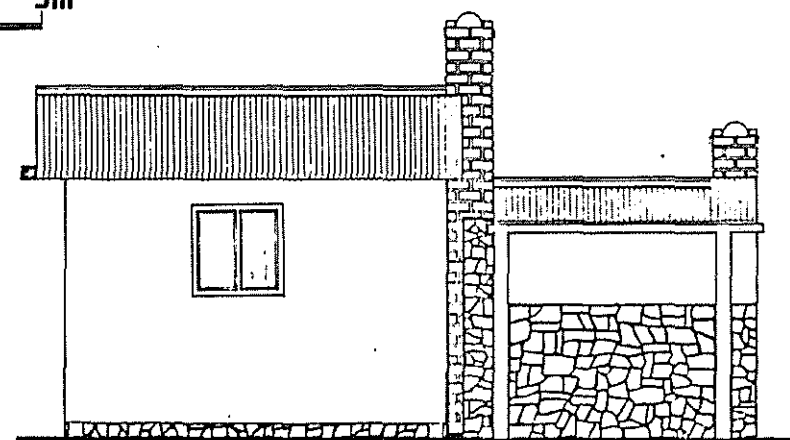
NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



PLAN



WEST ELEVATION

LOBETHAL SURVEY: 47 WOODSIDE ROAD KITCHEN/BAKEHOUSE

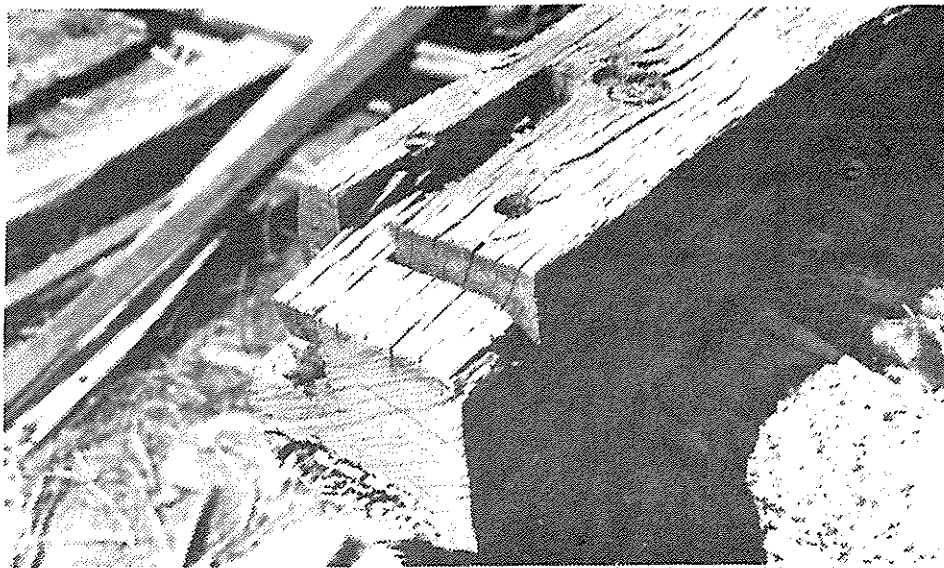
*One of the most distinctive features of the early German settlers' houses in the Lobethal district is half-timbered walling (fachwerk). A variety of infill panels were used within an almost standard, prefabricated framework and the face of the building was often rendered over to suggest stone walling, stone being the material commonly used by the more affluent migrants. The following photographs and drawings illustrate these building techniques (pp. 113-119).*



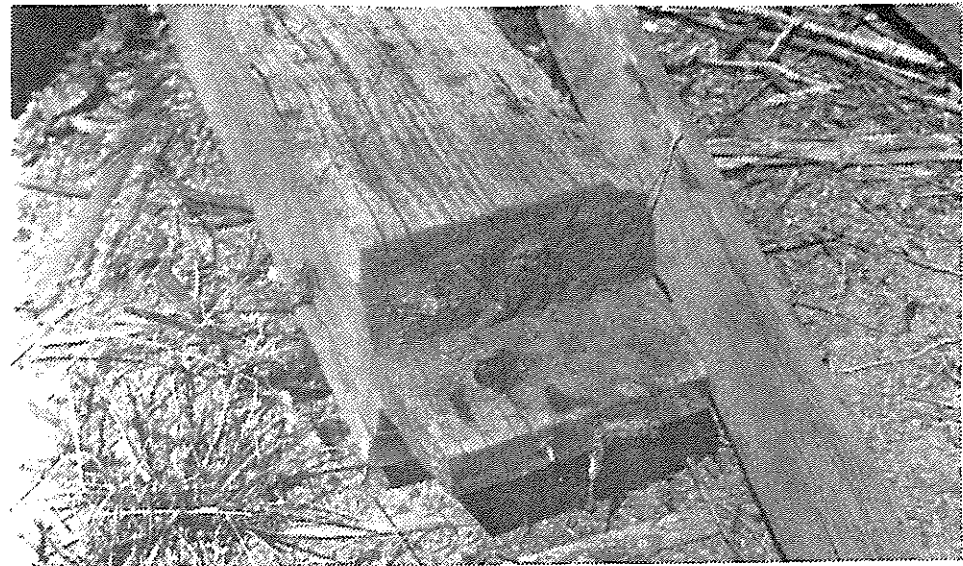
Old timber post and slab barn on Preuss Bros.  
property No. 24 Gumeracha Road.



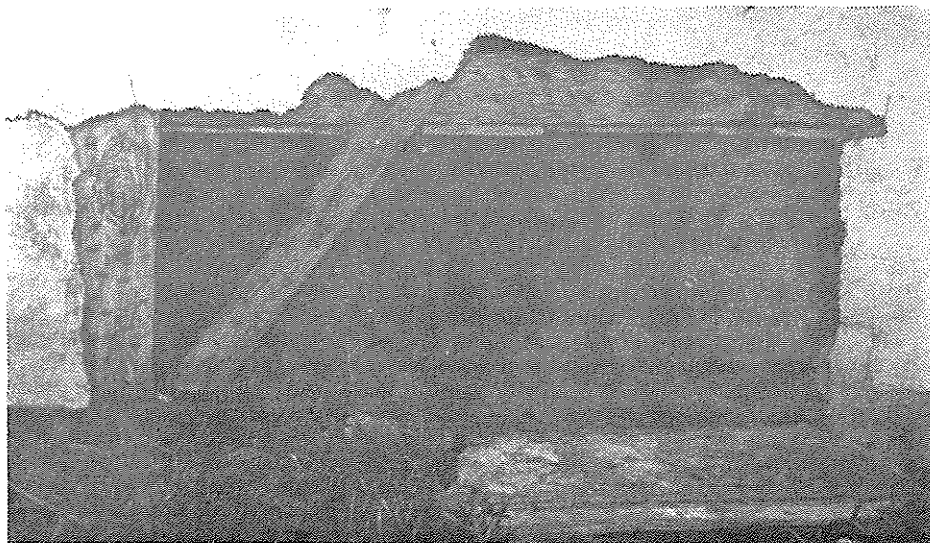
Half-timbered house with brick nogged panels  
Tabor Valley



Detail of dismantled h.t. barn showing spliced  
timber base plate.



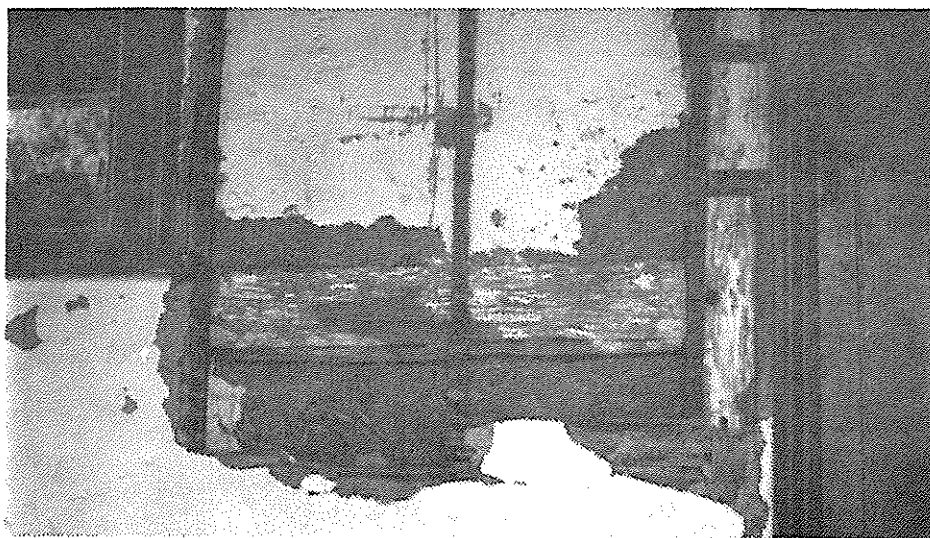
Detail of tenon to post in h.t. barn.



Detail of half-timbered wall to house on Section 5167



Corner detail of half-timbered house on Section 58



Detail of half-timbered wall to house on Section 5167

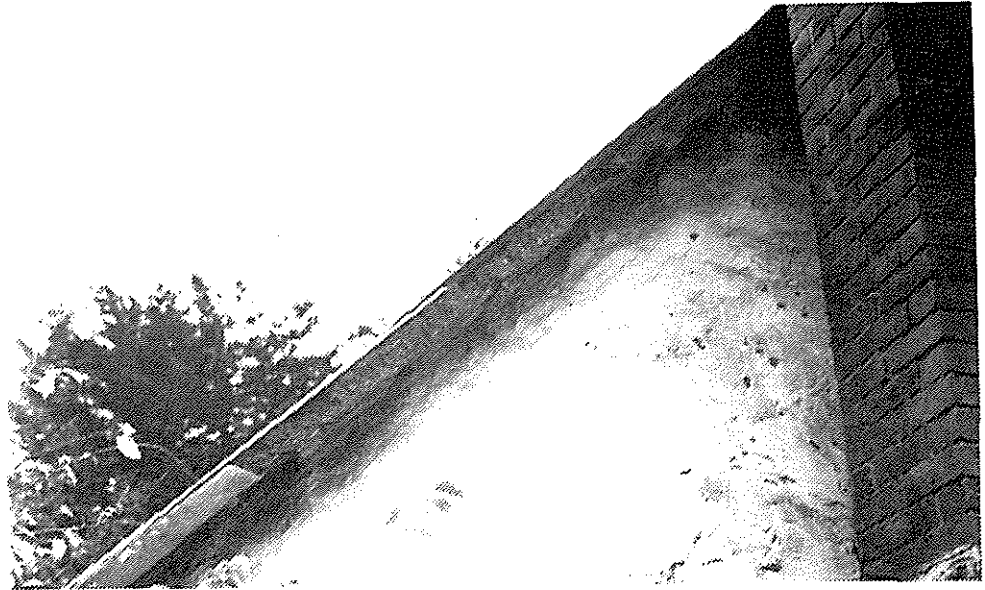


South-eastern elevation of half-timbered house on Section 326

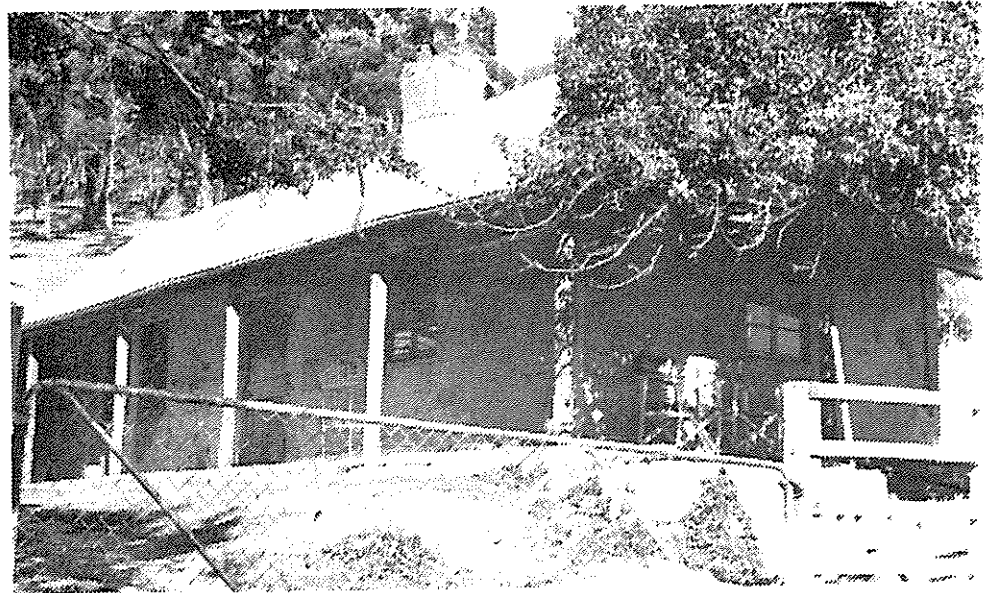




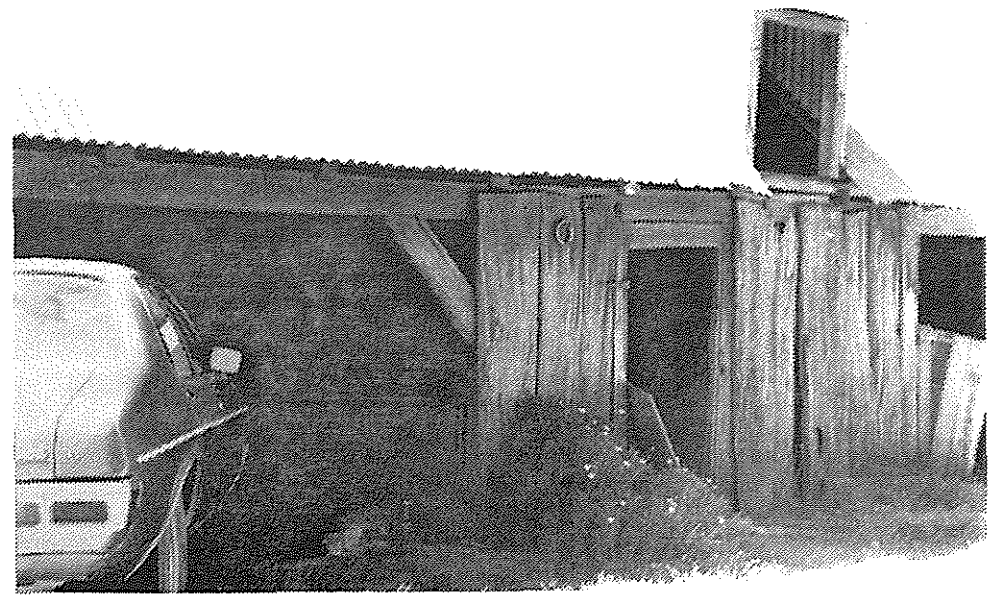
No. 28 Lenswood Road. Comb patterned wattle and daub panel.



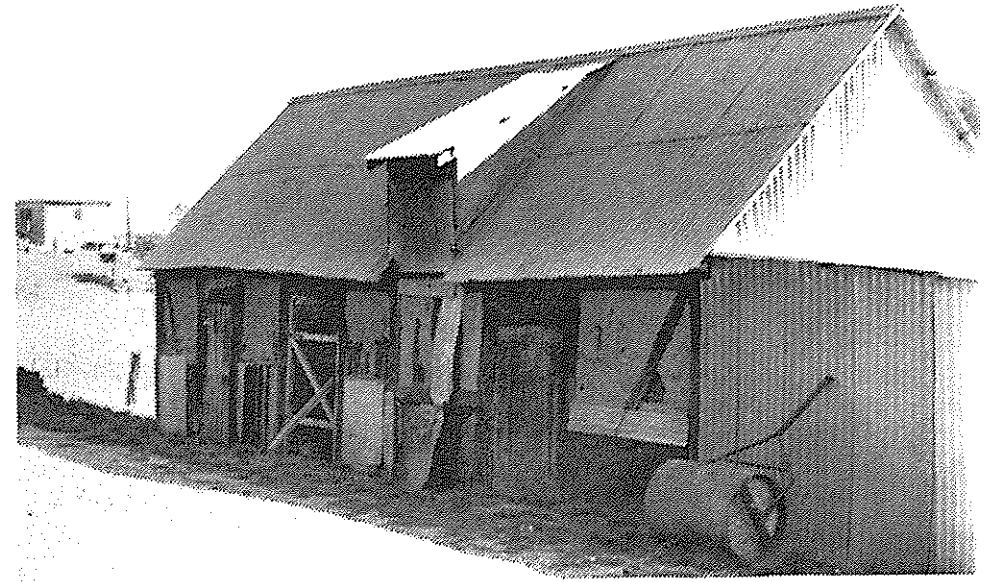
No. 47 Woodside Road. G.I. roof set over original shingle roof with clay insulation.



Farmhouse on Section 5176 (Onkaparinga) showing ashlar lined render over h.t. framing

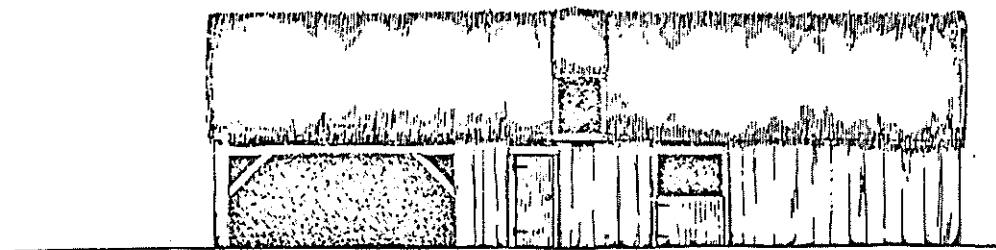


H. Timber and slab sided barn Tabor Valley

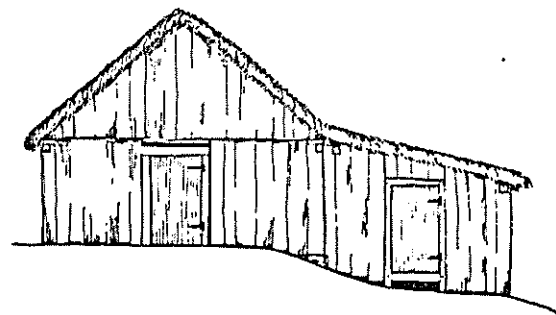


H. Timber and wattle and daub panelled barn Neudorf

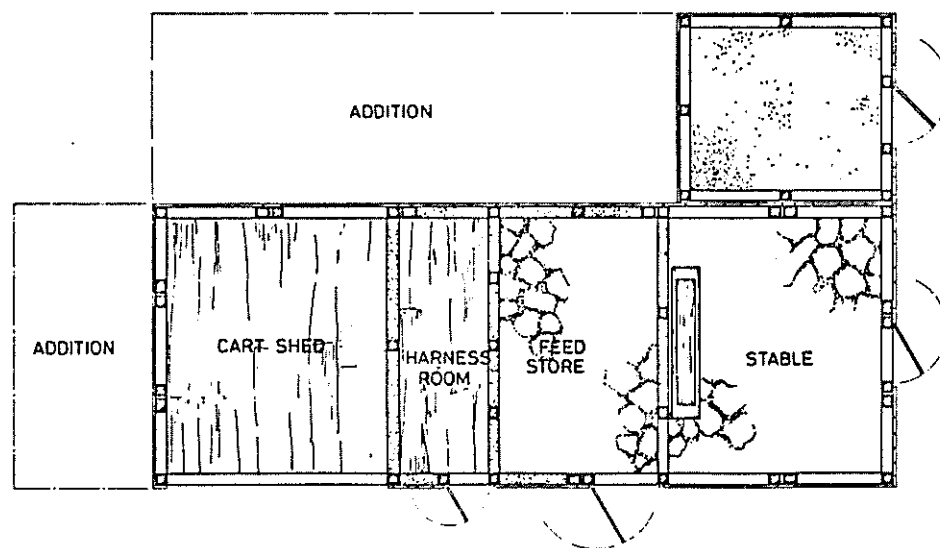
## EXAMPLES OF TIMBER FRAMED BARNs



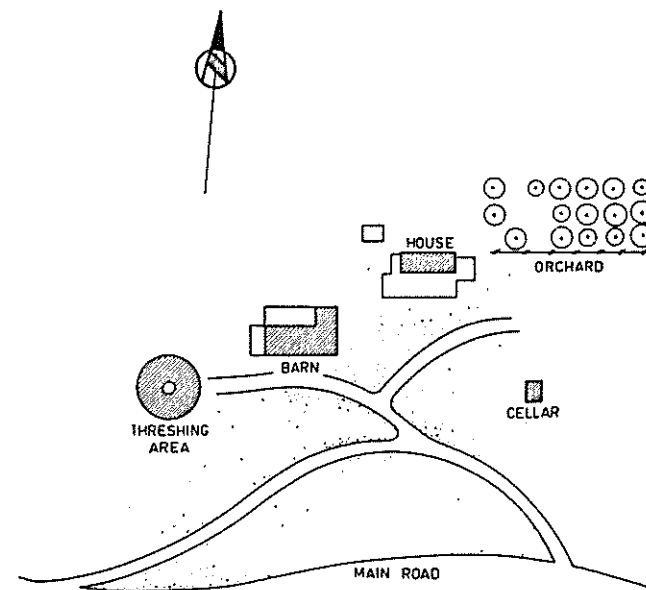
NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

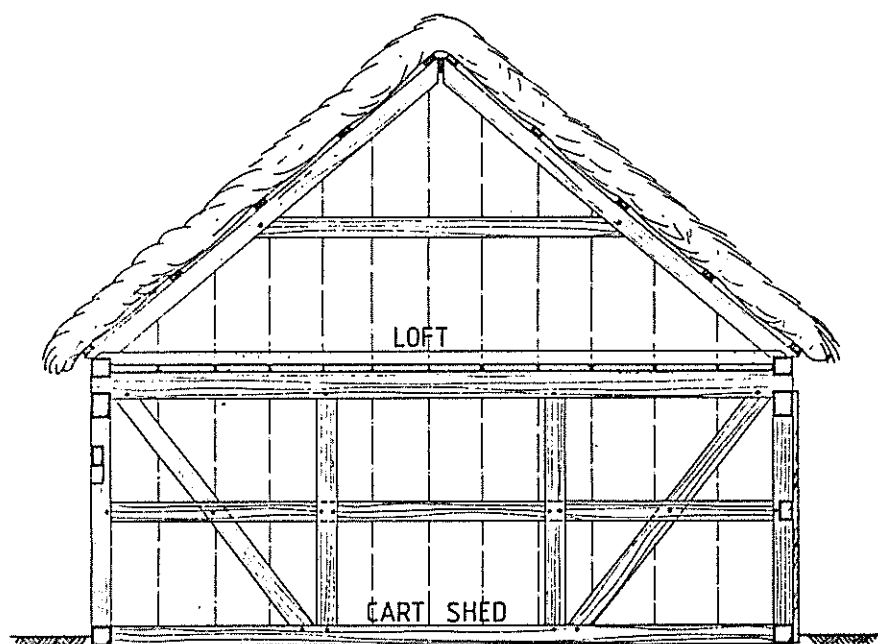


PLAN

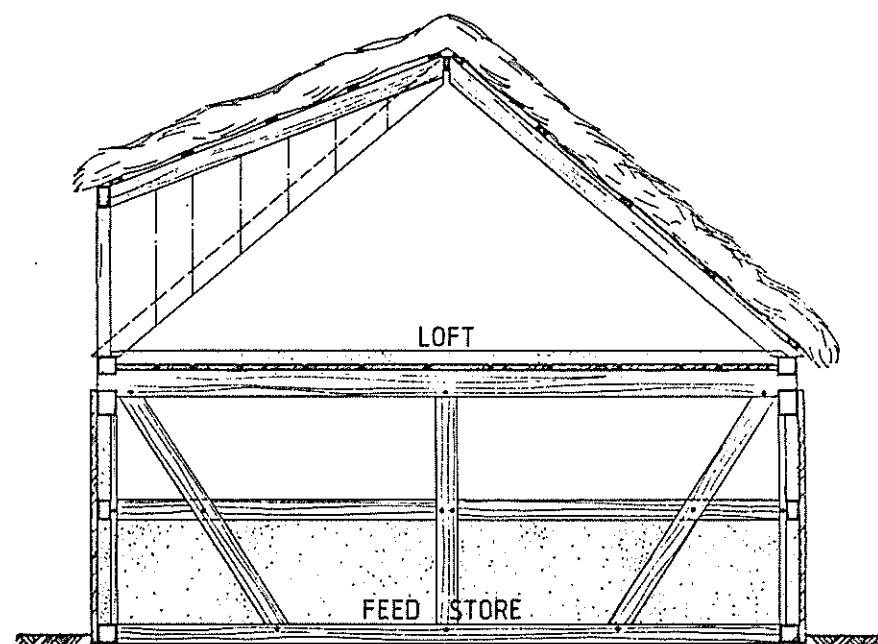


SITE PLAN



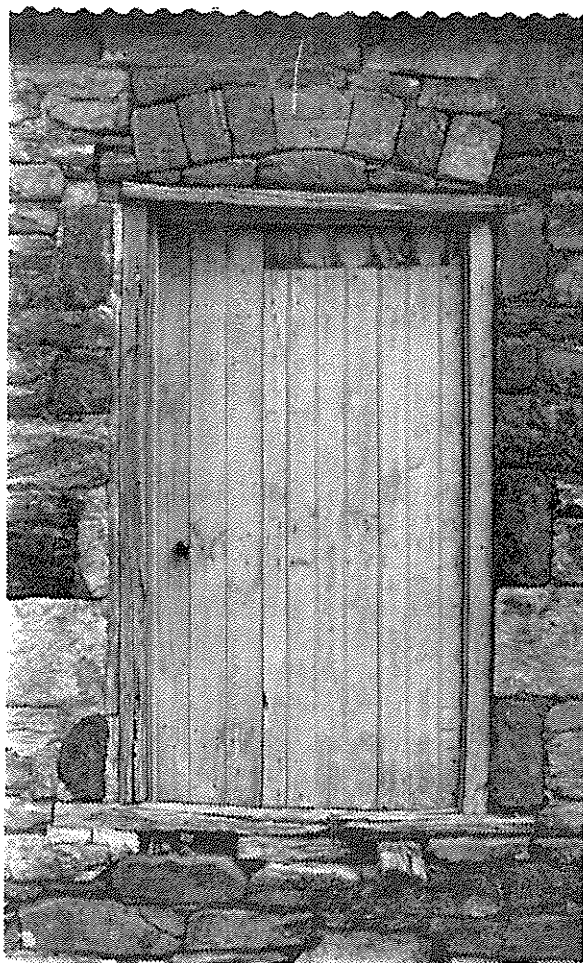


WEST WALL-INTERNAL ELEVATION



WEST WALL- FEED STORE-ELEVATION

LOBETHAL SURVEY: BARN, SECTION 5177, HD. ONKAPARINGA

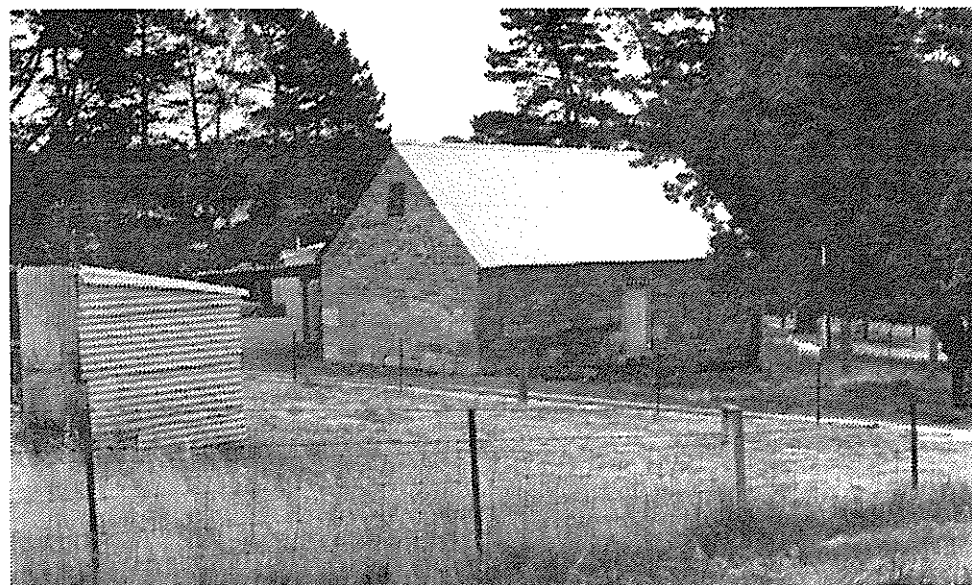


Door detail and date 1856 on keystone to stone barn Jungfer Rd. Schoenthal.

EXAMPLE OF STONE BARN  
(BARN ON SECTION 5062,  
HD. OF ONKAPARINGA),



Stone barn Jungfer Rd. Schoenthal with initials W.K.  
and date 1856 on gable wall.



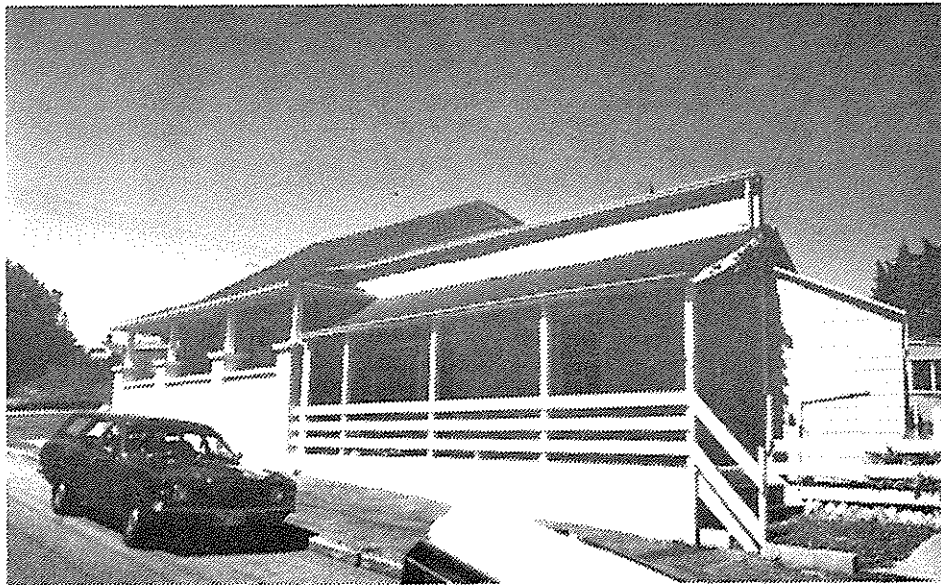
Stone barn Jungfer Rd. Schoenthal



No. 63 Main Street (Old house modernised).



No. 115 Main Street (Originally a house and dressmaker's shop).

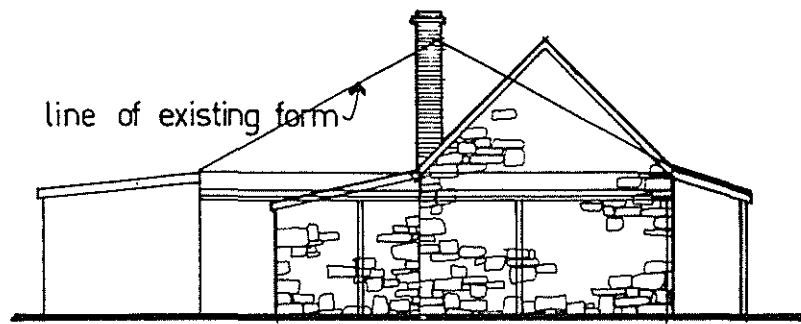


No. 88 Main Street (Old house and shop modernised).

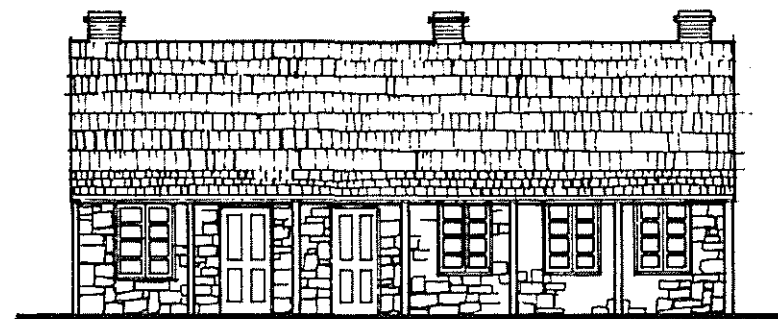


No. 101 Main Street (House and shop)

## EXAMPLES OF MID 19TH CENTURY HOUSES AND COMMERCIAL PREMISES



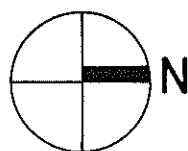
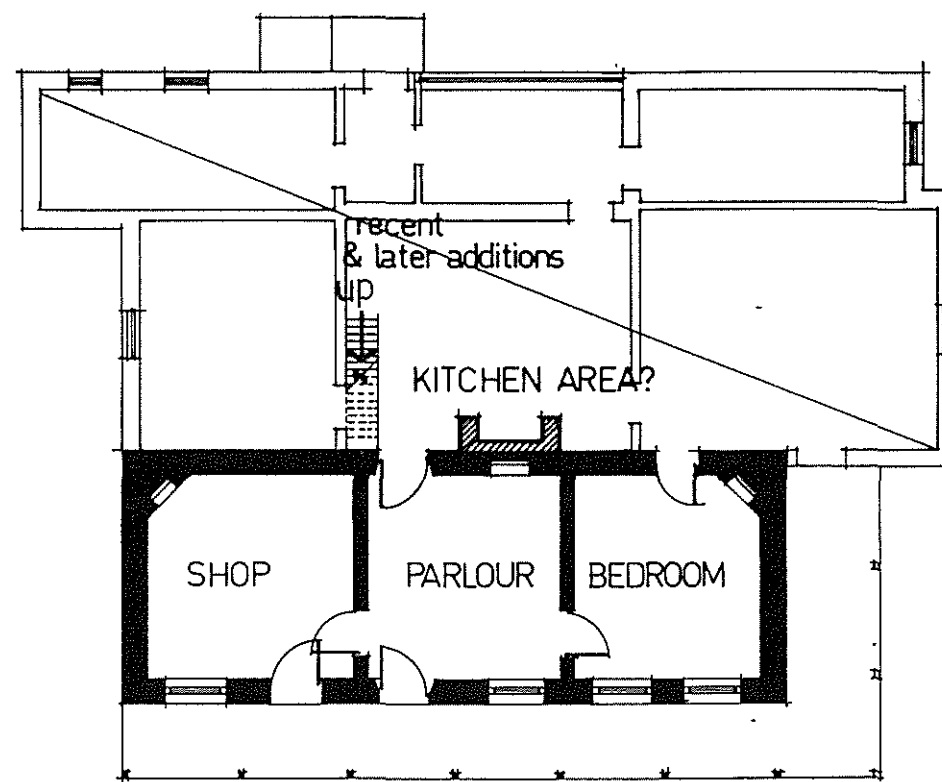
SOUTH ELEVATION (approximated)



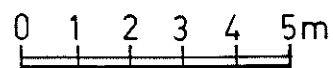
EAST ELEVATION (original)



well



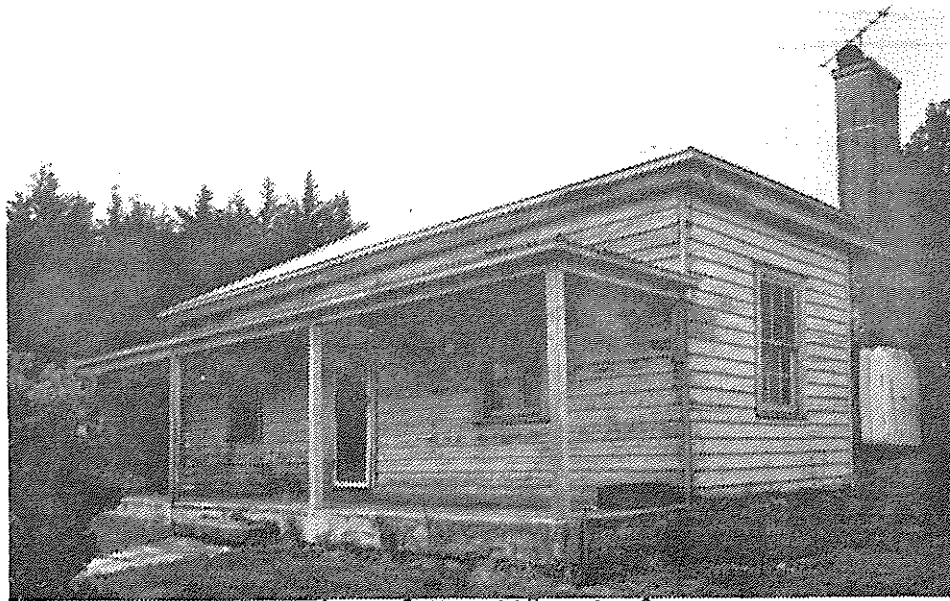
N



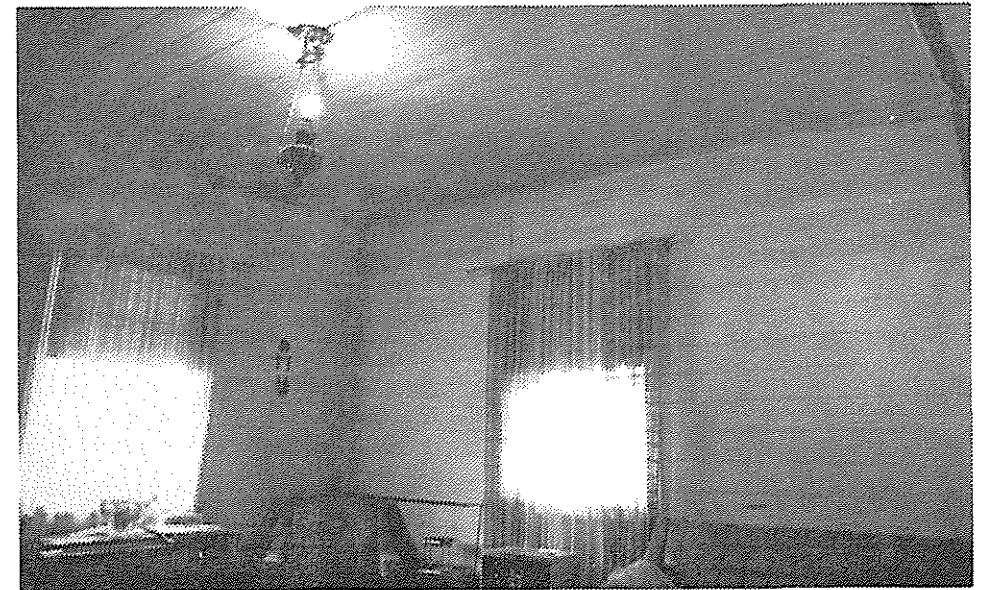
PLAN

LOBETHAL SURVEY: No. 115 MAIN ST.

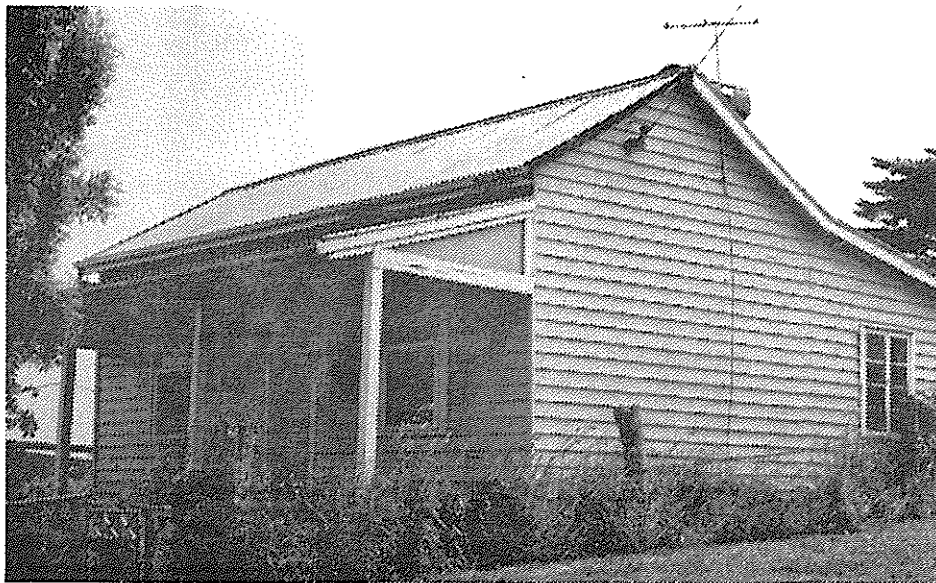




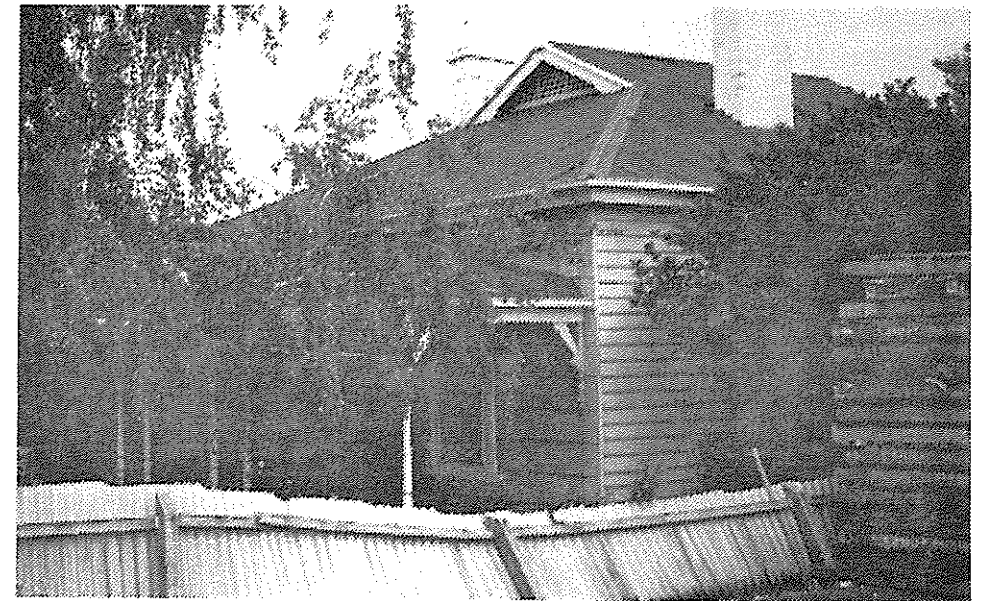
Exterior of No. 118 Main Street



Interior of No. 118 Main Street



No. 23 Woodside Road. Timber house similar to the one above



No. 1 Main Street. A timber house with mock ashlar stone facing

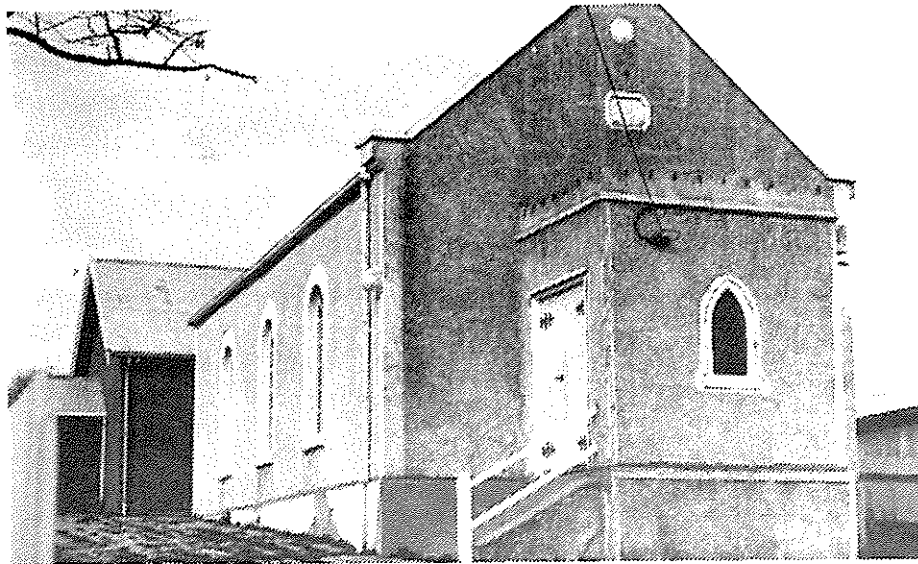
## EXAMPLES OF LATE 19TH CENTURY TIMBER HOUSES



The Lobethal Institute about 1904.



The interior of the Lobethal Institute.



The Prince of Peace Church  
(originally the Zum Kripplein Christi built in 1876).



The Lobethal Cinema (Centennial Hall) in the 1940's.





CHAPTER FOUR: Lobethal's townscape and the  
planning controls required for  
retention of the town's heritage

## THE CONTEMPORARY TOWNSCAPE OF LOBETHAL

The character of the town of Lobethal owes more to its physical setting than to the surviving remnants of its cultural heritage. It is the valley location and the surrounding hills, that, at first sight, are likely to charm the visitor, and which combine to make Lobethal a pleasant rural living area for its residents. Fortunately, several parts of the town still display some of the original character of the early period of German settlement, but these are not always immediately recognisable by the casual visitor.

This total environment setting must be a prime objective of future planning for it is not only the essential key to the well-being of the present day town, but also is the historic backdrop of German settlement and its legacy of artefacts that are dispersed throughout the town and the surrounding environs.

The overall structure of Lobethal is very much as it was in the nineteenth century although twentieth century growth has taken place outside the original town boundary. The earliest subdivision of Hufendorf allotments, which straddled the valley from Mill Road in the west towards Ridge Road in the east, still exists in portions on the western side of Main Street. Main Street early became the focus of village life and has remained the principal thoroughfare with linkages to neighbouring towns and villages. It has maintained its general character as the focus of town activity in a typical ribbon development of diverse functions and of a variety of buildings which mirror the evolution and development of

historic Lobethal. At the focus of Main Street is a historic precinct containing St. John's Lutheran Church, the Institute building, and the more recent picture theatre. A secondary historic area surrounds the junction of Main Street with Church and Bridge Streets a little further to the north.

Colonial German structures are mingled with later nineteenth century buildings of a more ubiquitous character, and with more modern buildings - less architecturally definable civic and commercial buildings stand alongside contemporary new buildings and updated facades of retail outlets.

From its origins, the settlement within Lobethal has always had a rather dispersed structure, initially due to the mixing of rural farmlets and town residences. This character has been reinforced by the several periods of growth which were expressed in new sub-divisions. Some of these growth sub-divisions were veneered over the earlier Hufendorf allotments within the original town boundary, others replaced adjacent rural holdings on the periphery of the town.

The most visually significant of the subdivisions is at the southern end of the town adjacent to Woodside Road and the woollen mills. It is, perhaps, the most homogeneous precinct remaining within Lobethal, and consists almost entirely of the high gabled bungalows of the 1920's. These reflect a boom period in the development of the town due to the woollen mills. Opposite is a small, but interesting group of early cottages, which, together with the mills, form another historic precinct worthy of retention.

Another relatively extensive residential area, created outside the original town boundary, is situated on the north-eastern hill slopes between Ridge Road and Mt. Torrens Road. This is a major discontinuity in the historic landscape precinct which extends north and south along the vicinity of Ridge Road. Further to the north, along Gumeracha Road is another small historic precinct that should be retained.

Recent residential developments have taken place in pockets on the hill-slopes above Main Street. These exhibit modern sub-divisions patterns which include the use of cul-de-sacs as access to small groups of allotments. Fortunately these seem to be more compatible with the topography and landscape quality of the environment than the grid-iron street pattern of some of the earlier growth areas.

From any nearby vantage point, such as Nitzchke's Hill, Lobethal Creek is a dominant physical element of the town's landscapes, but unfortunately this important element is minimised within the internal structure of the town. One of the most valuable historic precincts, which contains remnants of the Hufendorf allotments, and a few early German settler buildings, is located along Lobethal Creek, adjacent to Mill Road. The combination of this historic precinct and the undeveloped potential of the creek environs between the woollen mills and Pioneer Avenue has not been fully appreciated. As an important environmental and historic precinct it seems somewhat endangered by the rather piecemeal residential development that has occurred on the western side of Mill Road, outside the original town boundary.

#### CONTEMPORARY CHANGES IN THE POPULATION AND DWELLINGS OF LOBETHAL

From 1971 to 1976 there was a small increase in the total population of Lobethal from 1377 to 1422 residents, and, unlike many suburban areas, the population has maintained a balance between males and females.

Some 12% of Lobethal's residents were born overseas and this has been relatively stable for the last decade, although in 1976 a higher proportion of younger families with school going children accounted for half of the new migrants. Apart from several Canadian families which moved into Lobethal after 1971, all other migrants were from Europe. Approximately, a quarter of the migrants came from the United Kingdom and a quarter from Germany, slightly decreasing from 1971 to 1976. Other major migrant groups came from the Netherlands, and from Poland.

The historical foundation of the population is still evident in that in 1976 the Lutheran Church was supported by 37% of the population; 13% were Presbyterian, 13% Methodist, 10% Catholic, 9% Church of England. Since 1971 the Methodist section of the population increased by more than 30%, the Catholics by 16% and small decreases were evident in the other denominations.

Unlike most metropolitan areas, the number of pre-school and school going children has been almost stable during the last decade, but there was a loss of 13% from the town in the school-leaving age group, which may represent the lack of suitable employment opportunities in Lobethal.

However there was a loss of over 30% in the 40-44 age group, which would be the main parent group of the teenagers. There was an increase of 12% in the 25-29 age group which may reflect that there were job opportunities available between 1971-1976 for relatively experienced people. Although there was a 20% loss from the pre-retirement 53-59 age groups, the retirement age groups had increased by more than 10%.

Overall, for the decade 1967-1976, Lobethal's small community remained fairly stable and well balanced in terms of its population structure.

From 1971 to 1976 censuses there was a 40% rise in the self-employed and a 5% fall in the employed, with a low rate of unemployment. The manufacturing sector of employment had a considerable downturn from 49% of the workforce in 1971 to 39% in 1976. This seemed to be compensated by increases in employment in the construction, retail and wholesale sectors of employment in the town, which together accounted for 31% of employment in 1976, but only 22% in 1971.

Compared to suburban areas, Lobethal had very few people living alone although there was a 75% increase in single person households from 1971 to 1976. Nearly a quarter of the households, however, consisted of only two people, and families of 4 and 5 people, made up 42% of the population. From 1971 to 1976 there was a large decrease in the number of 6 person households from 150 to 84. This may only reflect mature children leaving parental homes.

In 1976, a quarter of Lobethal's households had total incomes less than \$6,000 and another 20% had incomes less than \$9,000. Nearly 40% of the households had incomes over \$12,000, with nearly a tenth of the families having combined incomes over \$18,000. Although some Lobethal residents had lower household incomes than the metropolitan average, it might be argued that the cost of living, particularly in respect to housing, might be cheaper in such a hills area.

15% of the population over 15 years had never married, and 50% were still married. Lobethal has had a relatively stable and low rate of separated and divorced people which marginally increased from 1971 to 1976. Widowed residents accounted for approximately 6% of the population with a slight increase since 1971.

Nearly 60% of the population in 1976 had lived in the same house in Lobethal for five years or more, and only 13% had arrived within the 1975-1976 year. Since 1971 nearly 240 people had relocated their household within Lobethal, 75 had moved in from elsewhere in the district, and 95 had shifted from other towns in South Australia. 26 people had migrated from interstate in the 1971-1976 period.

During the last census period nearly fifty new dwellings had been built in Lobethal, most of them as single detached dwellings. Over 75% of all dwellings are owner-occupied, and less than 4% are S.A. Housing Trust tenants.

Unlike the metropolitan area, a relatively high 19% of dwellings are fibro construction, more than half are brick or brick veneer, and 15% are built from

stone. From 1971 to 1976 more than half of the timber construction dwellings were replaced, disused, or dismantled. Over 80% of all the dwellings had five or more rooms, the majority with three bedrooms. The majority of new dwellings had six or more rooms with three or four bedrooms. This seems to indicate that family life is still very dominant in Lobethal.

## DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Guidelines and the implementation of changes to zoning, must recognise the historic, cultural, social and economic influences that have shaped the development of Lobethal.

### 1. The Physical Environs of Lobethal

It is essential that the two major topographical components of Lobethal's environs - the surrounding hilly terrain, and the township's creek, together with the mantle of a variety of vegetation growth, that (together) provide a most effective physical backdrop and setting for the town, be retained without further deterioration of these features:-

- . The surrounding rural environment should be retained in its present form as far as it is economically practicable to do so.
- . Changes in the surrounding and overlooking rural areas should be restricted to those consistent with existing agricultural pursuits and compatible recreational activities.
- . The ridge lines which define the horizon from within the town's area are particularly sensitive to visual change and no development should be allowed to intrude into this skyline.
- . The retention of indigenous vegetation should be given a high priority.

- . A reinforcement of the existing tree cover should be encouraged with native and exotic species already present in the area.
- . The creek area through the town should be retained for open space and passive recreation purposes.
- . Subdivision outside the original town boundary into smaller allotments for hobby farms and additional new residential areas should be discouraged.
- . Any new development in the surrounding area should be considered in terms of its compatibility with existing and historic uses and should be conditional to appropriate landscaping treatment.

### 2. The Townscape of Lobethal

Whilst individual buildings within the town have important heritage significance, the overall historic townscape qualities are lesser than in some other towns of historic potential. The most significant heritage areas are confined to portions of Ridge Road, Woodside Road, Main Street and Mill Road. For the township as a whole it is more suitable that general guidelines be promoted for its future development:-

- . Recognise the importance of residential development to Jeffrey and Onkaparinga Streets.
- . Encourage the confinement of new residential development within the area.



- . Encourage all new residential development within the original town boundary.
- . Confine industrial development to the area adjacent to the woollen mills.
- . Limit building heights to two storeys.
- . The standard setback requirement is appropriate in most areas, but where the original building line is on or near the footpath easement, new building work should be developed to reinforce the townscape, rather than to create a site gap with an inappropriate setback.
- . Demolition of existing buildings should be delayed until the replacement scheme is approved and financially committed.
- . Encourage a street facade treatment in plan and elevation of architecturally sympathetic scale and proportions.

A design guide should be produced which will:-

- . Encourage the retention of existing traditional elements in existing building structures, including chimneys, multi-paned windows, original front doors, stone and brickwalling, together with timber fencing.
- . In new buildings it is recommended that 'images' of the 19th century building styles be used rather than attempted

reproductions of them in detail.

- . Building materials should be restricted to masonry walling of stone, brick or render; roofing with timber shingles or corrugated iron and not with pressed metal or cement/terracotta tiles.
- . Encourage the use of painted external adornment in traditional colours.
- . Visible fencing should be in picket or open timber front fences or hedges and not with cyclone, asbestos or metal sheeting materials.
- . Strict control of street advertising signage is required.
- . Street lighting and street furniture should be carefully selected to harmonise with the streetscape and townscape.
- . Street landscaping should aim for substantial trees using a reinforcing continuity by the use of repetition of only a few species, native and exotic, that are already typical of the townscape. Flower boxes and showy flowering shrubs and bushes should be avoided, particularly in Main Street.

### 3. Historic Areas of the Township

As stated in the recommendations several areas within the township and its surroundings still display some of the original character of its early settlement. The principal areas are as follows:-

Mill Road this was the original main street and it includes the adjoining Lobethal Creek and its tributaries. There are several original farmhouses which we have listed previously.

St. John's Lutheran Church and surroundings which contains the first Lutheran Church built in Australia, the new (1867) two storey Manse, and the first Lutheran Seminary (now preserved in the new (1960) museum). Part of this area incorporates the site of the Lobethal Institute, and the adjoining Picture Theatre, both representing later aspects of the town's development.

Gumeracha Road The Preuss Brothers' property (No. 24) is a very well preserved example of an early settler's house and outbuildings which should be retained as an historic area.

Woodside and Lenswood Road Some very important historic properties remain at the town end of Woodside Road, e.g. No. 5 Woodside Road. These are early settler's cottages and the remains of the Kleinschmidt family house and business premises. This includes the remnants of their brewery which now lies within the present Onkaparinga Woollen Mills.

Main Street, and the junction of Church Street and Bridge Street This area still has some historic houses and shops which are related to the town's early commercialisation (e.g. Rising Sun Hotel).

Jeffrey and Onkaparinga Street This is an area

with several distinctive bungalow style houses which reflects the town's relative prosperity in the 1920 - 30's period.

#### 4. Historic and Scenic Routes into the Township

The following physical and historic landscapes leading into the town should be preserved:-

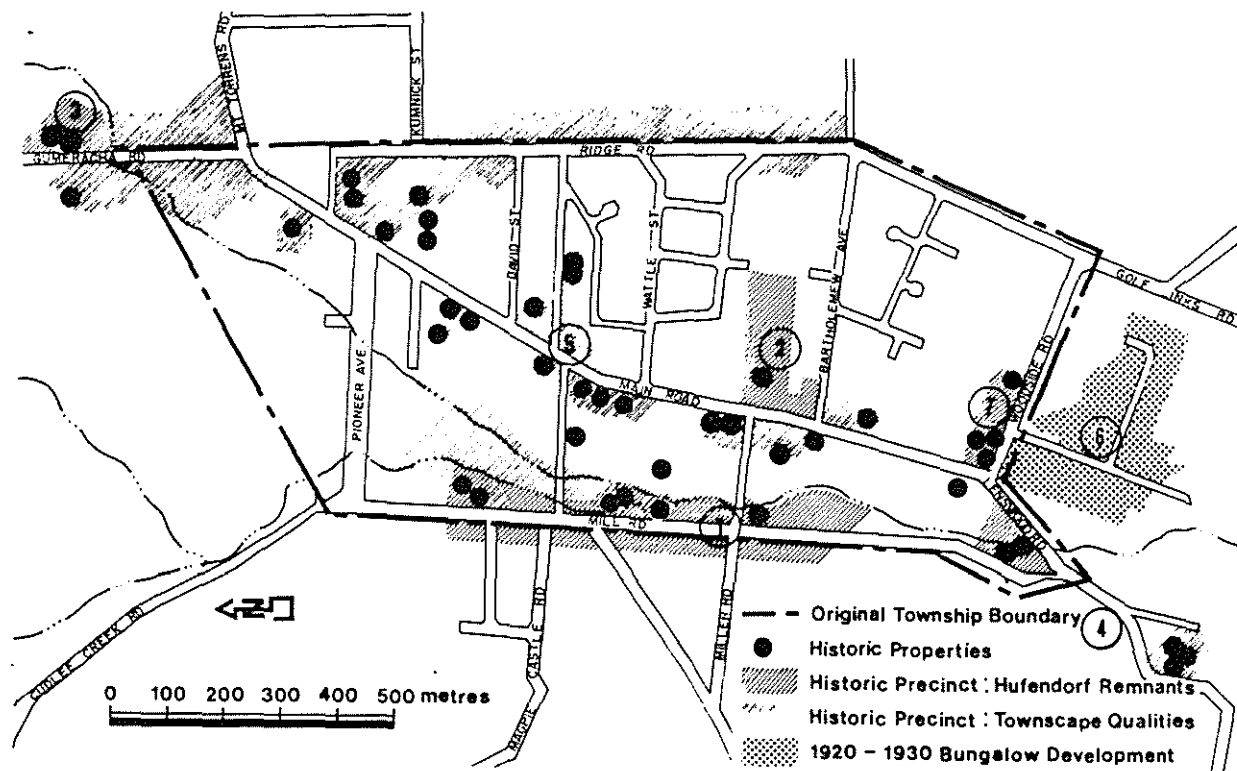
Gumeracha Road (Junction of Eckermann Road to junction of Main Road) This is a very scenic road and any new Light Industrial Estate as proposed in the draft Supplementary Development Plan for part of the District Council of Onkaparinga should include a conservation scheme for the retention of the treescape.

Ridge Road This was an original road bordering the east side of the farmlet village (Hufendorf). It is very scenic and its native and exotic treescape should be preserved.

Woodside Road (from junction of Woodside - Mt. Torrens Road) This is a very important scenic road and a major approach to Lobethal.

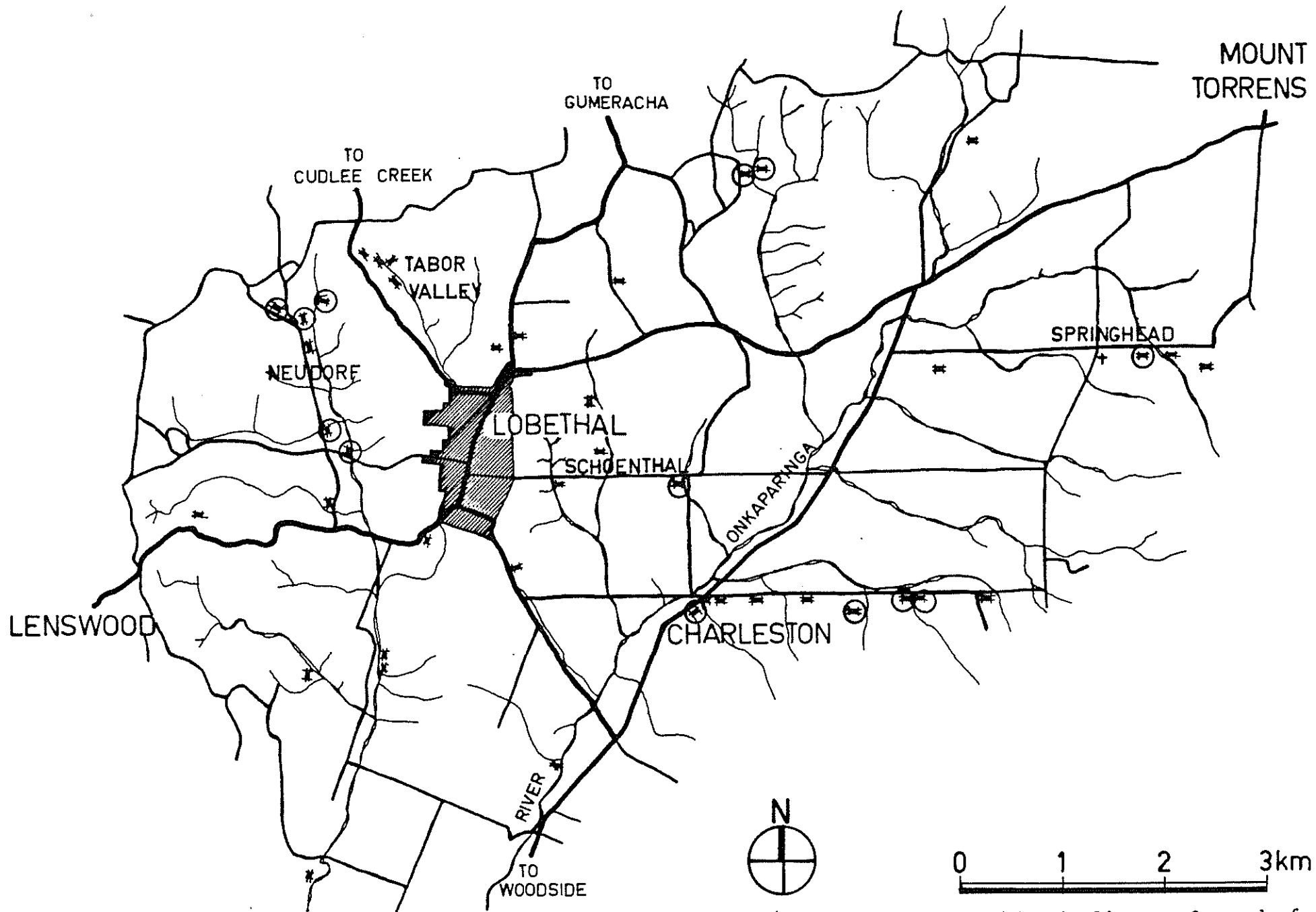
Lenswood Road (from junction of Neudorf Road) and Mount Torrens Road (from junction of Eckerman Road) are similar to the Woodside Road.

Cudlee Creek Road (from junction of Neudorf Road) This includes the properties down the Tabor Valley, Nitschke's Hill and the adjoining E. & W.S. reservoir reserve.



Historic Areas: 1. Mill Road 2. St. John's Lutheran Church 3. Gumeracha Road  
 4. Lenswood Road 5. Main Street, junction of Church & Bridge Street  
 6. Jeffrey and Onkaparinga Street 7. Woodside Road

## **Part Two : Lobethal Environs**



(Base mapping supplied by the Director-General of  
Lands, S.A. 1:50,000 series, Onkaparinga 6628-II)

MAP 5      LOBETHAL SURVEY: LOBETHAL ENVIRONS (CIRCLES SHOW PROPERTIES MEASURED)

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### HERITAGE AREAS

Within the Lobethal environs there are a considerable number of important half-timber and stone farmhouses and barns and the majority of these are located in the four subsidiary settlements, Neudorf, Tabor Valley, Schoenthal and Springhead. In addition to these there is also an important area along Newman Road, Charleston which includes a number of substantial early English farmhouses. All of these settlements are worthy of preservation as heritage areas but Neudorf and Newman Road are of particular importance.

#### Neudorf and Tabor Valley

Neudorf and Tabor Valley lie adjacent to each other within parallel valleys which are located to the west and north-west of Lobethal. The hilly terrain in each of these forms an attractive backdrop for a number of important examples of the early German settlers half-timber houses and barns. Of particular importance is Miller's hop kiln, Neudorf, which is one of the last intact hop kilns in South Australia.

#### Schoenthal

The settlement of Schoenthal lies along Jungfer Road which traverses a series of steep sided valleys to the east of Lobethal. Within this dramatic landscape there are three substantial stone barns which represent the early settlement period of this area.

#### Springhead

This settlement consists of a number of early German settlers' houses and barns which are scattered along the southern side of Springhead Road. The rolling landscape forms an attractive setting for both these farm buildings and for the Springhead Lutheran Church and its isolated cemetery. The key element within the area is the large Schubert house which is a very important example of an early German cooking-hall farmhouse.

#### Newman Road

Newman Road extends east from Charleston and lies adjacent to a tributary of the River Onkaparinga. The valley is relatively low and open compared to the steeper terrain found in, and to the west of, Lobethal and it forms a part of a very scenic swathe of countryside which extends along the Onkaparinga Valley. The importance of this road lies in the substantial English farmhouses which were built here during the mid and late 19th century. The properties of the Dunn family (Gumbank) and the Newman family (Blackford) are of particular importance in relation to the history of this area.

### HISTORIC AND SCENIC ROUTES

The roads which are listed on page 6 as being important scenic routes leading into Lobethal are also important routes through the Lobethal environs. The other major route through this area is the Onkaparinga Valley Road, but there are also a number of minor roads along which important examples of early settlers' buildings are

located. Of particular importance are Neudorf Road (Neudorf), Cudlee Creek Road (Tabor Valley), Jungfer and Juers Road (Schoenthal), Springhead Road (Springhead), and Newman Road (Charleston), but there are also historic properties on Eckermann, Hirthes, Schocroft, Western Branch and Burns Roads.

#### HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND OUTBUILDINGS

The principal historical properties are graded A and B. These lie both within and outside of the historic areas. Such properties are important both architecturally and historically and should be retained so as to preserve the historical character of the Lobethal environs.

All A and B properties are nominated for inclusion on the S.A. Register of Heritage Items. For a complete list of A and B buildings in the Lobethal environs see pages 138 to 141.



A LIST OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN LOBETHAL ENVIRONS (A + B)\*

<u>BURNS ROAD</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>GRADE</u>
	M.L. Jasiowski SEC. 5033	Original 4 room German settlers house	B
<u>CUDLEE CREEK ROAD</u>			
Tabor Valley	E. Peacock PT.SEC. 5177	Original German settlers half timbered cottage with late 19th C. additions. Slab barn. Separate above ground stone cellar.	A
Tabor Valley	J.M. Hart PT.SEC. 5167	Original German settlers rough slab hut and adjoining cellar.	B
Tabor Valley	A. & G.E.G. Rosmann PT.SEC. 5167	Original German settlers half timbered cottage with modern additions. Separate above ground stone cellar.	B
Tabor Valley	M.L. Sickerdick PT.SEC. 5167	Original German settlers half timbered cottage enclosed by modern shed.	B
<u>ECKERMANN ROAD</u>			
	B.A. Snowden LT.2, F.P. 10863 PT.SEC. 5200	Original German settlers half timbered cottage with later additions.	B
<u>HIRTHES ROAD</u>			
	L.B.A. Hirthe PT.SEC.5107	Original German settlers half timbered cottage with stone kitchen-cellar addition. External smoke house.	B
<u>JUERS ROAD</u>			
Schoenthal	C.A. Pfeiffer LT.1, F.P. 6278 PT.SEC. 5066	Original stone barn	A

\* See Recommendations

<u>JUNGFER ROAD</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>GRADE</u>
Schoenthal	Groserdam Nominees P/L PT.SEC. 5089	Original stone barn	B
Schoenthal	R.M. & G.M. Graeber SEC. 5062	Original stone barn (1856)	A
<u>KLOPSCH ROAD</u>			
Neudorf	R.E. Klopsch SEC. 58	Early farm complex with modernised stone house, half timbered cottage, above ground stone cellar, half timbered barn and slab barns.	A
<u>LENSWOOD ROAD</u>			
	C.R. Hein PT.SEC. 326	Original half timbered cottage.	B
<u>MT. TORRENS ROAD</u>			
	G.R. Hille PT.SEC. 5090	Original large stone German house, built by Schubert family. Modernised.	B
<u>NEUDORF ROAD</u>			
Neudorf	B.M. Klopsch PT.SEC. 5176	Original half timbered slab walled barn and cow stalls.	A
		Original half timbered cottage.	B
Neudorf	M.A. Challans PT.SEC. 5176	Original German settlers half timbered cottage with adjoining stone cellar. Half timbered barn.	A
Neudorf	C.A. Brettig PT.SEC. 5175	Original half timbered cottage.	B
Neudorf	M.B. & J.M. Eckermann LT.1, F.P. 12089 PT.SEC. 5143	Half timbered cottage with extended gable end.	B
Neudorf	R.A. & I.P. Schwarz PT.SEC. 5150	Original German settlers half timbered cottage.	B

<u>NEWMAN ROAD</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>GRADE</u>
	W.L. Bowen PT.SEC. 5194	2 storey stone house.	B
	D.P. & C.D. Newman PT.SEC. 5130	"Blackford" (1855). 2 storey stone house with symmetrical facade. Stone boundary fence. Stone stables with slate roof.	A
	D.M. Dunn PT.SEC. 5129	"Gumbank" (C1843). 2 storey cob house. Cob stables and adjoining cob barn. Unique South Australian example of a traditional Devonshire farm complex. Stone blacksmith's shop.	A
	M.R.J. & A.S. Hannaford PT.SEC. 5136	2 storey stone house and adjoining private school house and barn.	B
Charleston	Uniting Church	Methodist Church and cemetery.	B
Charleston	S.J. & F.M. Fishlock LT.12-15	19th Century house and shop.	B
Charleston	O.R.C. & L.J. Northway PT.LT. 10 & 11	Shop and attached dwelling (original post office)	B
Charleston	T.C. & H.F. Spencely PT.LT. 2 & 3	Early stone house.	B
<u>ONKAPARINGA VALLEY ROAD</u>			
Charleston	S.W. Stanbury	Original two room timber cottage with attached butcher shop. Rendered slab extension to rear.	B
	C. & D.S. Pfeiffer PT.SEC. 5049	Original two room German cottage with in ground cellar.	B
<u>POST OFFICE ROAD</u>			
Neudorf	L.E. Miller PT.SEC. 5143	Unique example of a stone hop kiln. Possibly the last intact hop kiln in South Australia.	A

<u>SCHOCROFT ROAD</u>	<u>OWNER</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>	<u>GRADE</u>
	Twin Pines P/L PT.SEC. 5103	2 roomed stone cottage with adjoining stone cellar and extended gable end.	A
		Large stone house with external cooking hearth.	B
<u>SPRINGHEAD ROAD</u>			
Springhead	E.S. Schubert PT.SEC. 5309	Original German settlers single room stone cottage.	B
Springhead	Springhead Trinity Lutheran Church Inc. PT.SEC. 5309	Lutheran Church.	B
Springhead	M.R. Schubert	Large German house with central cooking hall (1855).	A
Springhead	R.M. Mieglich PT.SEC. 5078	A later style German house.	B
Springhead	Cemetery		B
<u>WESTERN BRANCH ROAD</u>			
	C.V. Sickerdick SEC. 5119	Original above ground stone cellar. Original stone barn.	B
	G.M., A.J., T.J. & J.L. Yard LT.2, F.P. 1519 PT.SEC. 5142	Original 2 roomed German settlers cottage with a central cooking hall. Modernised and extended.	B



CHAPTER FIVE: Early hamlets and farmhouses in the  
Lobethal environs

#### SETTLEMENTS AT NEUDORF, SCHOENTHAL AND TABOR VALLEY

Within a few years of the subdivision of Lobethal in 1842 settlement took place within a valley which lay just over a kilometre to the west of the town. This area was named Neudorf which is a German word meaning 'new village', and as this was a common village name within the Prussian provinces it was possibly the name of the village from which some of the settlers originated. In September 1844 a group of 184 German settlers arrived in South Australia and by mid 1845 some of these had taken up land immediately to the east of Lobethal. This area, which had been previously discovered and purchased by the South Australian Company was named Schönthal or Schoenthal (meaning Beautiful Valley) by the new settlers. By 1852 settlement had also begun in what was to become the third subsidiary settlement to develop near Lobethal. In this year Heinrich Sickerick bought 38 acres of land in an area which lay approximately one kilometre to the north-west of the town. In 1855 Sickerick was joined by his brother-in-law Carl Seidel who was the eldest son of one of the original German settlers at Schoenthal. Seidel purchased 109 acres in the area which was named Tabor Valley or 'Dark Valley' because of the dense growth of stringy bark trees which shut out much of the sunlight.

The early houses which remain in the Neudorf and Tabor Valley are very similar in both size and layout. The original dwellings would have been rough timber slab huts, but these were soon replaced by half-timber houses and barns which utilised the large quantity of timber which was

being felled as the land was cleared for cultivation. By contrast the settlers' houses and barns at Schoenthal and Springhead (a small German settlement approximately five kilometres east of Lobethal) were more substantially built of stone, even where a simple single room dwelling was erected. An example of this is the single room stone house on Section 5309, Springhead which was built by the Schubert family. This difference in the quality of the buildings in these closely related settlements suggests that a wealthier group of people settled at Schoenthal and Springhead as compared to those who settled at Neudorf and Tabor Valley.



## EARLY GERMAN FARMHOUSES DOWN THE TABOR VALLEY

The first German settlers in this area built themselves simple slab huts from the surrounding stringybark forest. Slab sided cellars with attic stores over were built nearby and these were usually set partly into the hillside. An old slab hut on Part Section 5167 (presently owned by Mr. Hart) is an example of this form of building. There is another example of an early slab hut at No. 87 Main Street, Lobethal (p. 56) and there is an early slab sided cellar at No. 54 Mill Road, Lobethal (p. 108).

Later the farmers replaced these rough shelters with almost standard two-room half-timber cottages, and the similarity of these buildings suggests that an original designer/craftsman was working in and around Lobethal at this time. The half-timber framing for these houses was probably prepared in a centrally located carpenters yard, temporarily framed up without pegging, numbered, then dismantled and carted to the building sites. The houses consisted of a small entrance hall, a kitchen-parlour and a bedroom, with central fireplaces which were built in-situ of stone or sun-dried bricks. Variations occurred in the design of these fireplaces and while the old Nitschke farmhouse (Part Section 5177) and the one presently owned by Mr. Rosmann (Part Section 5167) have simple back to back fireplaces, the old Sickerdick house (Part Section 5167) has a splayed corner fireplace in the bedroom with a common flue to a corner fireplace on the external wall of the kitchen-parlour.

The infill panels also vary and in the old

Nitschke house these were made of brick while in the others the more typical wattle and daub panels were used.<sup>1</sup> The front wall of the old Nitschke house is still exposed (p. 113) and the Roman numerals carved on the frame during the prefabrication process are clearly visible. This building is the best preserved example of the early houses in the Tabor Valley, but it has been incorporated into a late 19th century addition and only the Rosmann house still gives a clear indication of the overall shape of these early farm houses.

The Rosmann house also gives a clear picture of the rendering techniques used over the wattle and daub panels. Initially the half timber frame was roughened both internally and externally to form a key for a sand lime render which was applied for both protective and decorative reasons. Later, when this render failed timber lathes were fixed to the frame in order to give a better key and second render was applied (p.114).

Substantial stone cellars with attic storage spaces and half timber barns and stables were also important elements of the farm yard and the layout of these buildings is illustrated by the layout of the old Nitschke property (p. 117).

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1. Refer to footnote 5, page 85.

#### EARLY GERMAN FARM BUILDINGS AT NEUDORF

A number of examples of two room half-timber houses and barns remain at Neudorf and these are generally similar to those remaining in Tabor Valley. The house and barn (pp. 150-153) and the hay barn and milking shed (pp. 154-156) which are all located on Section 5176, Hundred of Onkaparinga are typical of these early buildings. The Klopsch farm on Section 58, Hundred of Onkaparinga (pp. 147-149) includes a later example of a half-timber house (C. 1903) plus an early stone cellar and a half-timber barn. The identification of the original buildings on this farm and a comparison of its present layout with that shown in a photograph taken shortly after the turn of the century suggests that the layout of the farmyard has undergone little change.

The only early settler's house in Neudorf which is significantly different from those described above is located on Pt. Section 5143, Hundred of Onkaparinga (pp. 158-159). This house has undergone a number of alterations, but indications are that its general form would have been similar to that of other half-timber houses in the area. The feature which distinguishes it from these houses is an extended gable on its northern side. This identifies it as an extended gable house or Giebellauben which was a common house form found in East Neumark, an area of Prussia from which the first German settlers migrated (Brandenburg) (p. 157). When these houses were built in towns the gables were extended out to the street alignment to act as a covered porch to the front door or as a sheltered workspace or shop (p. 157). In this case the house is set back from Neudorf Road and the gable end is set at right angles to it. The gable extends

approximately 920 mm beyond the facade of the building and the area thus covered was probably used as a sheltered workspace.

The other building in Neudorf which is of particular importance is the hop kiln on Section 5143, Hundred of Onkaparinga (pp. 160-161). This building represents the early hop industry at Lobethal and is one of the few hop kilns in South Australia which are still relatively intact.

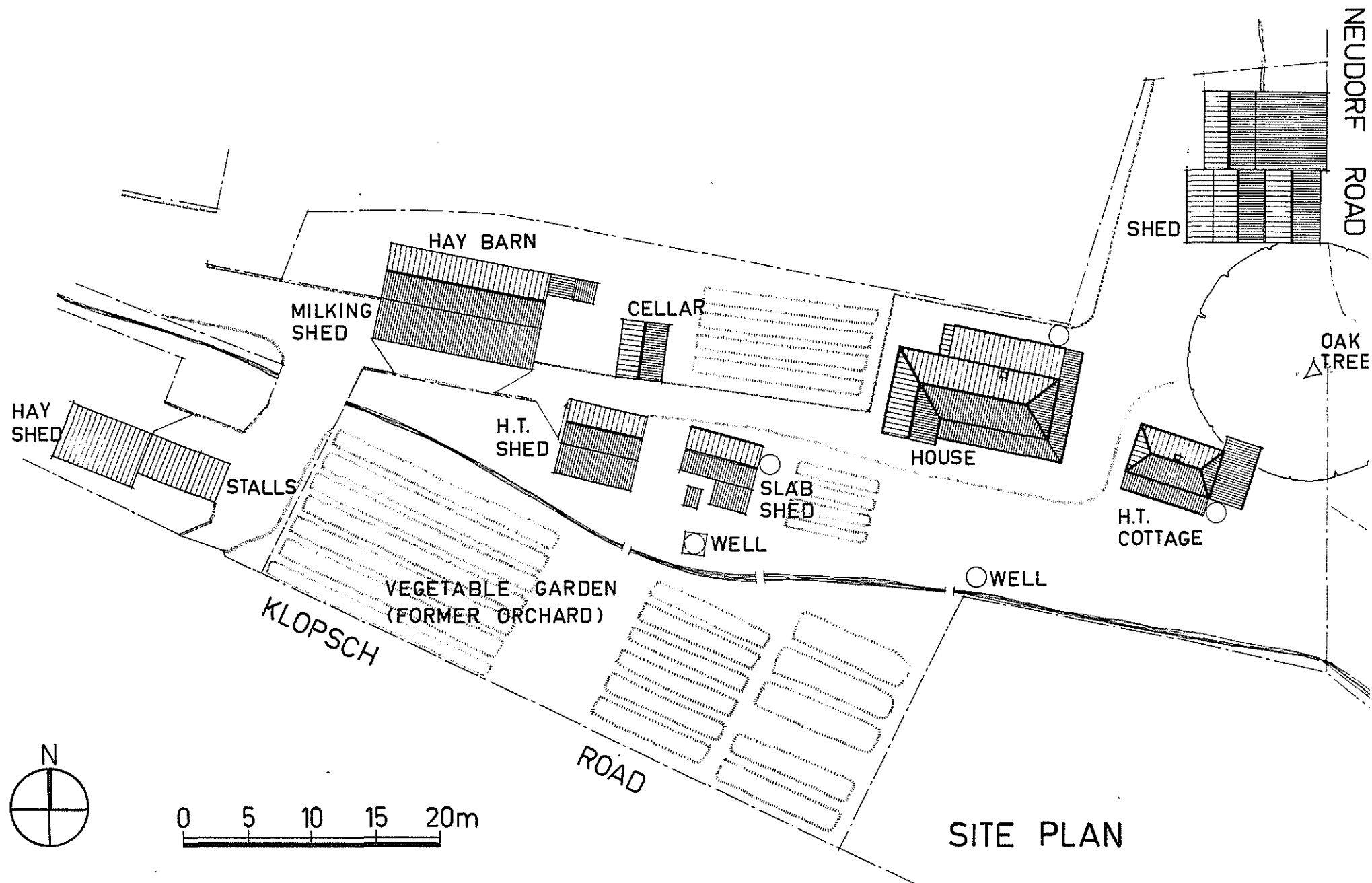
KLOPSCH FARM, SECTION 58, HUNDRED OF ONKAPARINGA,  
NEUDORF

Johann Eduard Klopsch and his wife Johanne Juliane migrated from Prussia and arrived in Adelaide in 1859 on the ship "Ceasar and Helene". Shortly after their arrival they moved to Neudorf where Juliane's brother was already living, and in December, 1864 Eduard bought 24 acres on Section 58 from Michael Reardon. The family lived in a small two room cottage until a stone house was built and the cottage was then demolished. The new house was a symmetrical stone building with brick quoins and was typical of suburban and country houses built in South Australia in the latter part of the 19th century. Later a villa end was added and at no time did the house reflect the settlers' country of origin. However the two room cottage which was built and occupied by Eduard and Juliane after their son, Eduard Reinhold Klopsch, married in 1903, uses traditional German methods of construction. This cottage, which is still standing, is a simple half-timber building with rough mud and stone infill panels which were built up between an open framework of timber battens (p. 114). The entire face of the building was then rendered over and lined to represent ashlar stonework.

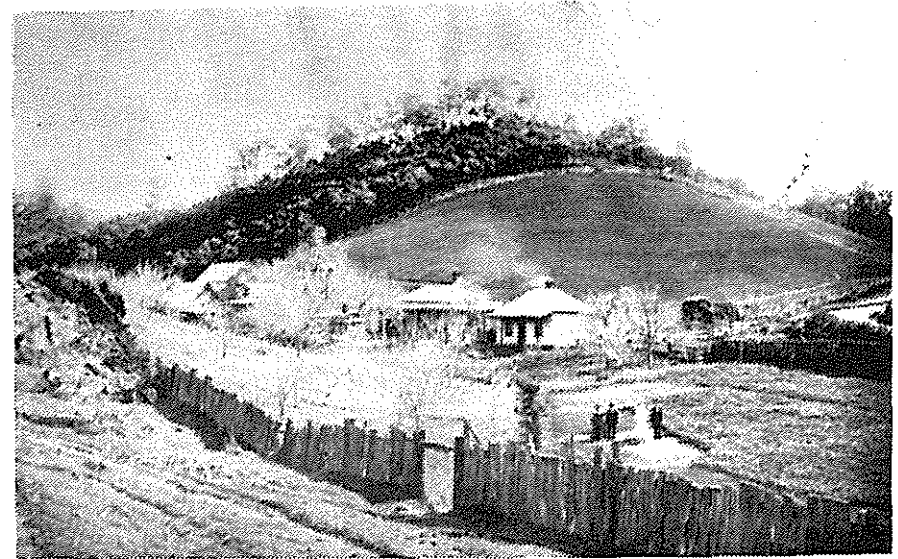
Two of the earliest buildings on the site are a cellar and a barn. The cellar is a two level stone building with brick quoining which is partly set into the hillside. The barn, which faces the cellar across a narrow farm track, is a half timber building which has been faced by vertical timber slabs for protection against the weather. Other buildings on the site include a small slab

barn, a large milking shed - haybarn, stables and a large implement storage shed. Although these buildings are not all original the layout of the farm today is very similar to that shown in a photograph taken in the early part of this century.

This photograph shows the stone house (without villa end addition), the half-timber cottage, the hay barn-milking shed; the cellar; the half-timber barn and a small slab structure with a brick chimney which may have been a smoke house. There may also have been other buildings on the site at that time, but a small orchard in the foreground obscures part of the farm yard.



LOBETHAL SURVEY: KLOPSCH FARM, SECTION 58, HD. ONKAPARINGA



Klopsch farm Neudorf in the early 20th century.



Klopsch farm Neudorf in 1981.

HOUSE AND BARN ON (PT.) SECTION 5176,  
HUNDRED OF ONKAPARINGA, NEUDORF

These half-timbered structures were probably built by Johann Wittke in the 1850's. He and his wife Joh Eleanore accompanied with his three children migrated from Posnania and arrived in South Australia on the 6th November 1848 on the ship 'Victoria'. He was described as an agriculturist as was his brother Gottfried from Silesia who accompanied the family. The latter was later named as the Godparent of the fourth child who was born on the 4th September, 1863, in their house at Neudorf. Johann took legal possession of his land on the 12th February, 1863. He was naturalized in 1872 and died on the 3rd September, 1889, leaving his property to Franciscus Friedrich Carl Schultz a store-keeper of Lobethal (possibly a son-in-law?)

The house is a two-roomed cottage with a small central entrance hall and a back-to-back fireplace facing into each room. Incorporated under the main roof is the stone walled cellar which is partly built into the adjoining hillside.

This is typical of many of the farmhouses built in and around Lobethal by the German migrants. The half-timbered red gum frame is set on a small stone cill and is braced at the gable ends and around the centre doorway.

The whole of this frame and its wattle and daub panels has been rendered over both externally and internally. Outside the render was lined out to represent ashlar stonework. (p. 115)  
The internal fire places and central flues were

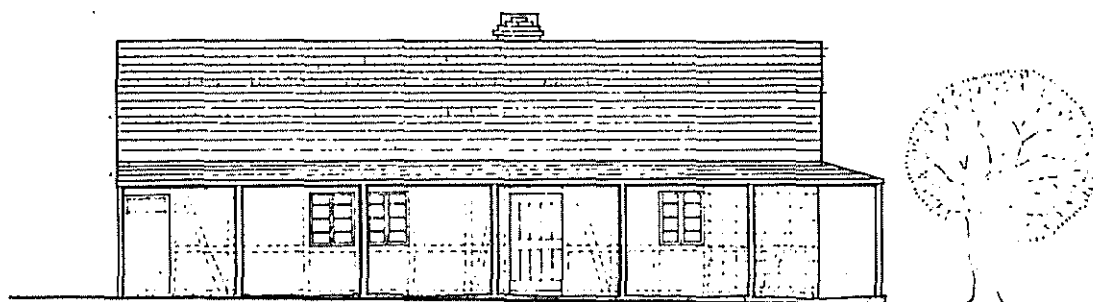
built of mudbricks which were rendered over.

The floors are boarded and laid over battens set down into the ground. The moderately high pitched roof allowed for extra storage space and is accessible through a gable end loft door.

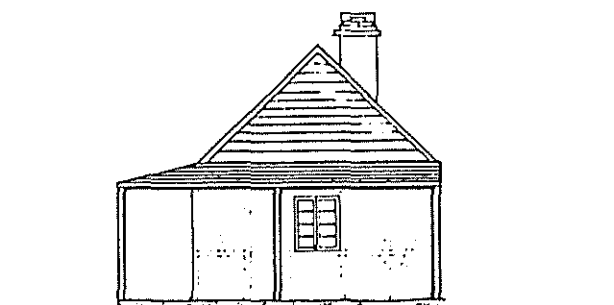
The adjoining barn is built in a similar manner. It is 11m x 4.25m in plan and only 2m high to the wall plate (the ridge height is 5 m).

The larger end bay of the barn has a boarded floor and two opposing barn-doors which suggests that it was originally used as a threshing floor. The other smaller bays have only single doors and do not interconnect with each other or with the end bay. This suggests that the larger could have been used as a stable and the smaller as a gear store.

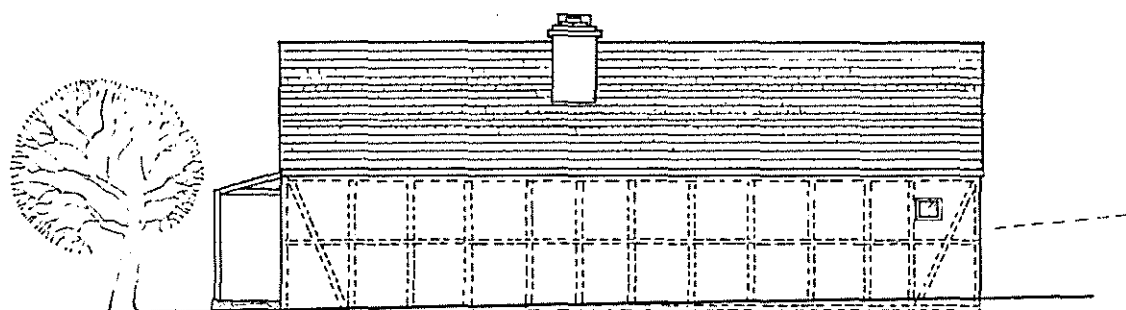
The loft is only partly boarded over these two smaller rooms which was probably used as a grain and chaff store, accessible from the threshing area and through the dormer like hatch in the roof.



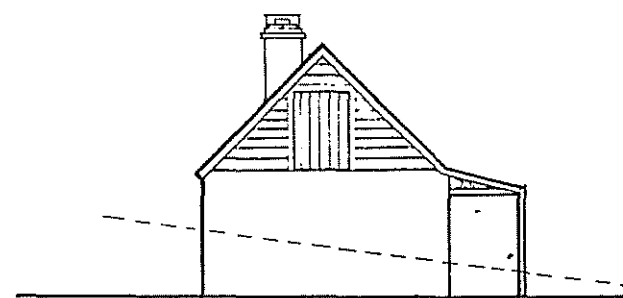
NORTH ELEVATION



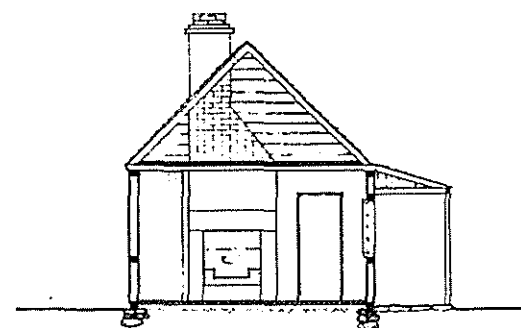
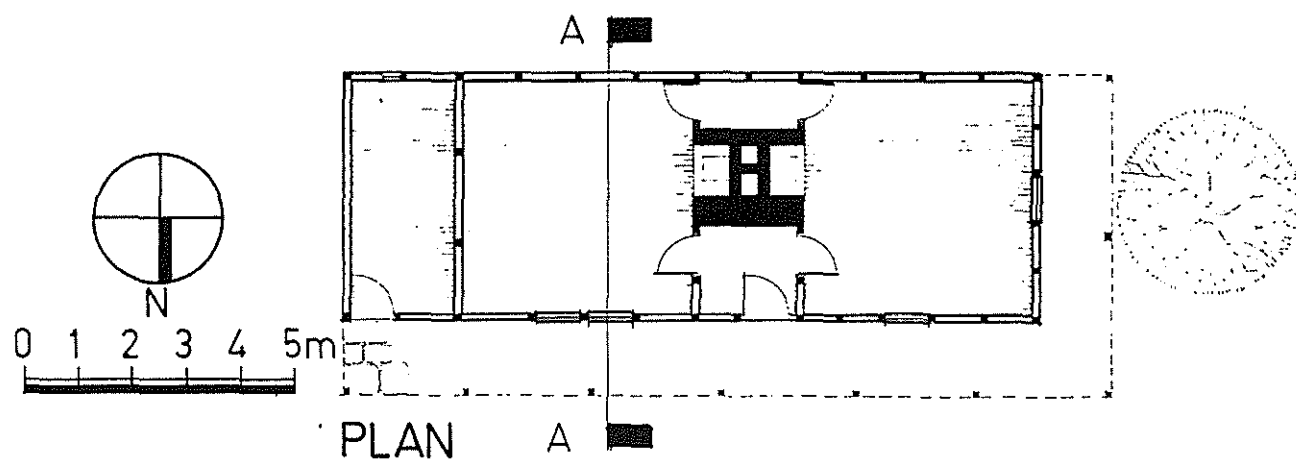
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



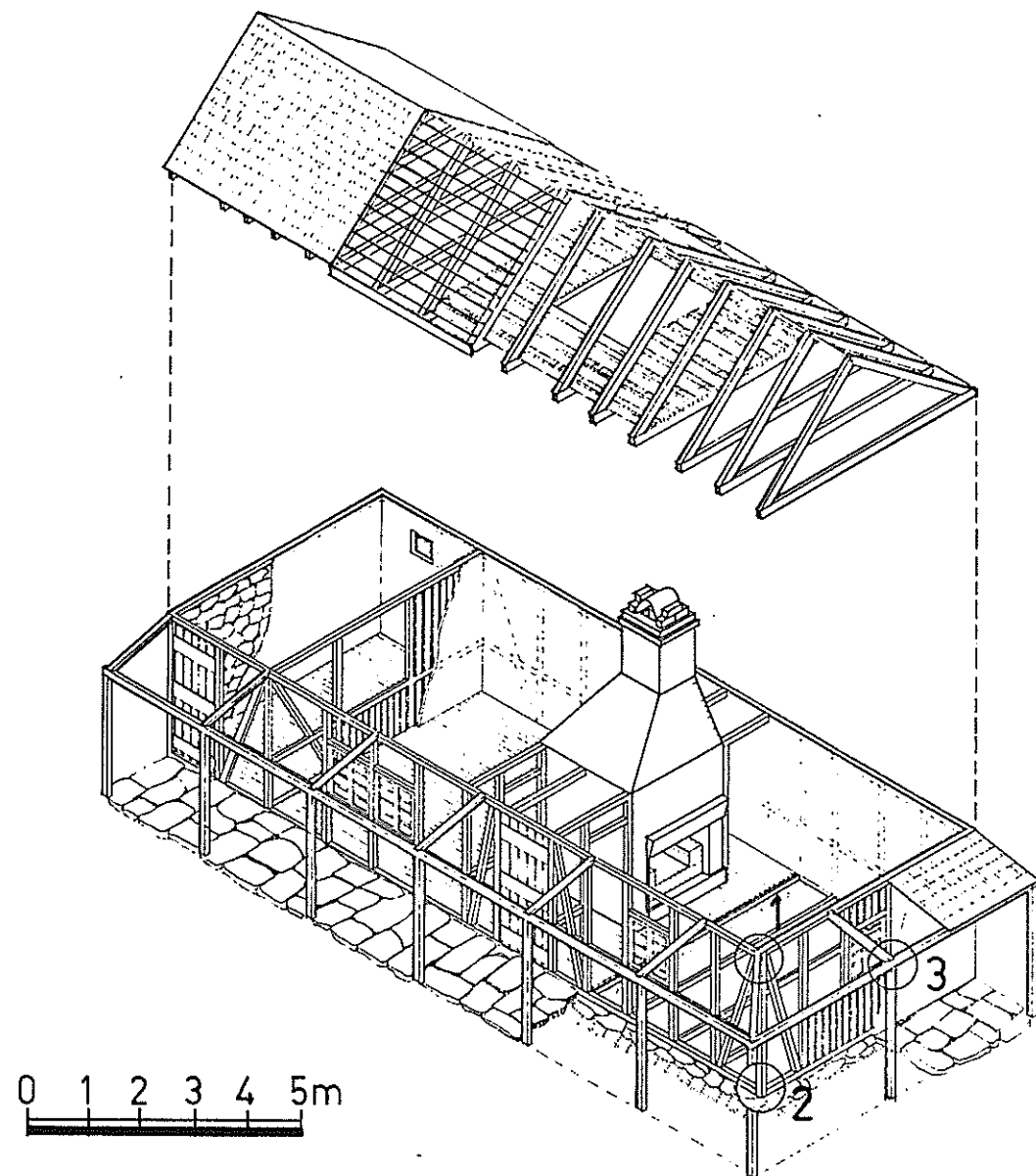
EAST ELEVATION



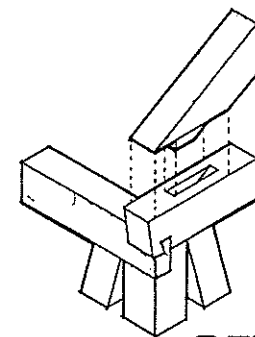
SECTION A-A

LOBETHAL SURVEY: HALF TIMBERED FARM HOUSE, SECTION 5176, HD. ONKAPARINGA

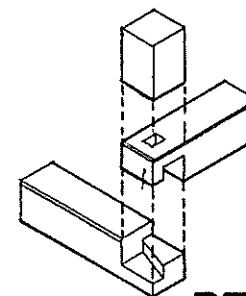




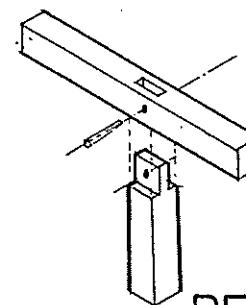
CONSTRUCTIONAL STUDY OF FARMHOUSE



DETAIL 1

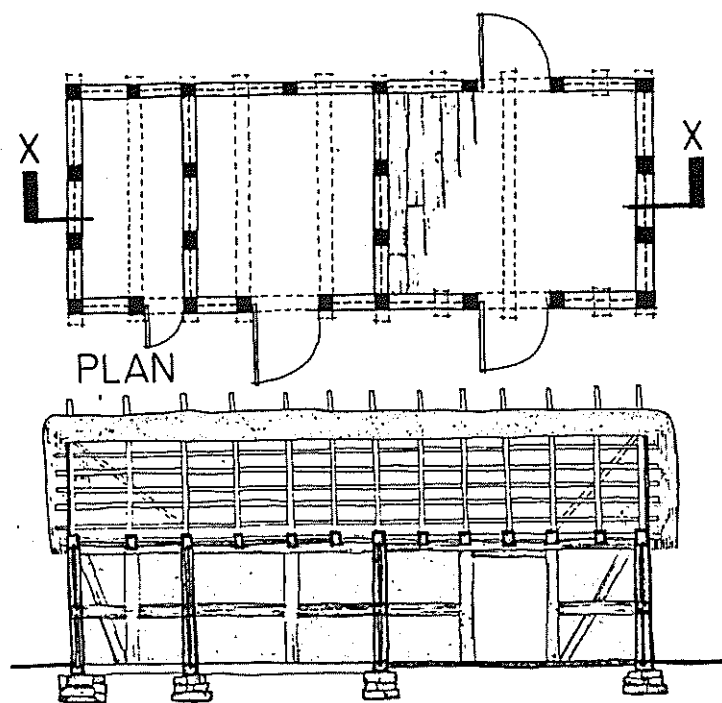


DETAIL 2



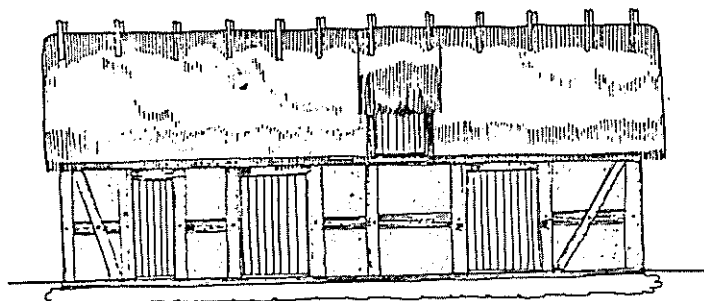
DETAIL 3

LOBETHAL SURVEY: HALF TIMBERED FARM HOUSE, SECTION 5176, HD. ONKAPARINGA



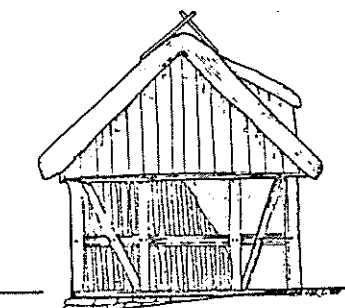
PLAN

SECTION X-X

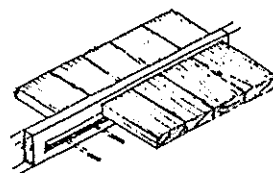


EAST ELEVATION

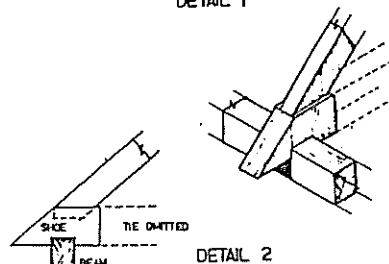
0 1 2 3 4 5m



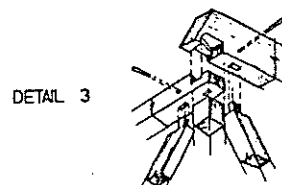
SOUTH ELEVATION



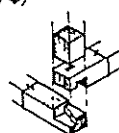
DETAIL 1



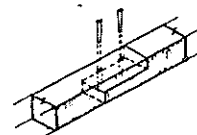
DETAIL 2



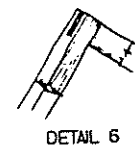
DETAIL 3



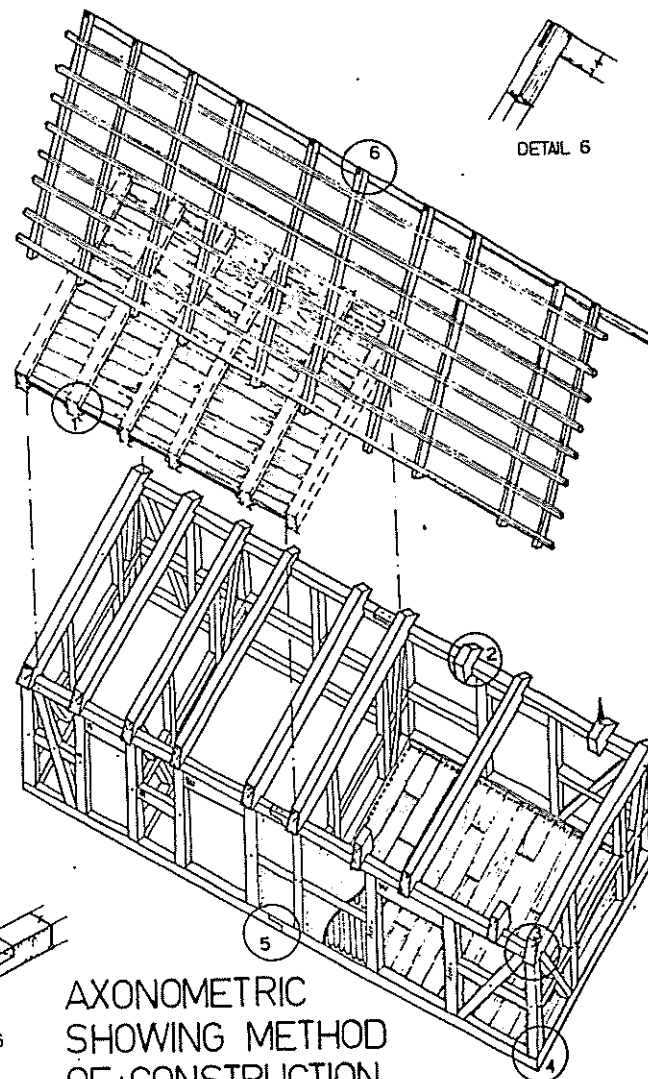
DETAIL 4



DETAIL 5



DETAIL 6



AXONOMETRIC  
SHOWING METHOD  
OF CONSTRUCTION

LOBETHAL SURVEY: BARN, SECTION 5176, HD. ONKAPARINGA

HAY BARN AND MILKING SHED ON (PT.) SECTION 5176,  
HUNDRED OF ONKAPARINGA, NEUDORF

This land was originally part of that sold to Robert Stuckey and Edward Drew on the 15th June, 1851. (Sections 5175 and 5176).

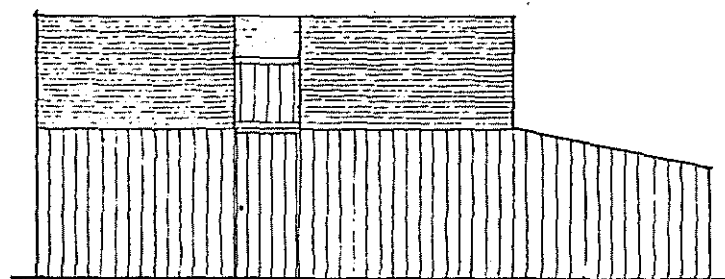
Later this portion was subdivided from Section 5176 and sold to the previously mentioned Gottfried Wittke on the 10th June, 1853. It is obvious that he chose to take up land adjacent to his brothers farm which was also on Section 5176.

On the 31st October, 1862 the land was transferred to Johann George Pietsch.

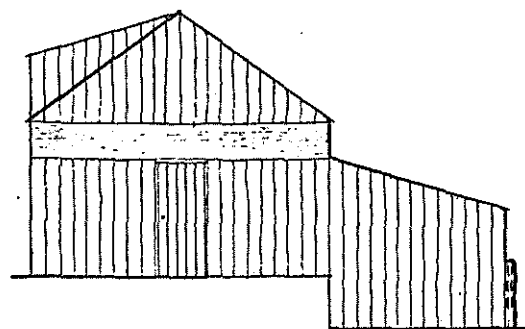
It is impossible to decide who built the barn and its adjoining two roomed half-timbered cottage. Like the Wittke family Pietsch arrived in South Australia on board the 'Victoria' in November 1848 with his wife and three children. He came from Rensekow in East Pomerania.

The barn is a timber framed building formed of 190 x 95 mm posts and 135 x 95 mm rails and braces mortice and tenoned together and fitted with 20 mm dowels. It is covered with 250 x 40 mm split gum slabs. As the site is on sharply sloping ground the base is partly levelled by a stone retaining wall running along the north side of the building. This is used to form the backwall of the lean-to timber framed milking stalls.

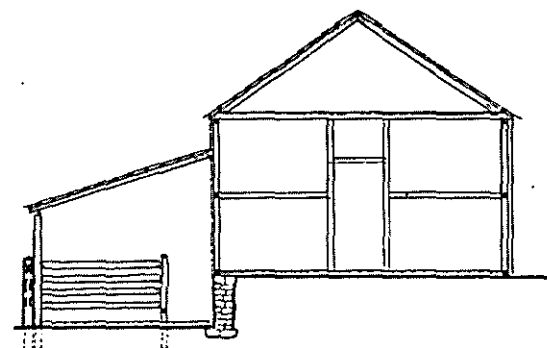
This structure is built with rough hewn gum posts and rails (posts 150 x 175 mm, rails 200 x 50 mm) the latter are shaped to fit into the slotted posts.



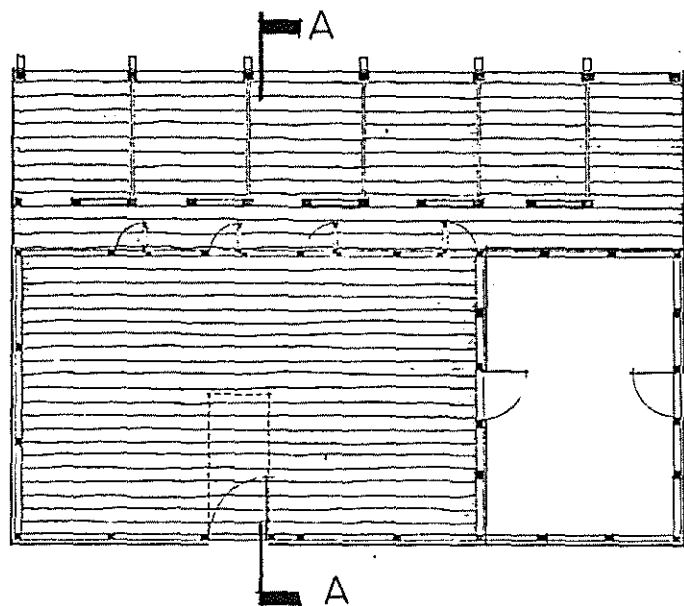
SOUTH ELEVATION



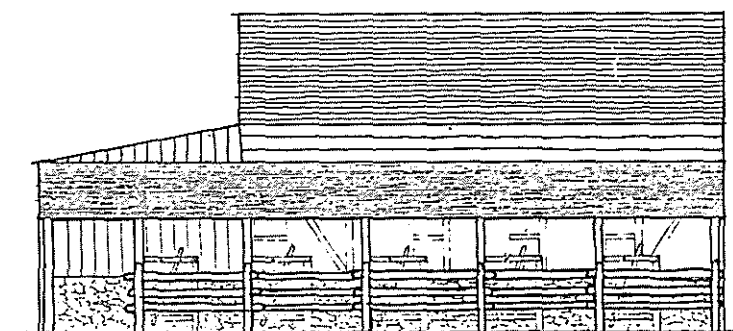
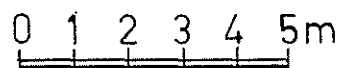
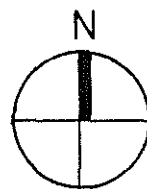
EAST ELEVATION



SECTION A~A

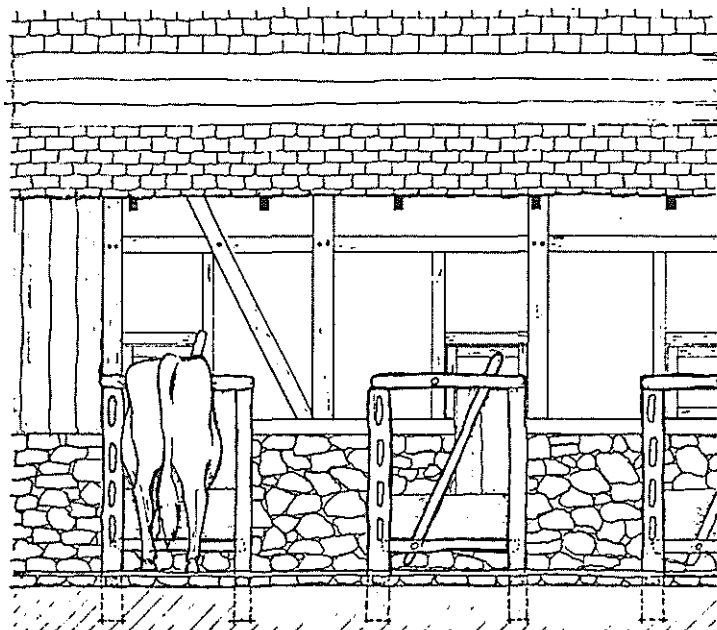


PLAN

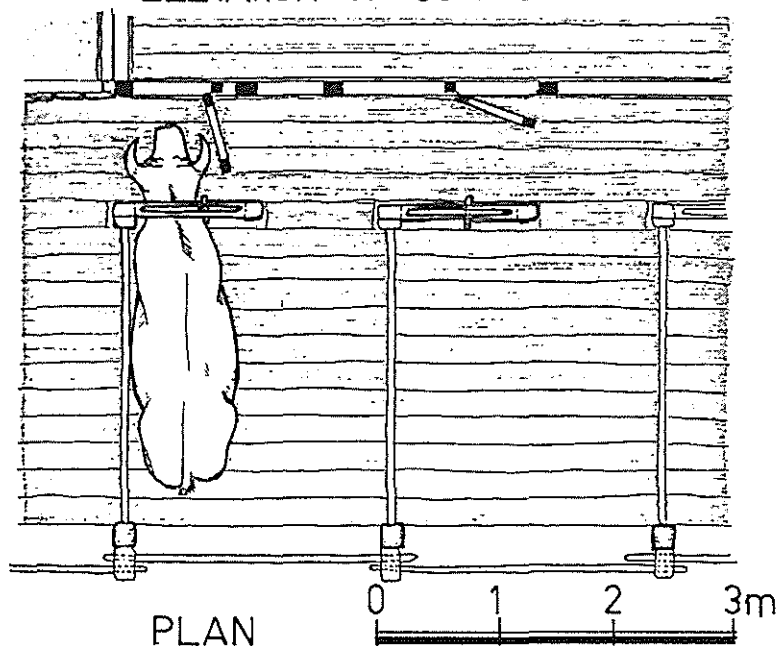


NORTH ELEVATION

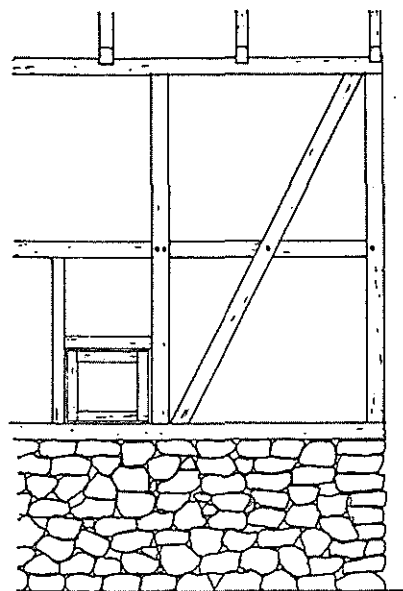
LOBETHAL SURVEY: HAY BARN & MILKING SHED, SECTION 5176, HD. ONKAPARINGA



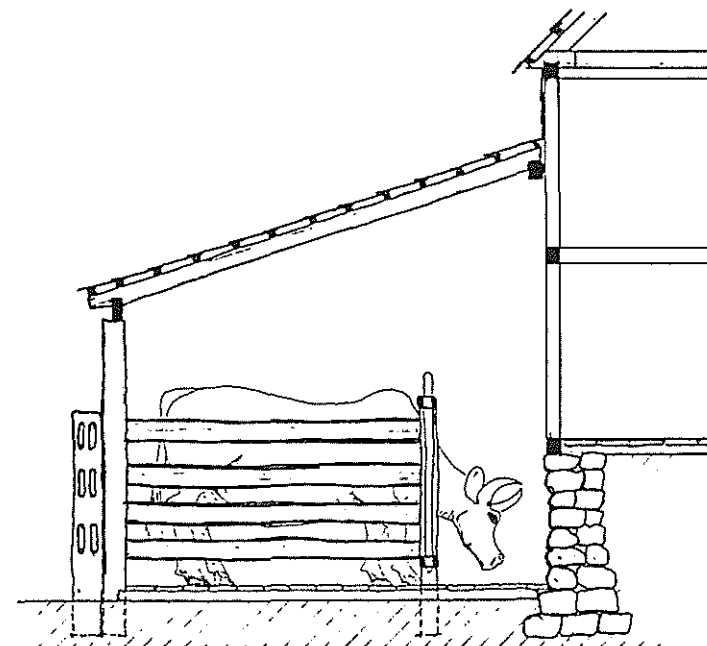
ELEVATION OF COW STALLS



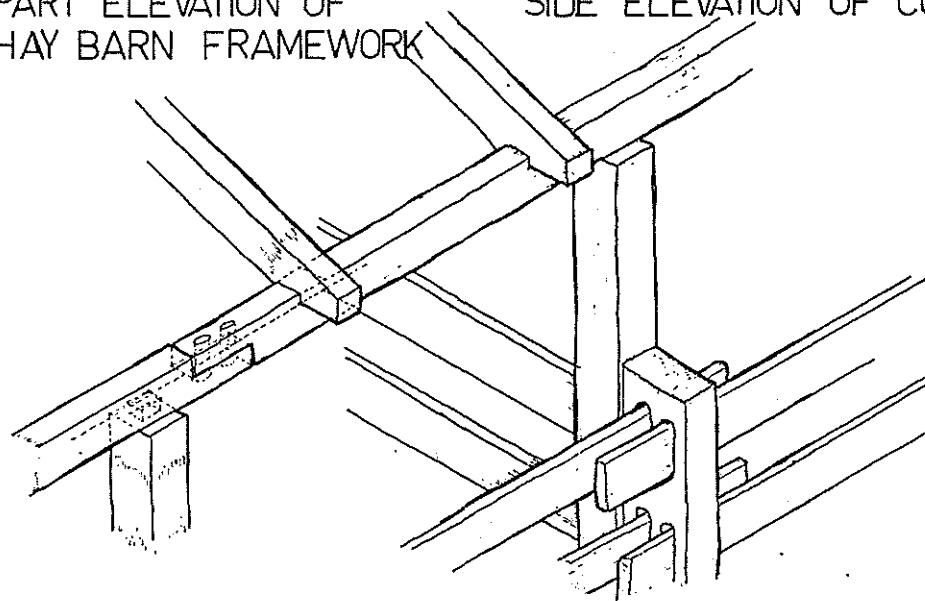
PLAN



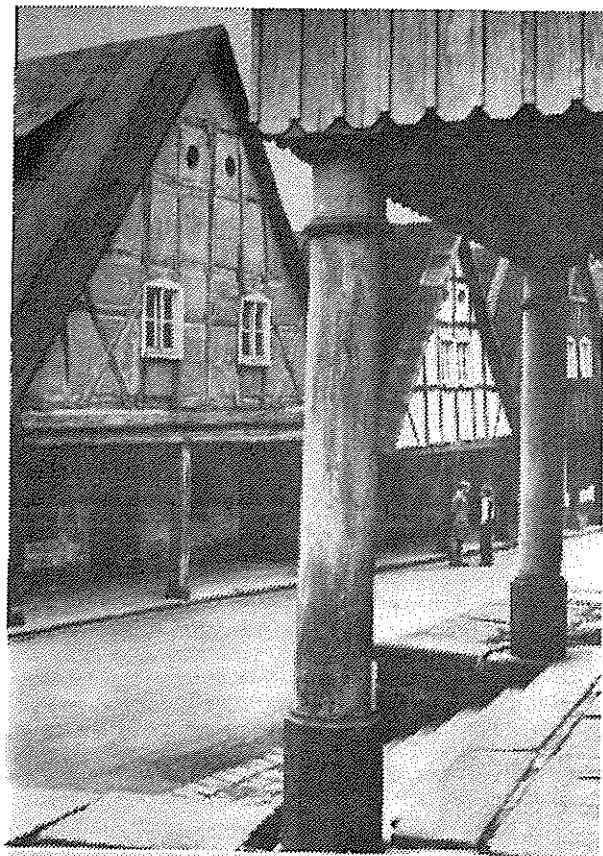
PART ELEVATION OF  
HAY BARN FRAMEWORK



SIDE ELEVATION OF COW STALL

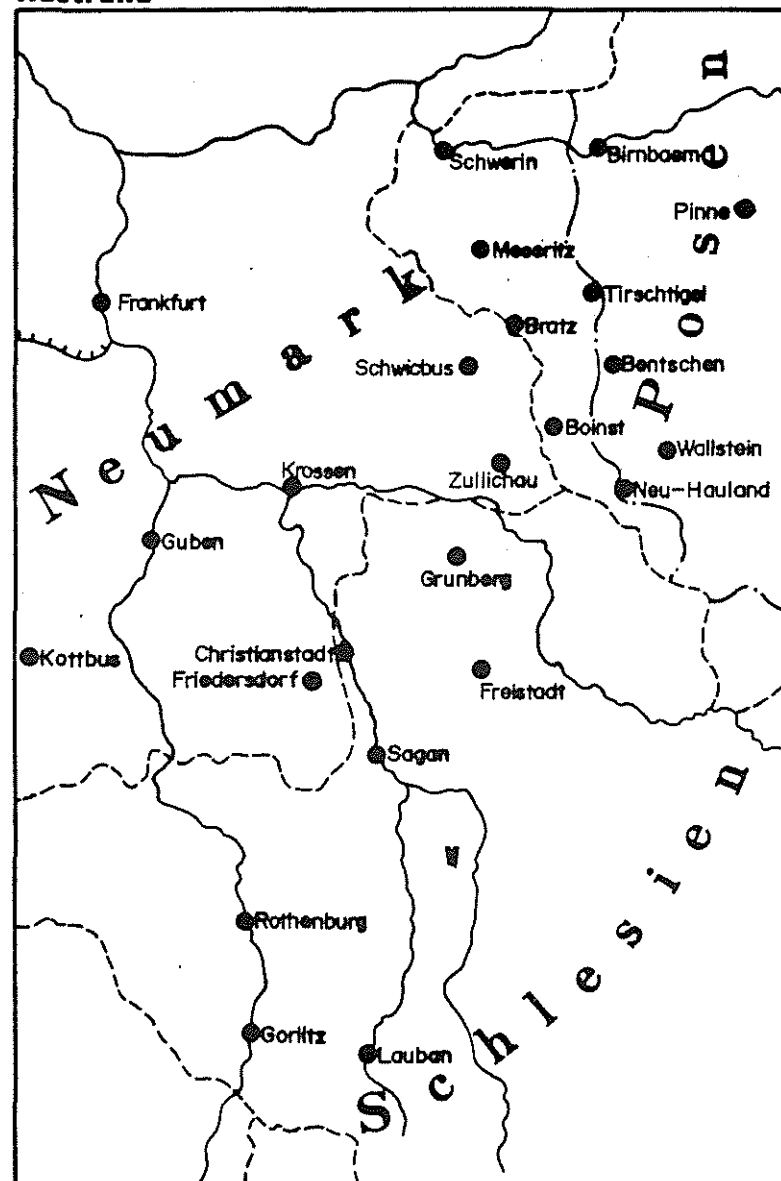


DETAIL OF COWSTALL STRUCTURE

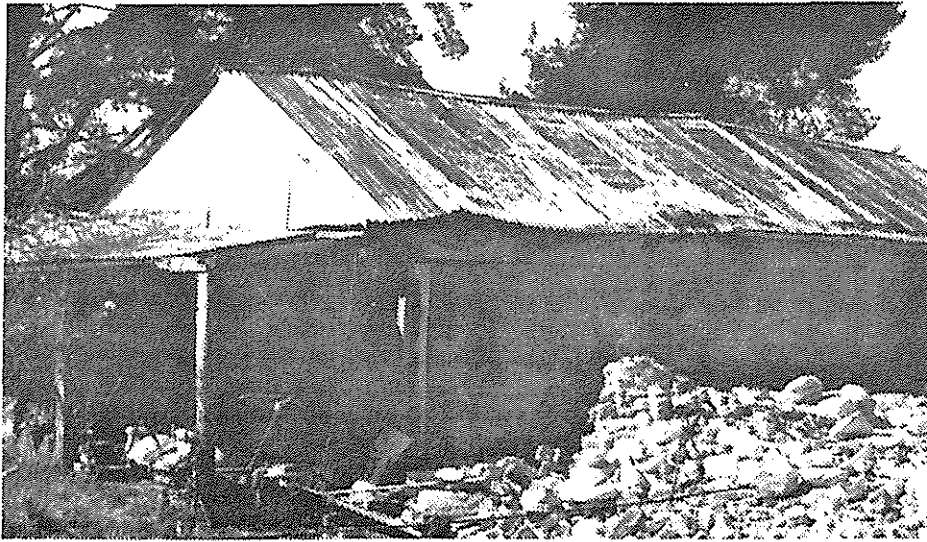


Houses with extended gables in Schöenberg, E. Germany  
(now Poland)

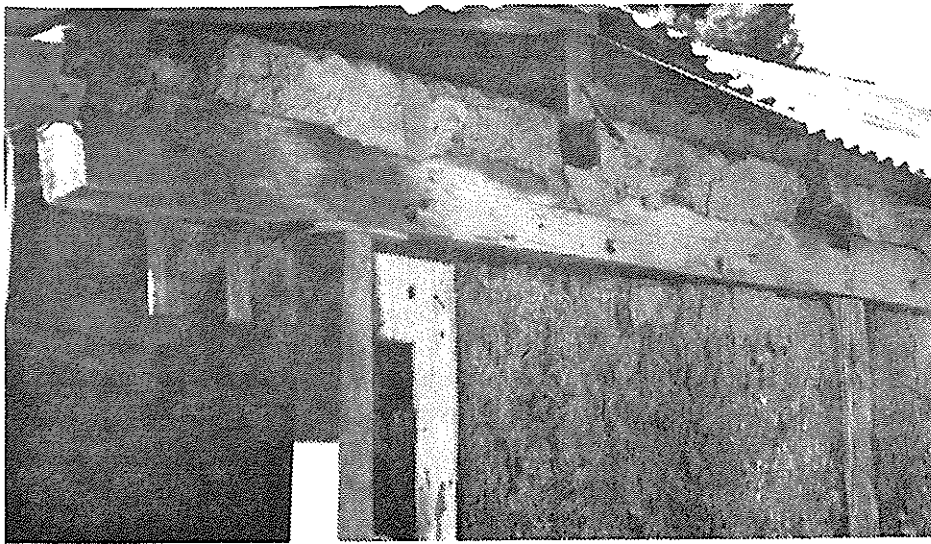
# Main emigration areas of the "Old Lutherans to Australia"



Map originally published in W. Iwan's Um des Glaubens  
Willen nach Australien, Breslau 1931.

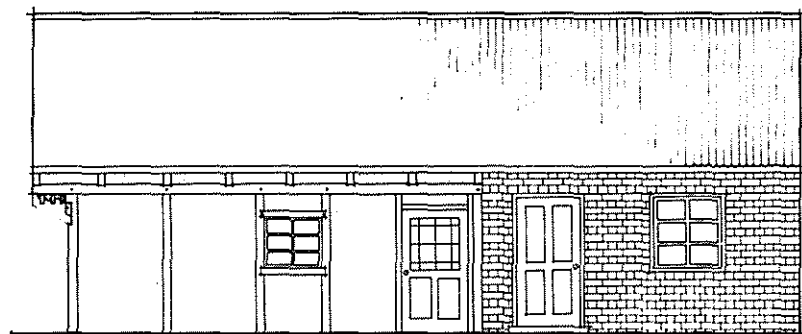


House on Section 5143

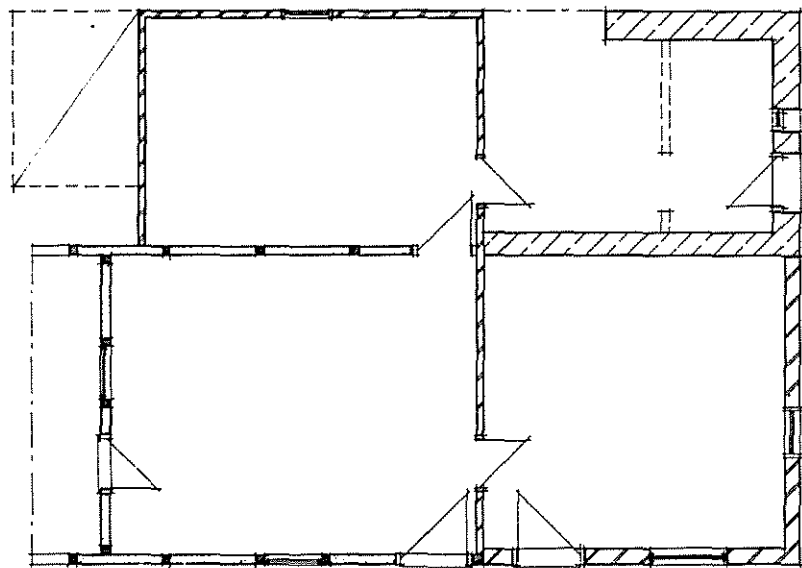


Detail of extended gable to house on Section 5143

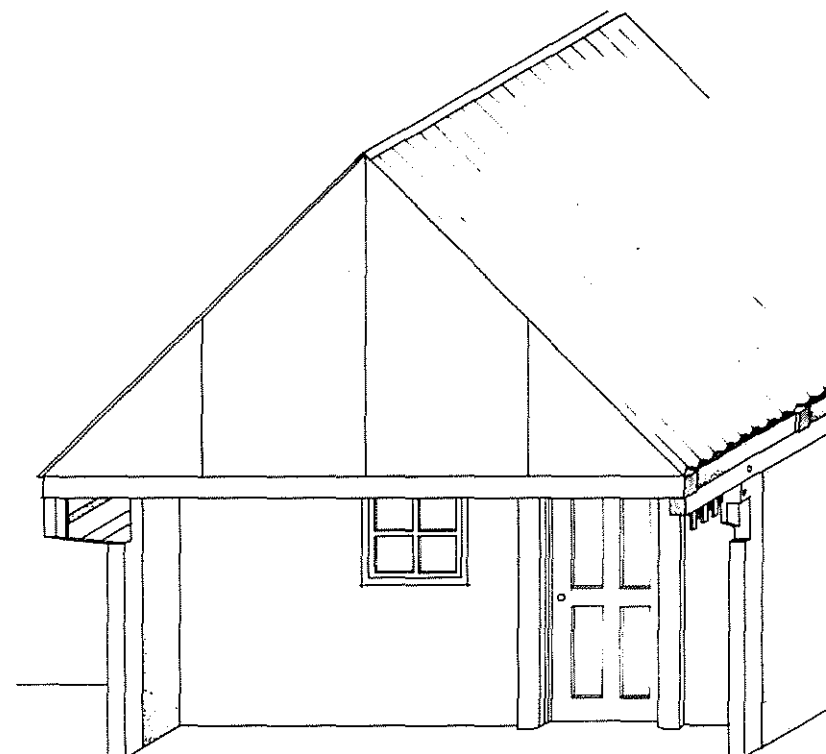




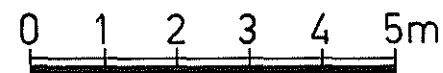
WEST ELEVATION



PLAN



VIEW OF EXTENDED GABLE



LOBETHAL SURVEY: REMNANTS OF EXTENDED GABLE HOUSE, SECTION 5143, Hd. ONKAPARINGA

HOP KILN ON SECTION 5143, HUNDRED OF ONKAPARINGA,  
NEUDORF

In 1842 Ferdinand Mueller and his brother August Mueller were listed amongst the 18 heads of the founding families of Lobethal. In the same year Ferdinand began to train as a teacher under Pastor Fritzsche, after he had accepted a position as the town's first schoolmaster at the pastor's request. August remained in Lobethal for a few years, but later took up land at Neudorf where he established what was to become one of the two major hop fields in the Lobethal district.

The hops were grown on tall stringy bark poles between which wires were strung to form a trellis. (p. 33). When the hops ripened in March/April the poles were taken out of the ground and laid over bins into which the hops were picked. This was a labour intensive process and hop picking provided important seasonal employment for a large number of locals, including women and children. After picking, the hops were placed into three bushel bags which were taken to the hop kiln for drying.<sup>2</sup> The hops were then packed into wool bales ready for sale to bakeries, city breweries and interstate markets.

Hop growing became an important tradition for the Mueller (now Miller) family and it was continued on their property for a number of years after it had ceased elsewhere in the district. However, in 1935 the area in which most of the hops were grown

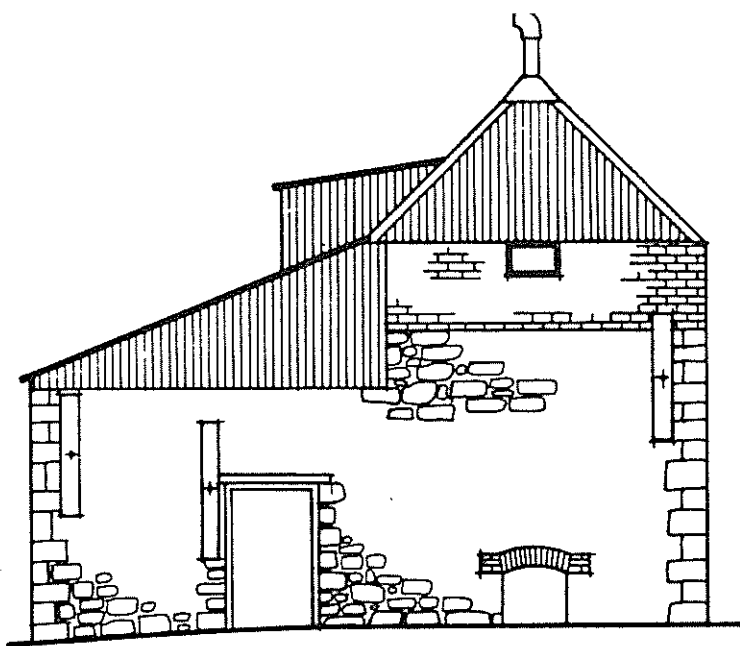
was claimed for a reservoir needed to supply water to the Lobethal Woollen Mill, and the family ceased to grow hops in 1937-38.

The first hop kiln on the Mueller property was located next to the farm house, but this eventually burnt down and a new stone kiln was built approximately 150 metres west of the house. This kiln is still standing and while it is now used for hay storage it has not been significantly altered. (p. 32).

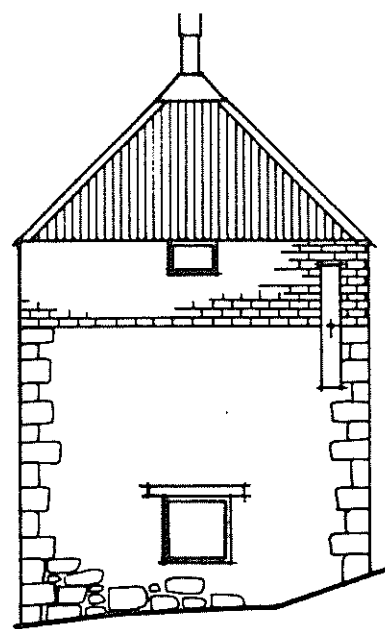
As this building is one of the last intact hop  
kilns in South Australia it should be preserved as  
an important part of the state's heritage.

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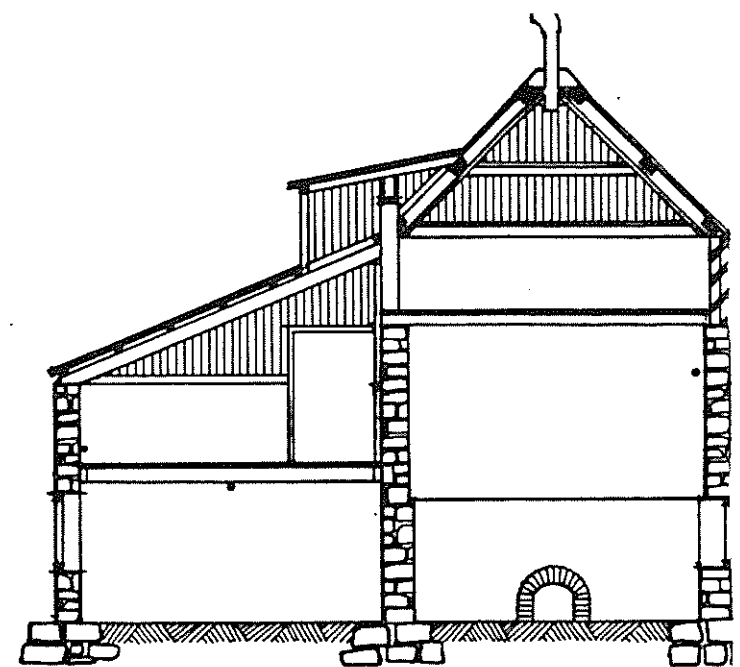
2. Refer to Appendix D, for a description of this process.



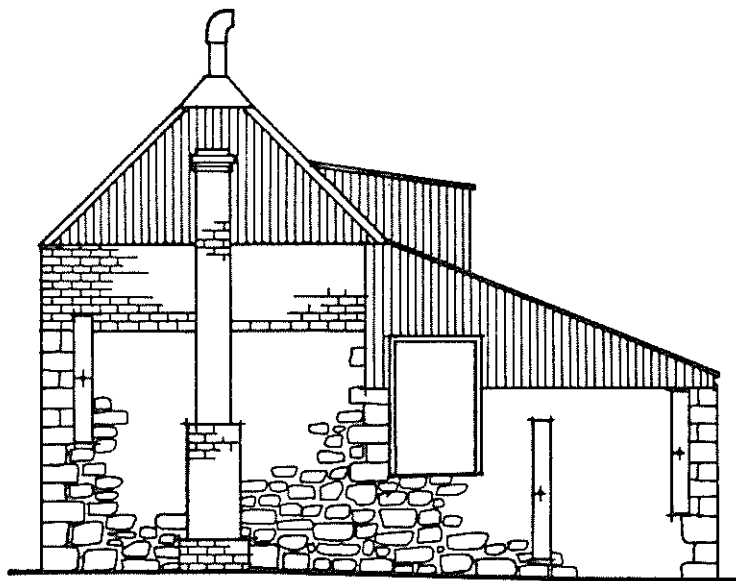
EAST ELEVATION



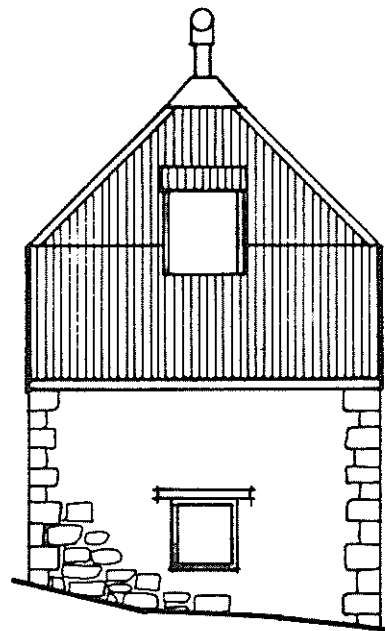
NORTH ELEVATION



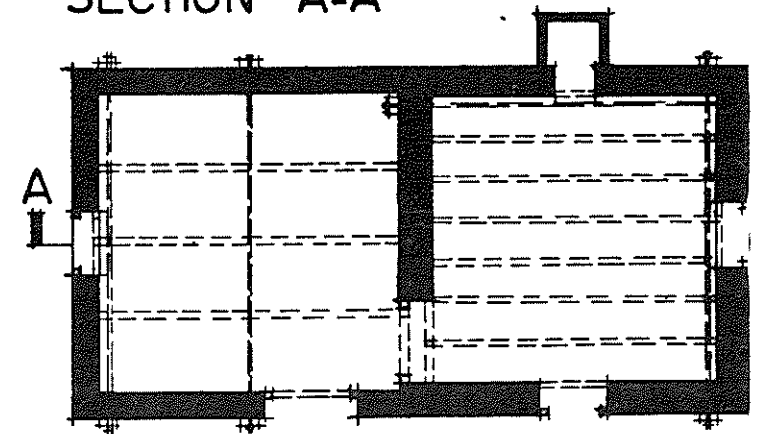
SECTION A-A



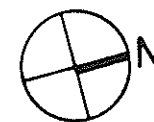
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



A COMPARISON BETWEEN A LARGE GERMAN BARN AND A  
LARGE ENGLISH BARN

German Barn on Section 5066, Hundred of Onkaparinga  
Schoenthal

In May 1845 Johann Freidrich Pfeiffer and Johann Ernst Pfeiffer bought Section 5087. The land on which his barn is built (Pt. section 5066) was purchased from the S.A. Company in October, 1852. A new house (since demolished) was built on this property as well as the barn. Mr. C.A. Pfeiffer the present owner of the property said that this was a two-storey stone house with living areas and stables. This appears to have been a barn-house (bauernhof) similar to Mooney's Barn near Hahndorf.<sup>3</sup>

Since first settling in the area the Pfeiffers have farmed it with mixed farming techniques. Apart from stock rearing and dairy operations they have grown cereal and vegetable crops. Not surprisingly the barn is almost more important than the house on such a farm and was often the first building erected.

This large stone structure was used for the threshing and storing of grain, and straw. Its extensive porch on the east side was used to protect farm machinery.

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3. See Young, G. et.al., Hahndorf Survey, Vol. 1, p. 189.

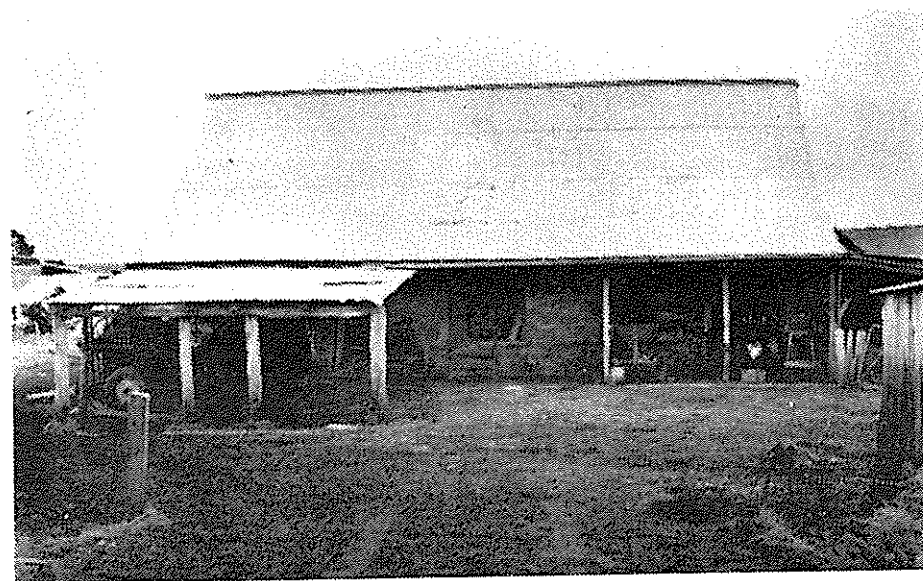
The substantial half timbered internal walls support an extensive hay loft. The large store room on its south side with its set down boarded and clay and straw insulated ceiling was used as a cellar for the storing of the renowned German sausages and hams.

The main stone walls are built of coursed random rubble 400 mm thick. Large dressed key-stones occur at the corners.

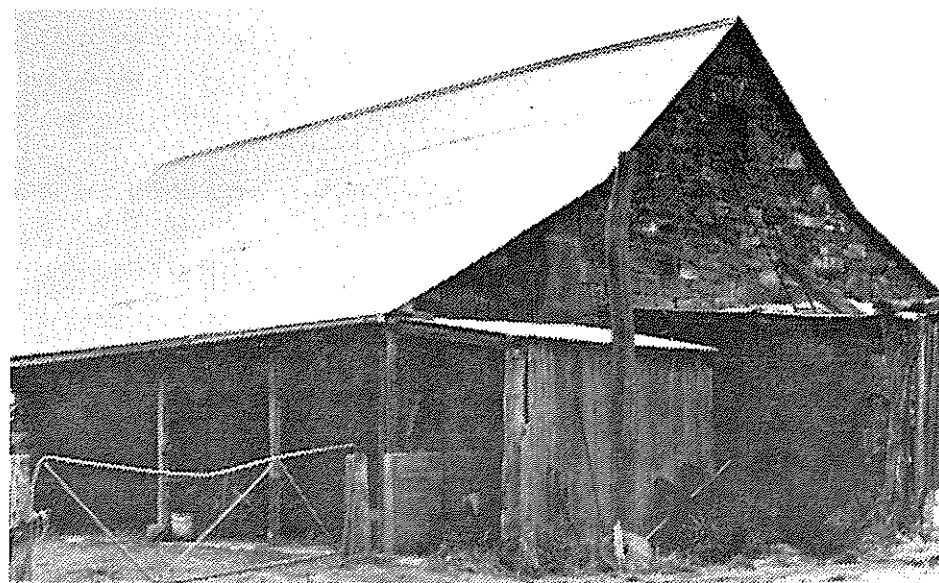
The roofs are the usual large trussed rafter roofs set on to deep tie beams as is commonly found in the Hahndorf barns.<sup>4</sup>

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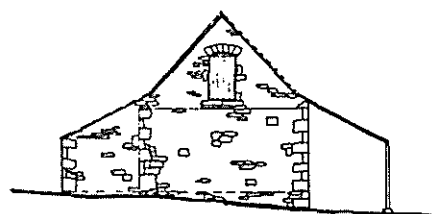
4. See Young, G. et.al., Hahndorf Survey, Vol. 1, Chapter 5, part 6.



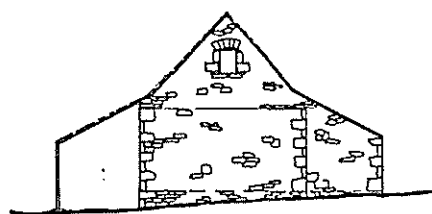
Barn on Section 5066



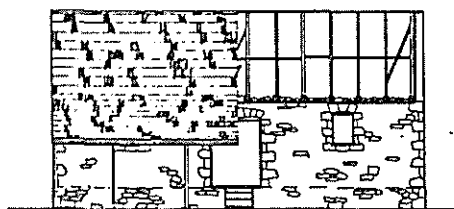
Barn on Section 5066



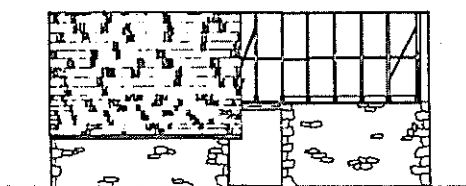
SOUTH ELEVATION



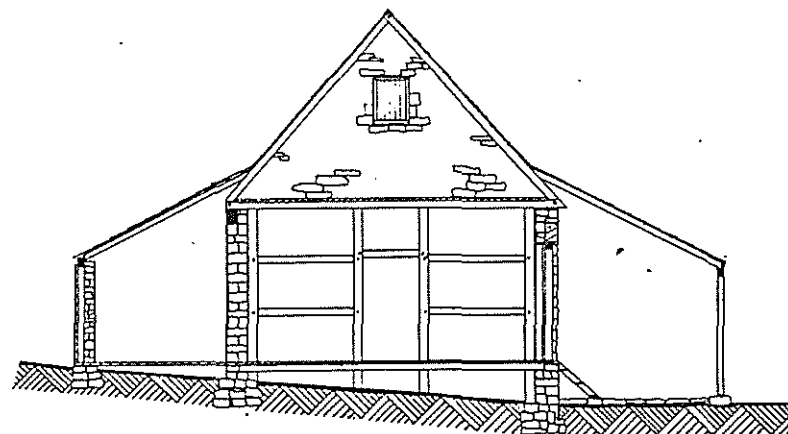
NORTH ELEVATION



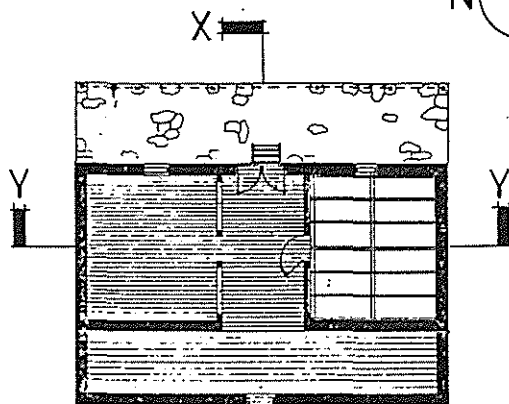
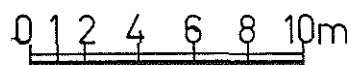
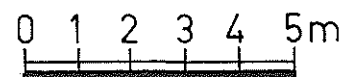
EAST ELEVATION



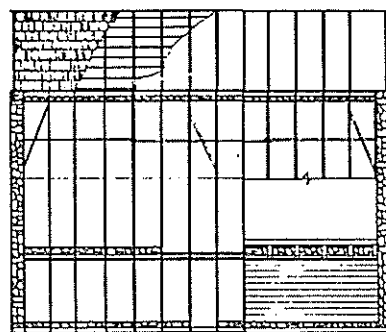
WEST ELEVATION



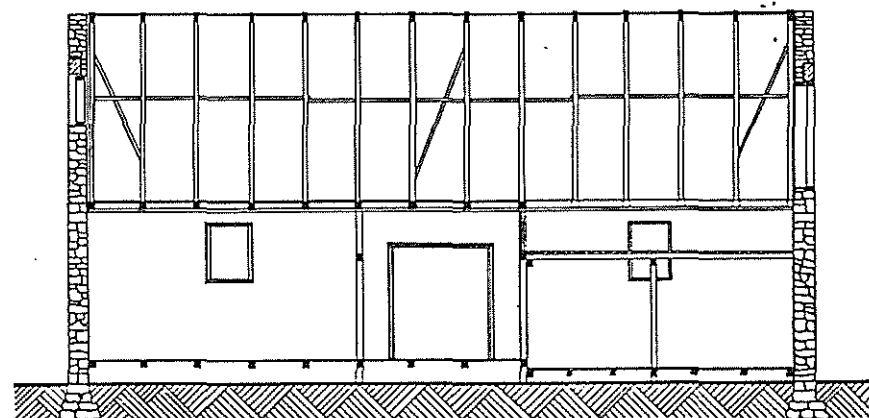
SECTION X-X



FLOOR PLAN

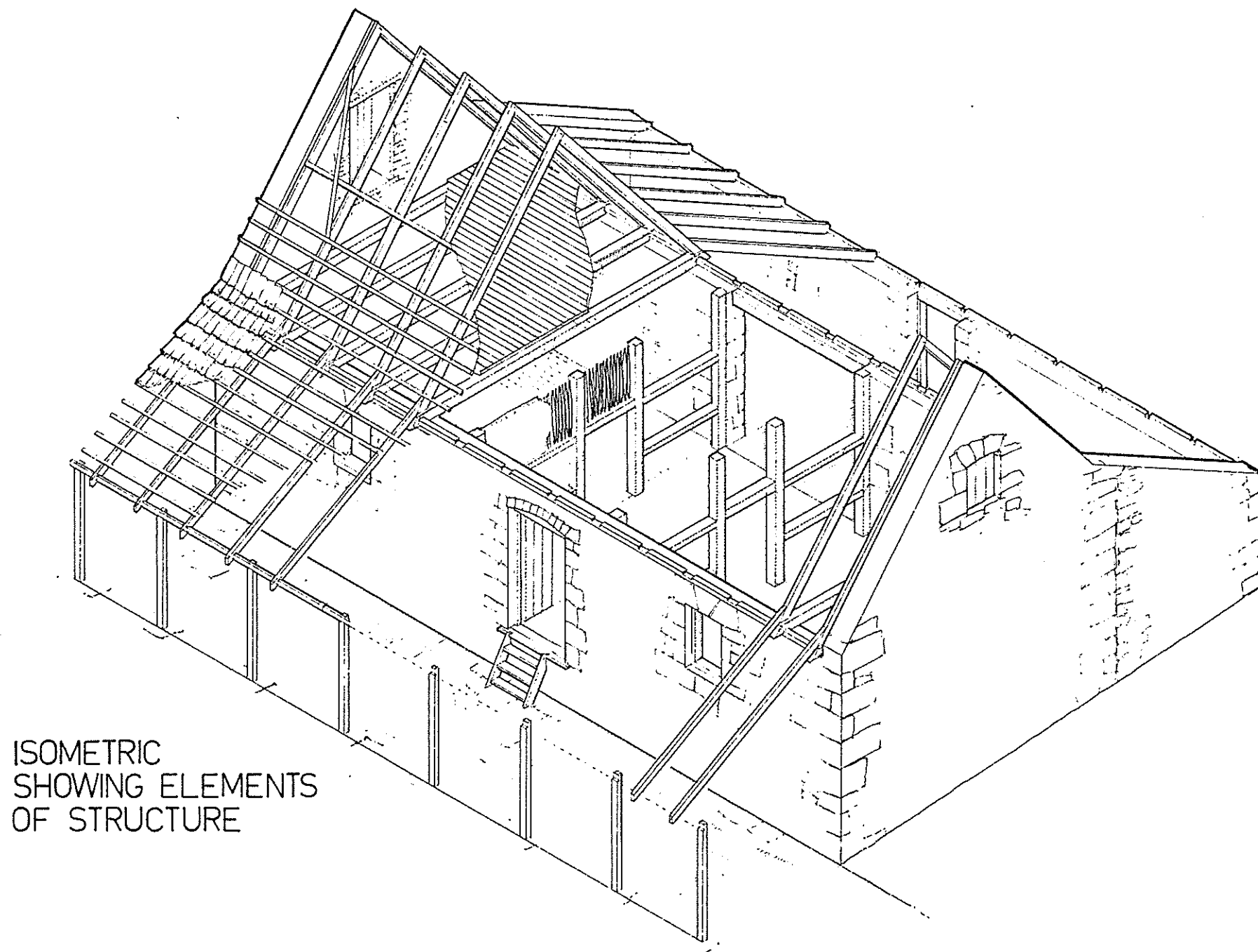


ROOF PLAN



SECTION Y-Y

LOBETHAL SURVEY: BARN, SECTION 5066, Hd. ONKAPARINGA



ISOMETRIC  
SHOWING ELEMENTS  
OF STRUCTURE



English Barn on Section 6046, Hundred of Talunga,  
Gumeracha

William Beavis Randell of Beary Pornroy Devonshire migrated with his wife and seven children to South Australia in 1837. His family were the friends of George Fife Angas a frequent visitor to their home near Exter. He became the director of the South Australian Company's stock, agricultural and dairy operations. In his endeavour to obtain grazing land for the Company he discovered the Gumeracha district. Eventually he decided to settle in the area and he selected large sections of land for both himself and the Company (he was granted 966 acres from the 1841-42 Surveys).<sup>5</sup>

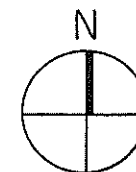
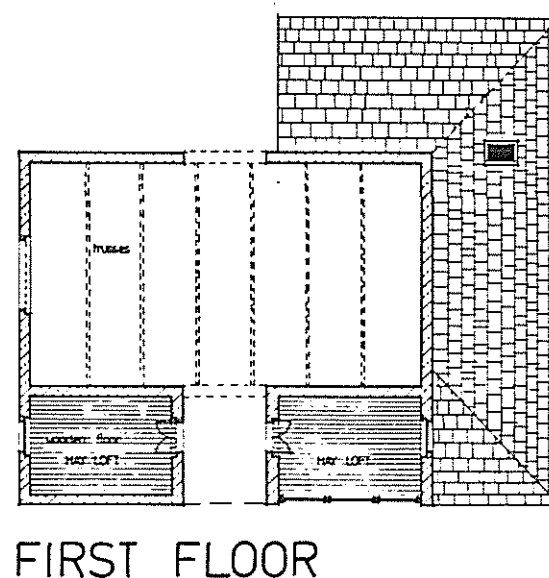
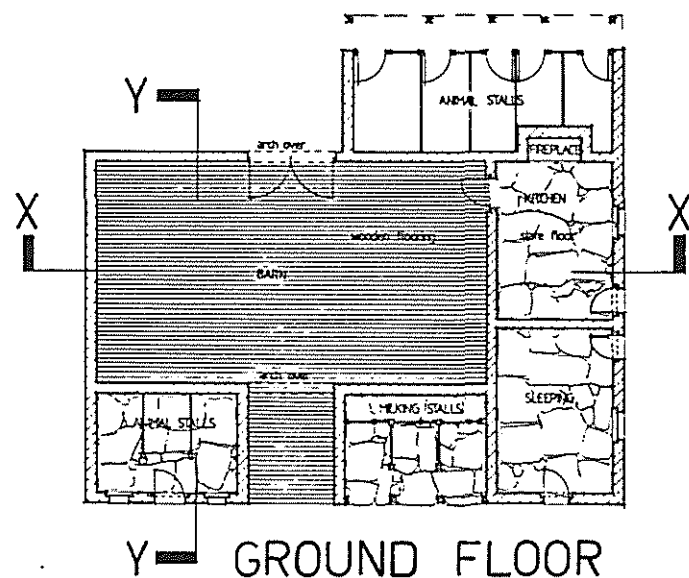
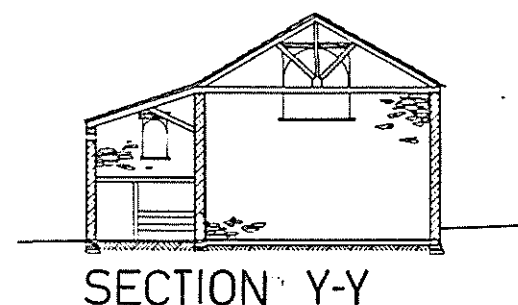
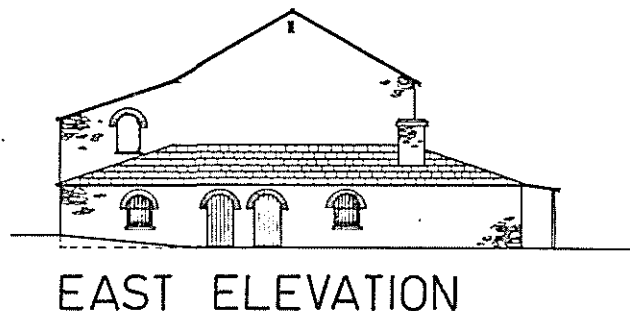
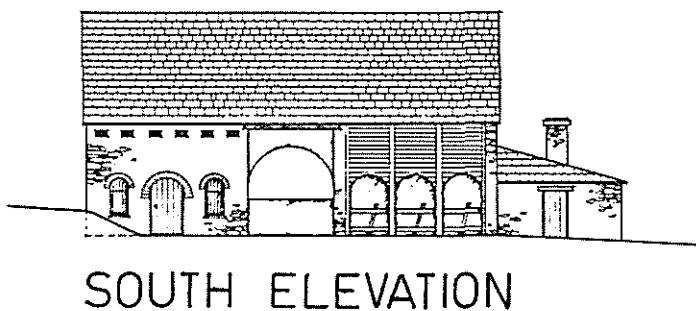
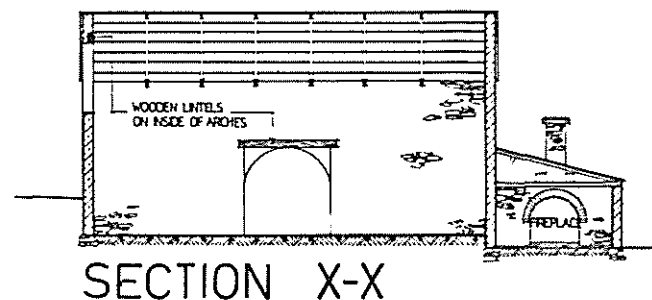
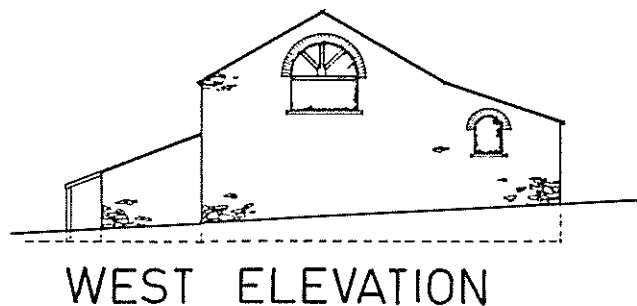
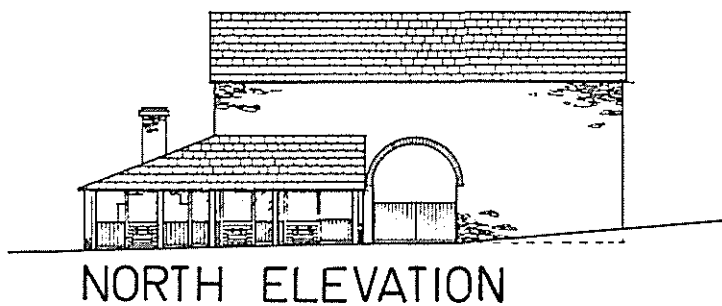
Both the S.A. Company and its associates sought to commence large scale stock and dairy farming in the Gumeracha/Onkaparinga area. The assumed scale of their operations is illustrated by the large barn Beavis Randell built in 1846 on his Gumeracha property (This preceded his house built in 1847).

This building is typical of a large combined barn, cow house and stable. It is probably similar to those built on the larger country estates in England after the introduction of improved farming methods in the second half of the 18th century. Not only does it include a large hand threshing barn which may have also been used for the parking of farm carts, but it has accommodation for horses and cows and living quarters for farm labourers. The milking stalls may have been used in combination with the farm kitchen which on English farms was some times the centre for the preparation of butter, cheese and cream products. This is a large building approximately 20 x 18m in size when compared to the Pfeiffer barn, which is approximately 10 x 14m (excluding its verandah).

It is interesting to observe the large open hall of this barn with the more logical loft storage space of the German barn!

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5. Previous to this the S.A. Company built a large two-storey house in 1838\* later called "Ludlow House" which was first lived in by David McLaren, the S.A. Company's manager for a few years. Later Elliot Randell the son of Beavis Randell also lived in the house.

\* *A recent study of the diary of William Prescott (SAA 549M) architect to the company indicates a site visit by him on July 27th 1840 which may show that this house was built later than 1838.*



## SETTLEMENTS AT CHARLESTON AND SPRINGHEAD

An historical discussion of the small settlements at Charleston and Springhead inevitably centres more on the lives of their principal inhabitants than on the broad social movements of larger rural centres. Springhead, a small German settlement once isolated from the outside world by cultural and religious boundaries, gains significance in this study because of the Schubert family. Charleston, which one late nineteenth century journalist described as, "a very slow place indeed"<sup>6</sup> is portrayed as a settlement whose life is shaped by the fortunes of the Dunn and Newman families. These two families were not picked by chance. By their intermarriage with local settlers and the employment of local labour their roles were that of community leaders and developers.

The Schuberts, Dunns and Newmans through their European origins, the transposition of their material and intellectual skills to the South Australian landscape, their attempt to amalgamate European experience and Australian practice, and their part in the panorama of South Australian settlement, became the gauge for measuring the historical nature of Charleston and Springhead.

### European Origins of Settlement

This section deals primarily with the social origins of the Dunn and Newman families. A brief resume

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6. Sutherland, G. Our Inheritance in the Hills, p. 33.

of the Schubert family's German background is given - previous historical surveys in South Australia have paid keen attention to the social makeup of early German settlement.<sup>7</sup>

I often think of you and home,  
Where my early days were passed,  
And always must with grateful thoughts,  
As long as memory lasts.<sup>8</sup>

So wrote Charles Newman to his father as he surveyed his boyhood in Somerset. Born on 9 March 1821 in the region of Wincanton and Blackford, some ten miles from Castle Cary Newman came to know and love this area termed, "a veritable sun-trap set on the hillside above the vale of Blackmoor".<sup>9</sup>

Somerset rural life was based round a mixed economy. Cattle, sheep, pigs and the famous cheddar cheese which so reluctantly left the district provided this economic foundation.<sup>10</sup> In this society Newman learnt the trade of husbandman, and probably as was common, became apprenticed to a well-to-do farmer at an early age, "to grow up like trees on the farm firmly attached to the soil".<sup>11</sup>

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7. Young, G. & others, The Hahndorf Survey, Vol. 1 and 2.

8. Newman, C. Recollections of long ago.

9. Fraser, M. Somerset, p. 149.

10. Page, W. (ed.) Victoria County History - Somerset, p. 538.

11. Ibid, p. 544.

As Newman became well versed in stock husbandry in a rural environment whose buildings one writer penned, "look(ed) as if the architecture itself had taken root in the fertile soil",<sup>12</sup> Charles and Thomasin Dunn, small tenant farmers, struggled to raise a family of nine sons and two daughters. Farming in the parish of Bondleigh, Devonshire, famed for its Norman church, the Duns often knew the feel of an empty belly. Thomasin struggled to produce cottage industry goods, but this feeble income could not alleviate the poverty embedded in a depressed rural community. Hence, the Dunn children soon became acquainted with trades other than that of farming for earning their keep. The third son John, took to milling, and after several small attempts near Bondleigh eventually gained manership of a mill in Bideford.<sup>13</sup>

North Devon, for all its hardship at this time, was remarkable in one instance: its rural village architecture attracted much attention. Speaking of the local cottages a late 19th century writer noted they were, "always charming ... of cob, clay, thatched ... They are low, with an upper storey, the windows to which are small and the brown thatch is lifted above these peepers like a heavy, sleepy brow in a very picturesque manner".<sup>14</sup> The

construction of these buildings wrote C. Vancouver in his 1808 edition General View of the agriculture of Devon is frequently that,

The lower part of the building is made of stone, and its superstructure of cob; the stonework is generally estimated to cost from 5s. to 6s. per perch, including all expences of quarrying and cartage of materials, and the cob estimated fairly and in like manner at about 3s. 6d. per perch, same measure. Carpenters' and masons' wages, when not employed by the piece, 2s. per day, and allowance (3 quarts!) of beer or cider.<sup>15</sup>

William Dunn, the second son of Charles and Thomasin kept this building technique in his mind when he left Devonshire in 1840 and sailed to South Australia on board the "Fairfield".

Five years after William Dunn embarked on the enormous step of transplanting his life to a virtually unknown continent, thirty year old Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Schubert, his wife Johanna Julianne and their two children took the same leap. Wilhelm and his brother Johann Christian, who also came to South Australia, were from the province of Brandenburg, and were inheritors of a farming mind that descended from generations of contact with the soil in both Brandenburg and Austria.<sup>16</sup>

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12. Hamilton-Rogers, W.H. Memorials of the West, p. 5.

13. Dunn, J. A Noble Nonagenerian, p. 1 (See also John Dunn's "Reminiscences" Mt. Barker Courier, November 1886 to August 1887).

14. Baring-Gould, S. A Book of the West Vol. 1, Devon, p. 30.

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15. Vancouver, C. General View of the Agriculture of Devon, p. 89.

16. Schubert Family, The Family History of J.F.W. Schubert and J.C. Schubert, pp. 4-8.

The lives of Newmans, Dunns and Schuberts were soon to be interwoven with the history of South Australia.

#### European Settlement and Subsequent History

Until April 1839 the land near Charleston and Springhead, then described as "the sources of the Onkaparinga" seldom knew the imprint of European boots; a part of that colony which Governor Gawler noted was, "all alone at the breadth of the world". Yet, men were attracted to this land with promise of quick profit and if you were of non-conformist religious faith, the freedom to practise your personal belief.

So it was that in the middle of 1839 Charles Newman, a refugee of the enlightened British civilisation, camped on rising ground overlooking the Onkaparinga Valley. Newman, a stockman for the South Australian Company, oversaw their newly acquired special survey. His remembrance of that area was that, "the blacks were defiant, and the wild dogs impudent with cold and hunger"<sup>17</sup>, anything but hospitable to a young lad from a southern English County. For Newman, as for many other early settlers to South Australia who carried with them the ordered understanding of their British worldview, the land was complex, designed to challenge all his accepted ideas. Even the infant town of Adelaide was disbelievingly received by Newman. Viewing the town, clothed in his native smock frock reaching down to the calves of his legs, he questioned an acquaintance in a broad Somerset dialect, "Sam dost thee zee them pigstys down there, I wonder where the voaks do

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17. Newman, C. op.cit.

live".<sup>18</sup>

As Newman built a gum-slab hut on the self-named Mount Charles and tended his employer's flocks, his future neighbours tried to scratch open the ground near Nairne, some eight miles away, and plant British grain; a trade unlike their former occupations in Britain. Charles, George and James Dunn had been a blacksmith, a mason, and a shoe-maker respectively. They had learnt these trades in a country full of folklore, superstitions and tales of the supernatural; their lives cloaked in poverty.

We could not afford to burn candle, or even the best of the wood and furze. That had to be sold to pay rent, tithes, rates and taxes.<sup>19</sup>

South Australia provided the Dunns with a freedom, both spatial and financial, beyond the understanding of their English lives, and obviously impressed by their new found liberty they encouraged other members of their family to emigrate. Their brothers, John, later an important miller, and William arrived in 1840 and then successive members of their family emigrated culminating in the embarkation of their parents in 1845.<sup>20</sup> The Dunn family are illustrative of so many early South Australian settlers: pious, non-conformist yeoman seeking to fulfil their hopes

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18. Ibid.

19. Dunn, J. "Reminiscences", Mt. Barker Courier, November 1886 to August 1887.

20. Tucker, L. and Rossiter, L. The Dunn Family of Charleston 1843-1976, pp. 4-5.

in a "land of promise".

On 30 June 1843 William Dunn bought Section 5129, Hundred of Onkaparinga near Mount Charles. The first buildings erected on this section were a cottage now demolished, a two-storeyed house "Gumbank" and an adjacent L-shaped barn (pp. 176-179, & 184-199). These three structures built of cob on stone-walling are an expression of the Devon mind transposed to the South Australian rural landscape. The enormous pit on Mount Charles from which the clay was dug for the cob, left a scar which for over a century served a reminder to the local environment that these sons of Britain were going to exercise their rough hand over its once subtle changes.

Three years after William Dunn constructed "Gumbank" Charles Newman took up the adjacent Section. Newman, an ambitious spirit, married his neighbour's daughter Mary and Mt. Charles society was born around the Dunn-Newman connection. The Newmans did not build their major family home until 1855 when "Blackford" a Georgian structure was erected (pp. 176, 180-183). The house stood at the side of a cluttered farmyard ever surrounded by horses, poultry, pigs and the sound of a blacksmith's forge which stood only 10 metres from the back door.<sup>21</sup> This farm existence was only one facet of Charles Newman's life. An intensely religious man he supported the local Methodist Chapel, built shortly before his own

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21. Oral Interview, Mr. G. Dunn, Harrogate, S.A. 10:9:82.

home.<sup>22</sup>

The 1850's appeared to be a watershed for the small cluster of families near Mt. Charles. All the grain they could produce was carted to Mt. Barker and sold to John Dunn, and its produce then sold at inflated prices to diggers on Victorian goldfields.<sup>23</sup> The influx of capital helped William Dunn, his brother Charles now resident on an adjacent section, and Charles Newman to fund the building of the local chapel. This ready money further enabled these men to expand their properties.<sup>24</sup> The little settlement of Mt. Charles started to take on a more vigorous character, and the road that passed the Mount became settled by families intermarrying with the first settlers. The road followed a meandering stream that flowed to the Onkaparinga and next to this water rose the houses of Bells, Newmans and Duns giving the appearance of a ribbon-like settlement of the southern English counties.

Charles Dunn seemed to want a more substantial settlement and on 9 September 1857 he finalised the subdivision of a portion of Section 5197 into 47 town lots, the village being named "Charlestown"<sup>25</sup> (pp. 200-203). Obviously neither Newman nor Dunn

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22. Founders of Australia and their descendants - The Newmans.

23. Dunn, J. op.cit.

24. Dunn Account Books, Dunn Family Papers.

25. GRO Map, D.C. of Onkaparinga.

knew false humility. The village soon contained a smithy, butcher, post-office/general store and hotel, and was peopled by families of German and British extraction.

As the settlement enlarged so the Dunn and Newman families grew. Family memories of their respective homes however, tend to show that the buildings were planned on "old country" models with little thought of their practical application to local conditions. The ground level of "Gumbank" contained a reasonably comfortable selection of rooms, but the "dairy" was cut too far into the ground and come winter the jars of pickled pork and preserves calmly floated on a 12 inch deep pond. Upstairs, conditions were crowded and in summer almost unbearably hot.<sup>26</sup> "Blackford", a rambling structure inside, never seemed made for "easy" living.

William Dunn did not live to see the end of 1879. On his death his second son George, born soon after the family arrived in South Australia, took over the management of "Gumbank". Whether knowingly, or unknowingly, George continued to lead out that transposed Devon lifestyle his father had constructed. Even the structure of farm life was founded on the principle elements of Southern English agriculture and husbandry. He, like other South Australian farmers could have subscribed to the latest English agricultural journals, hoping to find new ways of bending Australian land to their purposes. George excelled in the breeding of sheep and horses and the Gumbank brand was well known to stock agents

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26. Interview G. Dunn op.cit.

and wool buyers.<sup>27</sup>

Dunn and his brother-in-law Newman needed itinerant help if the rural commodities like wool were to be produced quickly and marketed effectively. The German shearers from Springhead provided the necessary man-power.<sup>28</sup> There was no doubt though about who was master and who man. One of the Schubert family later recalled that the Dunns and Newmans were the leading figures of the district, "the sort of people you looked up to".<sup>29</sup>

Johann Christian Schubert and his wife Eleonore settled at Springhead in 1849 when they purchased Sections 5309 and 5306, Hundred of Onkaparinga (p. 205) At first the family survived by selling the produce of their carefully tended gardens, some of them walking to Adelaide to transact business.<sup>30</sup> Later family members became reputable grain merchants supplying the Fechner's post office/general store in Charleston with flour and grain.<sup>31</sup>

Family legend has it that the Schubert house was far more than a centre for their busily worked mixed farm.

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27. Founders of Australia and their descendants - The Dunns.

28. Interview G. Dunn op.cit.

29. Oral Interview Miss E. Schubert Plympton Park, S.A. 9:9:82.

30. Schubert Family op.cit.

31. Interview E. Schubert op.cit.



It seems that at one stage from the late 19th century a section of the house assumed the character of a maternity ward, the local German mothers-to-be finding care and comfort in Schubert hands.

To those who lived there, the Schubert house may have been beautifully cool in the harsh Australian summers, but it was a rambling structure whose functionalism was obscured over the years as the memories faded on the purpose of its spacious design: the new kitchen being located far away from the living area by comparison with the earlier cooking-hall arrangement.<sup>32</sup>

The Lutheran church and school at Springhead were established by the Schuberts, Hoffmanns, Hartmanns and other German settlers<sup>33</sup> on land donated by Johann Christian Schubert in 1856, and these buildings became the centre of what was otherwise an open rural settlement.

Although some memories of their German origins lay hidden as the 19th century came to an end, the Schuberts and all the Springhead community continued to speak their native language and to be taught and sermonised with it. As a social group they were regarded as closed and cliquey by the more open inhabitants of Charleston.<sup>34</sup> Cliques, or

closed communities though, are often incorrectly interpreted. The solid togetherness of Springhead was based more on a community, strongly inter-married, struggling to hold on to their traditional culture under the threat of a rapidly changing world. As the 19th century ended and the 20th began the world became immersed in a tumultuous upheaval called the Great War, and Australians were expected to respond for King and Empire, not the Kaiser.

One of George Dunn's sons Leo had once before heard a call for glory and travelled to distant lands fighting for Empire.<sup>35</sup> Few others from Charleston followed Leo's flamboyant footsteps to the African Veld, but in 1914 the response was vastly different. The local Methodist Chapel so strongly supported by Dunns', Newmans' and their relatives, townsfolk and friends was soon to bear witness to the cost of the bloody struggle as small crosses filled spaces by the young names on the honour board. Suddenly the quiet repose of Charleston and Springhead was ended; the virtual hibernation of inherited cultures thrown off.

Local industries set up with the help of Dunns and Newmans, like the cheese and butter factory at Woodside, which owed their existence to the knowledge of their ancestors gained new importance.<sup>36</sup>

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32. Interview E. Schubert op.cit.

33. Springhead Centenary 1856-1956.

34. Interview E. Schubert op.cit.

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35. Tucker, L. & Rossiter, L. op.cit., p. 25.

36. Founders of Australia and their descendants - The Dunns.

Then with the rise of industry came the railway. The Balhannah - Mt. Pleasant branch of the Eastern line truly opened up the country to the city, but in doing so changed the structure of local society. For the once stable village life, the railway offered easy access to Adelaide and its attractions.

Even with increasing social mobility the Dunn and Newman families held their course as community leaders; their members serving on the District Council and actively involved in local events like the establishment of the 'new' Charleston school. The young daughters of local German families were employed under the roof of 'Gumbank', 'Dunrobin' and 'Blackford'; situations esteemed as both respectable and necessary parts of their education. The traces of the families' European background were fast disappearing as the larger world entered their rural environs.<sup>37</sup>

Many inhabitants of Charleston and Springhead remember the pre-world war II period with affection, not withstanding the 30's depression; for it was the time when at least some of 'the old ways' were followed. However, as they would exclaim, 'the war changed all that'.<sup>38</sup> In Springhead the German language was pushed aside and in Charleston many sons were once more lost to an unseen Empire. The district hummed with the friction of war. The American soldiers resident at the Inverbrackie Camp near Woodside, brought new notions about lifestyle

and unsubtle reminders of what they saw as a backward existence. An American's retort to the Dunn's offer of refreshment was, 'I've tasted your coffee, I'll have tea'.<sup>39</sup>

The cumulative effect of depression, war, and the post-war industrial boom, through the lazy years of the 60's and 70's saw the once unique characters of Charleston and Springhead change under the influence of automobiles, freeways and the lure of the city. The social relics of Devon, Somerset and Brandenburg are now few - older minds sometimes recall anecdotes or well-learned principles. The European identity though, is embedded in the structures they built.

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39. Oral interview Mrs. H.M. Linn (Nee Dunn), Hyde Park, 10:9:82.

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37. Interviews G. Dunn - E. Schubert op.cit.

38. Ibid.



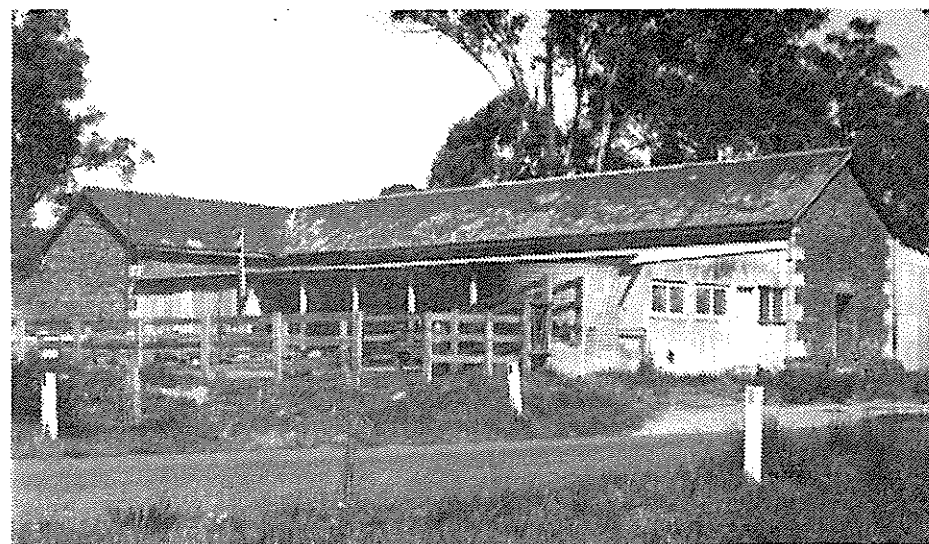
William Dunn's house, 'Gumbank'



Charles Newman's house, 'Blackford'



George Bell's house, 'Bell View'



Original stables at 'Blackford' (now a dairy)

# EARLY SETTLERS' HOUSES, NEWMAN ROAD, CHARLESTON

## HISTORIC PROPERTIES ALONG NEWMAN ROAD, CHARLESTON

During the early settlement period of the area surrounding the present township of Charleston the English migrants who were to become the prominent families of the district began to take up land along Newman Road and the following people built substantial two storey houses in this location - William Dunn (Gumbank), Charles Newman (Blackford), George Bell (Bell View) and Charles Dunn (Mount Charles). Two of these properties (Gumbank and Blackford) have been described in the following pages.

### Blackford

Charles Newman's house, Blackford, was built on Section 5130, Hundred of Onkaparinga in 1855 (pp. 180-182). This two storey stone house and its adjoining farm buildings illustrate a palladian<sup>40</sup> mode of design which endeavours to present a polite front to the street alignment. The house, which was designed with a symmetrical facade, was built of Carey Gully dressed stone and was probably originally roofed with slate (as the stable is today). A tall stone boundary wall with brick

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40. Palladianism, a high renaissance style of architecture developed by Andrea Palladio, a late 16th century Italian architect working in the Vincenza area. His unique villas were later copied by English architects of the Burlington School, which created a style of housing design commonly used in the 18th and early 19th centuries both in Britain and its American and Antipodean colonies.

capping and a formal front garden separate the house from Newman Road while the farm buildings are set well away to one side or to the rear so as not to interfere with its perceived importance. However a curious aspect of the present house is the way in which the later two storey farm kitchen addition was placed at the side rather than at the back of the building thus breaking the symmetry of the facade. This aspect of the Newman house can be compared with a Scottish farmhouse designed in 1820 by James Anderson, architect.<sup>41</sup> (p. 183) In this instance the architect has carefully shielded the farm kitchen and its associated rooms by placing them at the rear of the house so as not to interrupt the symmetry of the facade. One can only conclude that in the case of the Newman house the later addition was probably built without the professional advice of an architect or a skilled designer.

### Gumbank

Adjacent to the Newman property, on Section 5129, Hundred of Onkaparinga, is the Dunn property, Gumbank, which was built c1843 (pp. 184-199). This farm is laid out in an entirely different manner to Blackford in that primary importance was attached to the farm yard rather than to the house. The entire complex is set well back from Newman Road and the first buildings seen when approaching the farm are the barn, stables and shearing shed. The barn and stables were built to form an L shaped structure which defined the area of the farm yard and the house was set at right angles to this yard on its southern

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41. Fenton, A., Walker, B. The Rural Architecture of Scotland, p. 145.

side. This meant that the house was not only visually isolated from the main road but was also closely linked with the farm yard activities. "Gumbank" appears to be a traditional Devonshire farm complex and the only reference to Palladianism lies in the plan of the house which has a central hall and a symmetrical two storey facade. This is in contrast to the traditional long house form commonly found in earlier Devonshire farmhouses (p. 183). The original portion of the farm complex was built of cobwork<sup>42</sup> which is a traditional mode of building in Devon. The two storey house, the barn and the stables are all constructed with cob walls resting on a 600 mm high stone base. Timber shingles were probably the first roofing material but these were replaced by corrugated iron at an early date (prior to 1880). The original plan of the house included three distinct areas. The main part was the living area which overlooked an informal garden. This consisted of two rooms (kitchen and parlour) and a central hall above which were three bedrooms. A passage, which gave direct access to the farmyard, extended along the rear (west) of these rooms and within this space was a steep stair which rose directly from the end of the entrance hall. This stair was later replaced by the present staircase which was aligned with the longer axis of the house to obtain a greater going. The third area, which was built at the southern end of the house, consisted of a single room at ground level with a bedroom over. The former had no access to the remainder

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42. Cobwork, clay walling built up of layers of a mud, straw and water mix without the use of shuttering.

of the house and was provided as accommodation for a farm worker. These rooms have had less attention spared to detail and the corners remain rounded, while there is no ceiling within the farmworkers' quarters (now a kitchen). This section of the house was set back approximately 200 mm so that the impression of a symmetrical facade could be maintained. However the formality of the facade was further detracted from by the inexactness of the location, and of the shape, of the openings within it. By the 1880's a two storey stone extension had added a dairy kitchen and another first floor bedroom to the western side of the farmworkers' quarters, while a single storey stone addition at the northern end of the house had added a farm kitchen and bake oven. Probably in deference to the function of the farmyard into which it intruded this latter extension was set at an angle to the original building. By this time the cobwork of the house had been re-rendered over with a sand lime render lined out to represent ashlar stonework,<sup>43</sup> but the original windows, which probably had horizontally pivoted sashed, were still in place (p. 184). Later the window openings to the facade of the original building were enlarged and vertically hung sashes were installed. A verandah was built along the main facade and the central first floor window was replaced by a door leading on to the balcony.

#### The Barn and Stables

The barn and stables are also substantial cob

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43. Ashlar, blocks of accurately dressed stone with extremely fine bed and end joints.

buildings. The barn is a two storey height structure with central, opposing double doors which could be opened to create a good draft when hand threshing was in progress. Later a milling stone was set on a timber platform in one side bay and a winnowing machine was placed in the other. Gearing for both of these machines was connected to an outdoor redgum frame which extended over a turning circle for a four horse engine. A roof was built over the turning circle to protect the horses from the weather. A chaff cutting machine was housed in a shed built at the southern end of the barn and this was driven by a separate two horse engine. Originally both the shearing of sheep and the milking of cows were carried out under timber lean-tos on the northern side of the stables, but near the turn of the century a fully equipped corrugated iron shearing shed was built on the northern side of the barn. The slope of the land at this point was sufficient to allow an elevated shearing shed to be built with its floor level two steps below that of the adjoining barn. The stables adjoin the barn at its north-eastern corner and extend along the northern side of the farmyard. This long narrow building is not as tall as the barn but it has an upper floor for storage along its full length. (Brunskill calls this type of building a linhay)<sup>44</sup> Part of the southern side of this building is open and 5 bays are formed by the large redgum posts which support the southern end of the paired rafters. The posts also support the large partly squared beams over which the joists for the upper floor are

laid. These beams are set into the cob wall on the northern side and are fixed to the posts by large through tenons. Three of the bays are separated at ground level by half-timber frames supporting brick panels. A similar lean-to construction in the farmyard corner of the stable and barn was probably used by the shearers as an office and tally room. This was possibly a later construction and may have been erected by a German carpenter from the Lobethal or Springhead area as it was a typical building technique used by the German migrants. However, its comparatively flimsy nature suggests an English origin as simple half-timbered farm buildings with brick panels appear to have continued to have been used in England until well into the 18th century. This is illustrated by an 18th century half-timbered granery from the farmyard of Salisbury Hall near St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England (p. 189). The use of pegged half lap joints in the roof framing and of mortice and tenon joints elsewhere is similar to German carpentry work found in the area but is not as carefully designed. The farmyard at 'Gumbank' slopes down towards Newman Road and the stone base which supports the cobwork tends to follow the contours of the land while the cobwalls are finished to a level line at the eaves. On the southern side of both the barn and the stables the walls are cut into the slope to just below the height of the stone base and across the open face of the stables. This cut has been extended back to form a narrow run for farm animals.

#### Cob Walling

There are two different methods of constructing cob walls, one of which is associated with the west of England, and in particular Devon, while the other

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44. Brunskill, R.W. Recording the Buildings of the Farmstead, p. 32.

was used in Cumberland and Scotland. The first of these was a slow, careful process in which the wall was built in layers, each of which were allowed to dry before the next layer of the wet mud and straw mix was added. Each layer was pressed down and the face of the wall finished by scraping it with a 'cob parer'.<sup>45</sup> The second method was a community activity in which a mixture of clay, straw and small stones was formed into rolls which were then unrolled course by course along the walls with thin layers of straw between each course. This was a much drier mixture and the walls were built rapidly as no drying stage was allowed.<sup>46</sup> Each of these methods used a stone base to protect the walls from damp and in both cases woodwork such as lintels and floor joints were built in as the walls were raised. After the walls had dried out they were sealed with a lime-sand render. At Gumbank the strong horizontal lines left on the barn walls are clear evidence of layering (p.190) but in the stables these are not apparent and this building may have been constructed in one stage. The end walls of the barn form a dutch gable and at each corner the adjoining walls are tied together at the height of the side walls by means of a timber angle tie. This tie was built into the gable end while at the side wall it was fixed by means of a long timber peg. A similar method was used to tie the walls at the south-western corner of the

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45. Innocent, C.F. The Development of English Building Construction, pp. 136-7.

46. Brunskill, R.W. Vernacular Architecture of the Lake Counties, p. 113.

stables (p. 198).

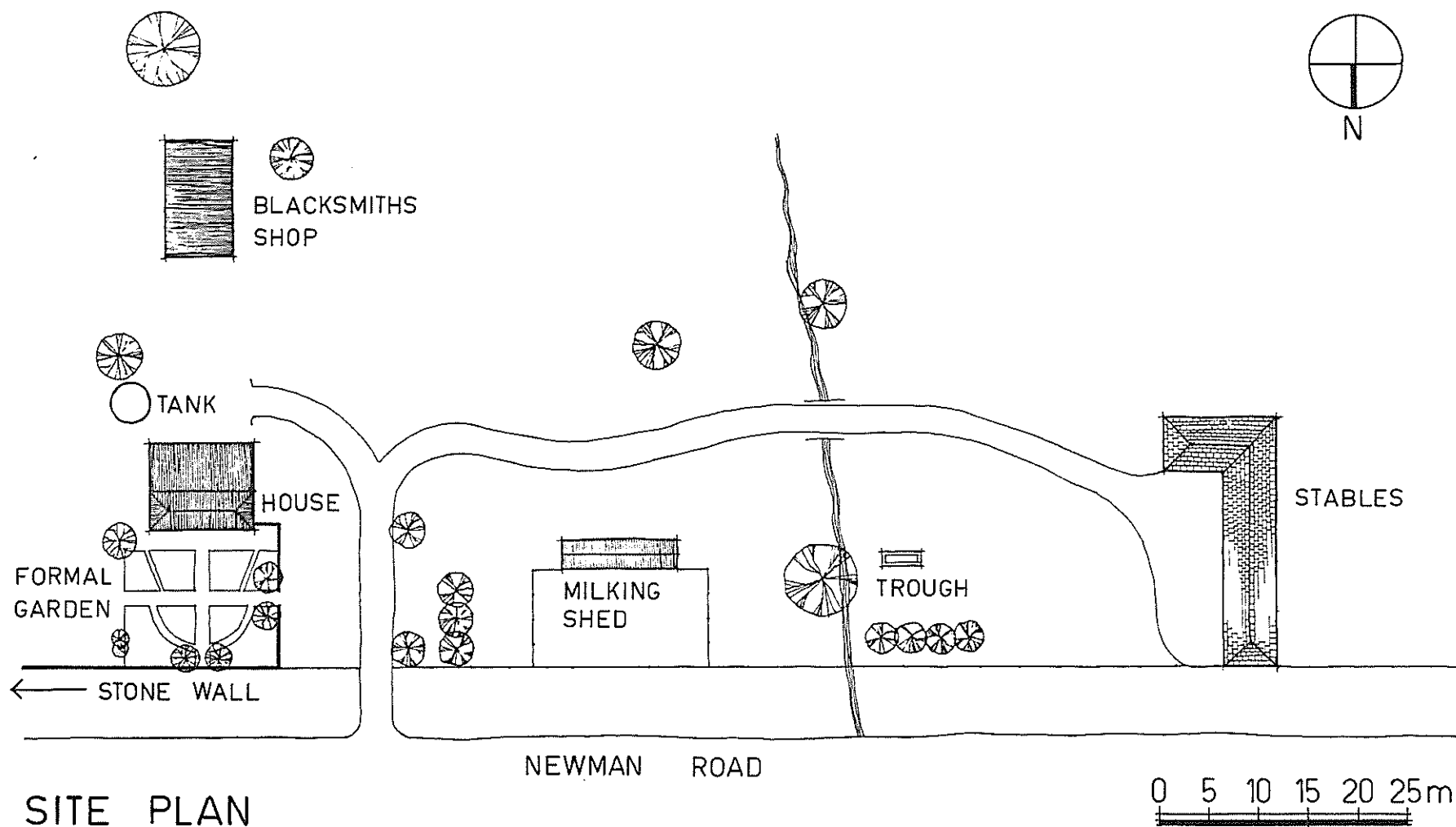
#### Blacksmiths Shop

The other important building remaining on the site is the early blacksmiths shop which is located approximately 60 metres south - south west of the house (not shown on the site plan). This building was constructed of stone with brick detailing and was possibly built at about the same time as the stone additions to the house. It is 16.5 metres long and 8 metres wide and is divided into two unequal bays. The smaller of these occupies approximately one third of the building's length and it is in this area that the blacksmiths forge is located (p. 188). The other bay is a large, open fronted storage area. Although this building is set well back from Newman Road it served as the blacksmith shop for the surrounding district for a number of years.

#### Conclusion

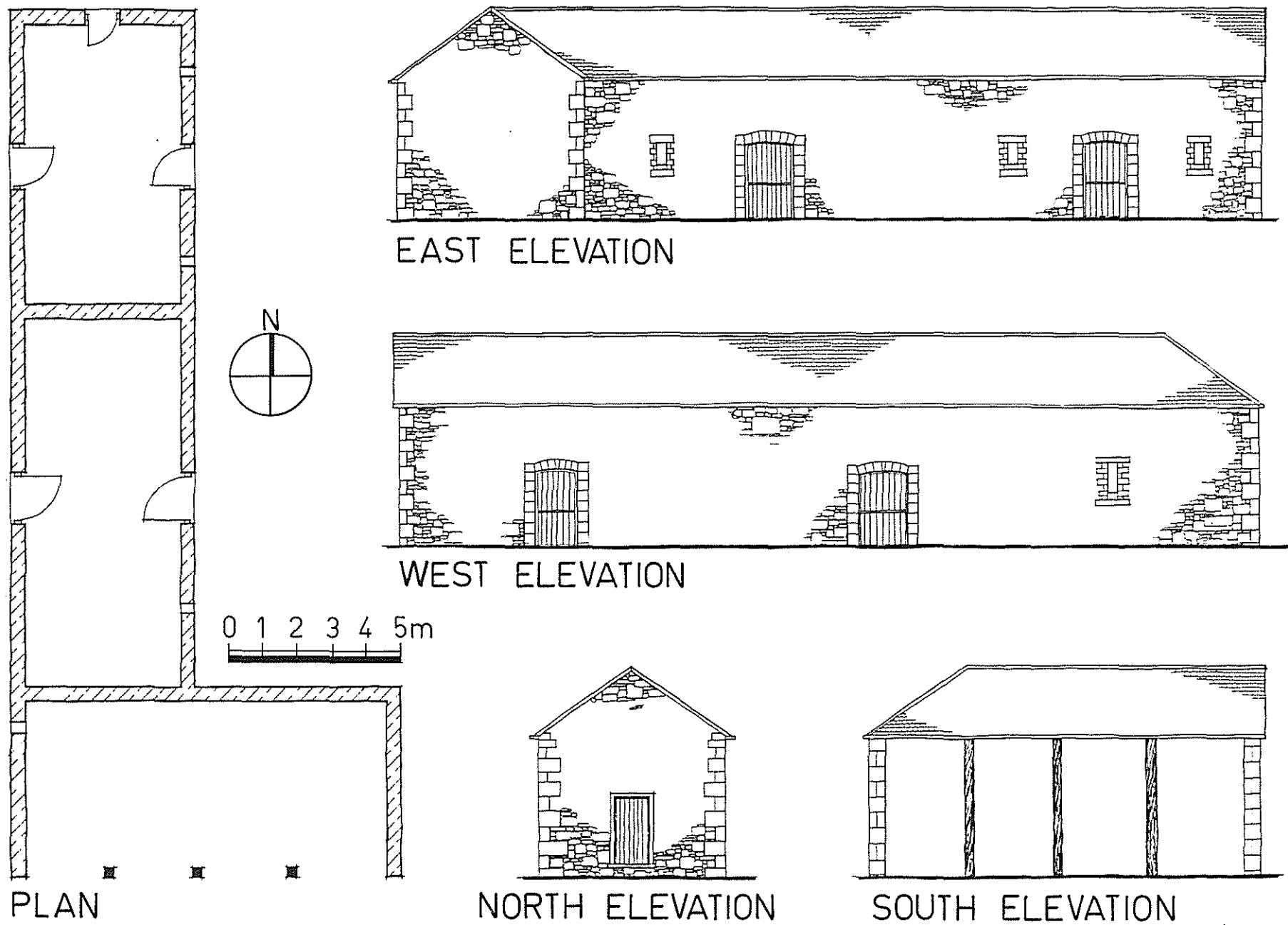
Blackford and Gumbank represent two significant examples of English migrant building styles. The former is a good example of an early 19th century English farmhouse employing the mannered characteristics of the Palladian style, whilst Gumbank represents a much more historic mode of building, one which was probably well established by the Celts in Britain long before the Roman invasion.

The comparative juxtaposition of these two properties presents an ideal association of these historic building styles and every effort should be made to retain them for posterity.

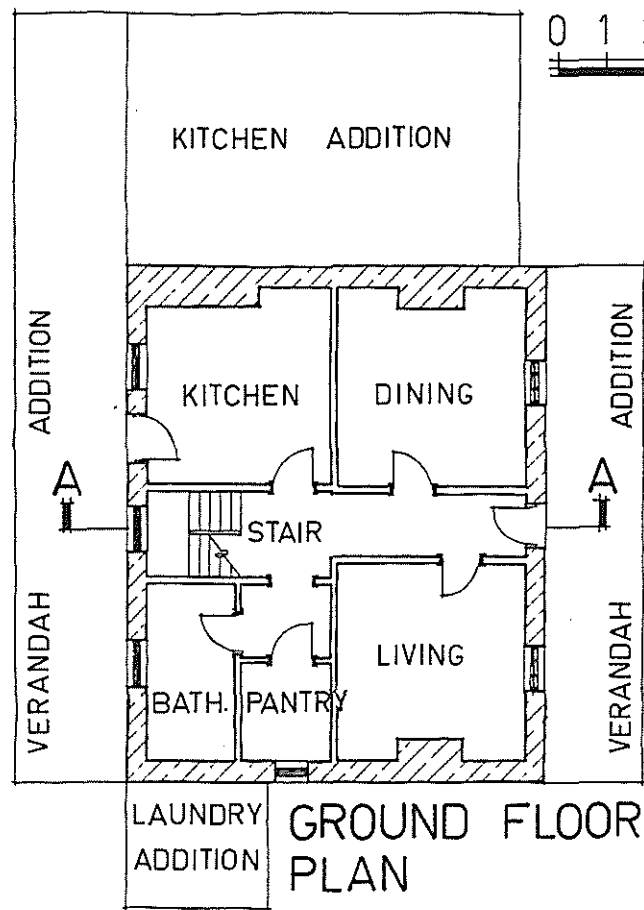


LOBETHAL SURVEY: HOUSE AND FARMYARD, SECTION 5130, Hd. ONKAPARINGA

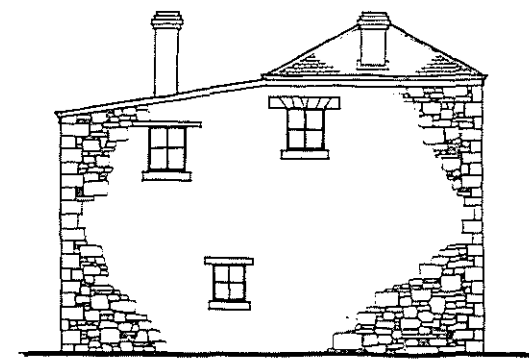
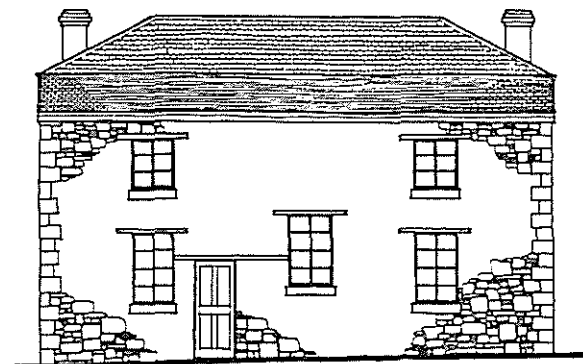
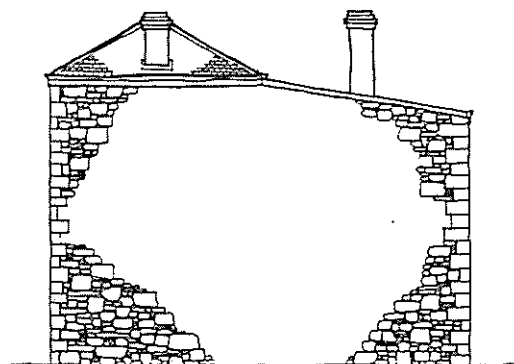
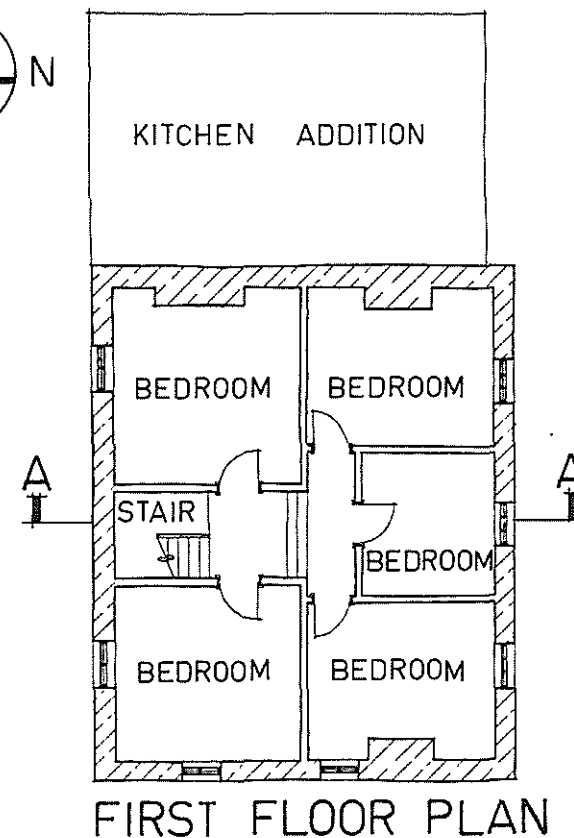
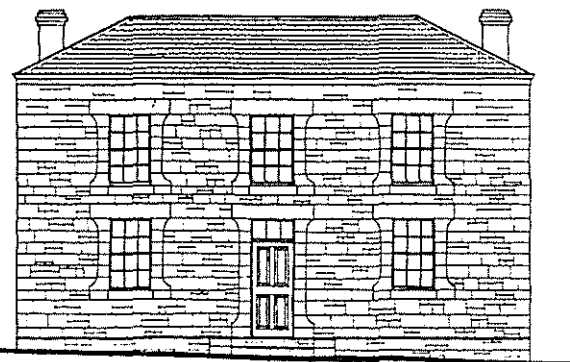
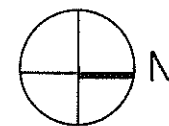
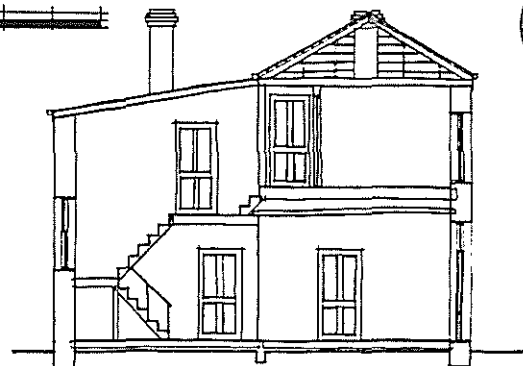


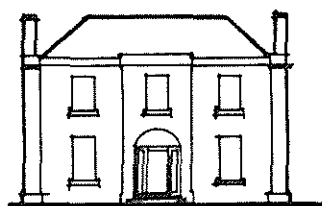


LOBETHAL SURVEY: STABLES, SECTION 5130, HD. ONKAPARINGA



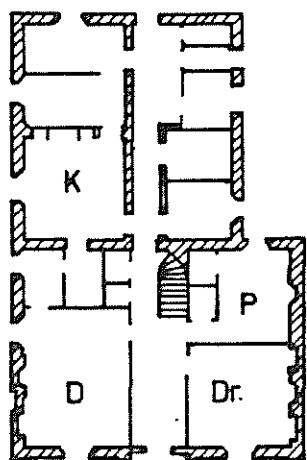
0 1 2 3 4 5m



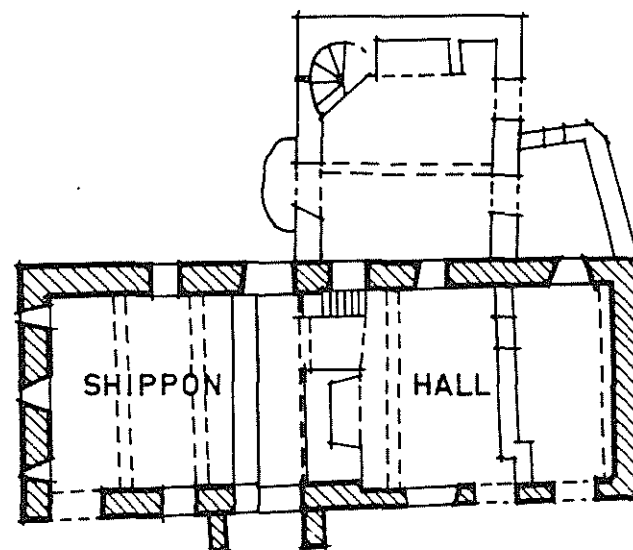


0 2 4 6 8 10m

Front elevation - Glendevon

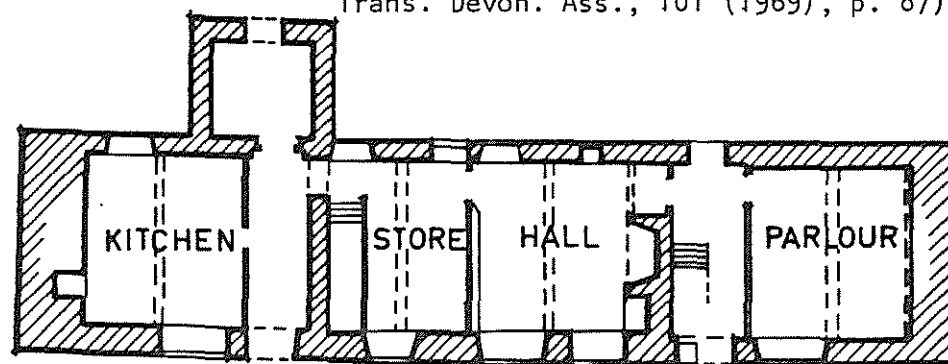


Plan - Glendevon, Kirkliston,  
West Lothian. 19th century Scottish farmhouse  
(Fenton, A., Walker, B. The Rural  
Architecture of Scotland, p. 145).



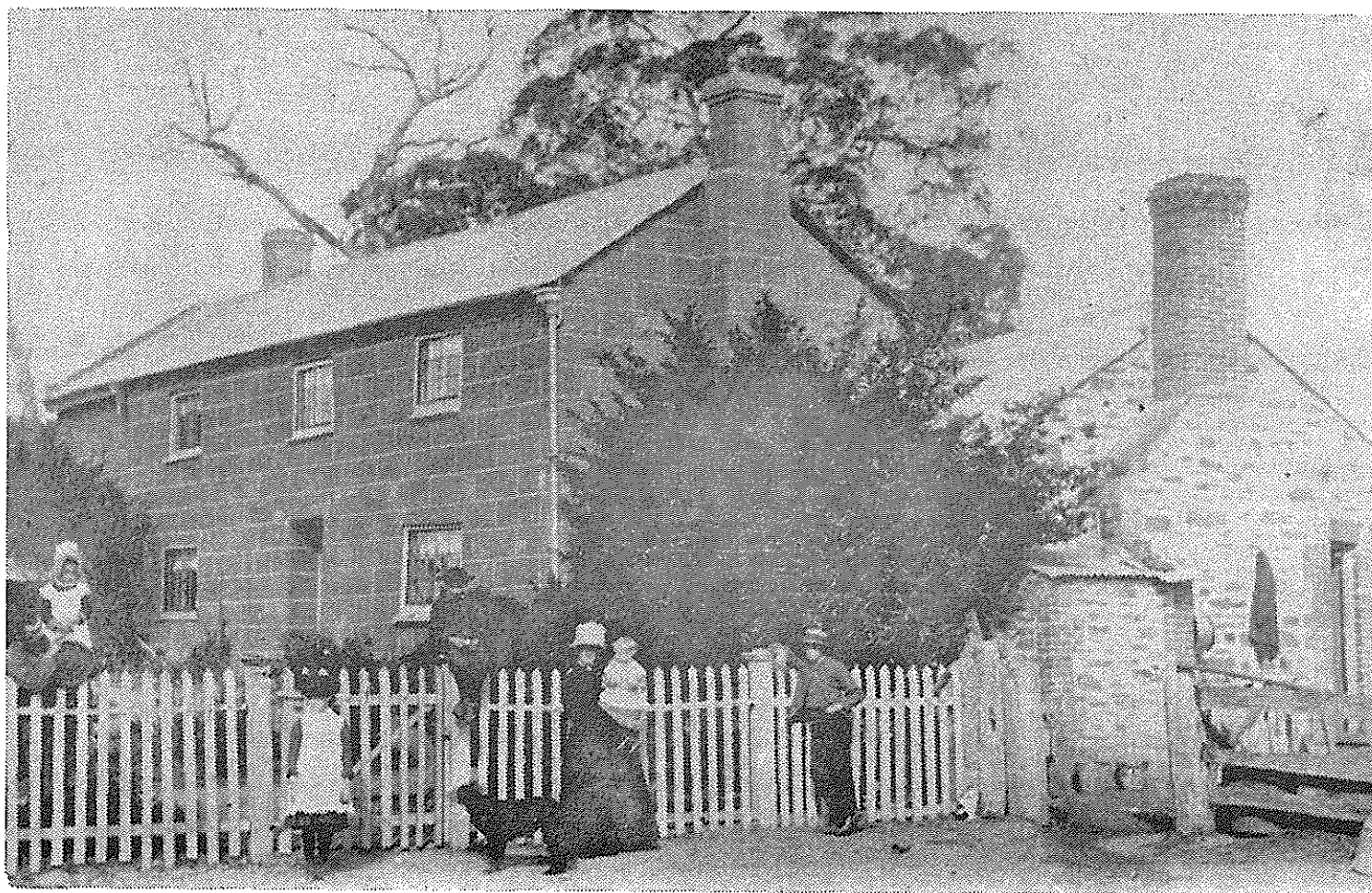
0 1 2 3 4 5m

Plan - Chapple, Gidleigh  
17th century Devonshire farmhouse  
(Alcock, N.W., 'Devonshire Farmhouses'  
Trans. Devon. Ass., 101 (1969), p. 87)



Plan - Drascombe, Drewsteignton  
17th Century Devonshire farmhouse  
(Alcock, N.W., op.cit. p. 100)

## EXAMPLES OF BRITISH FARMHOUSES



"Gumbank" (circa 1880)

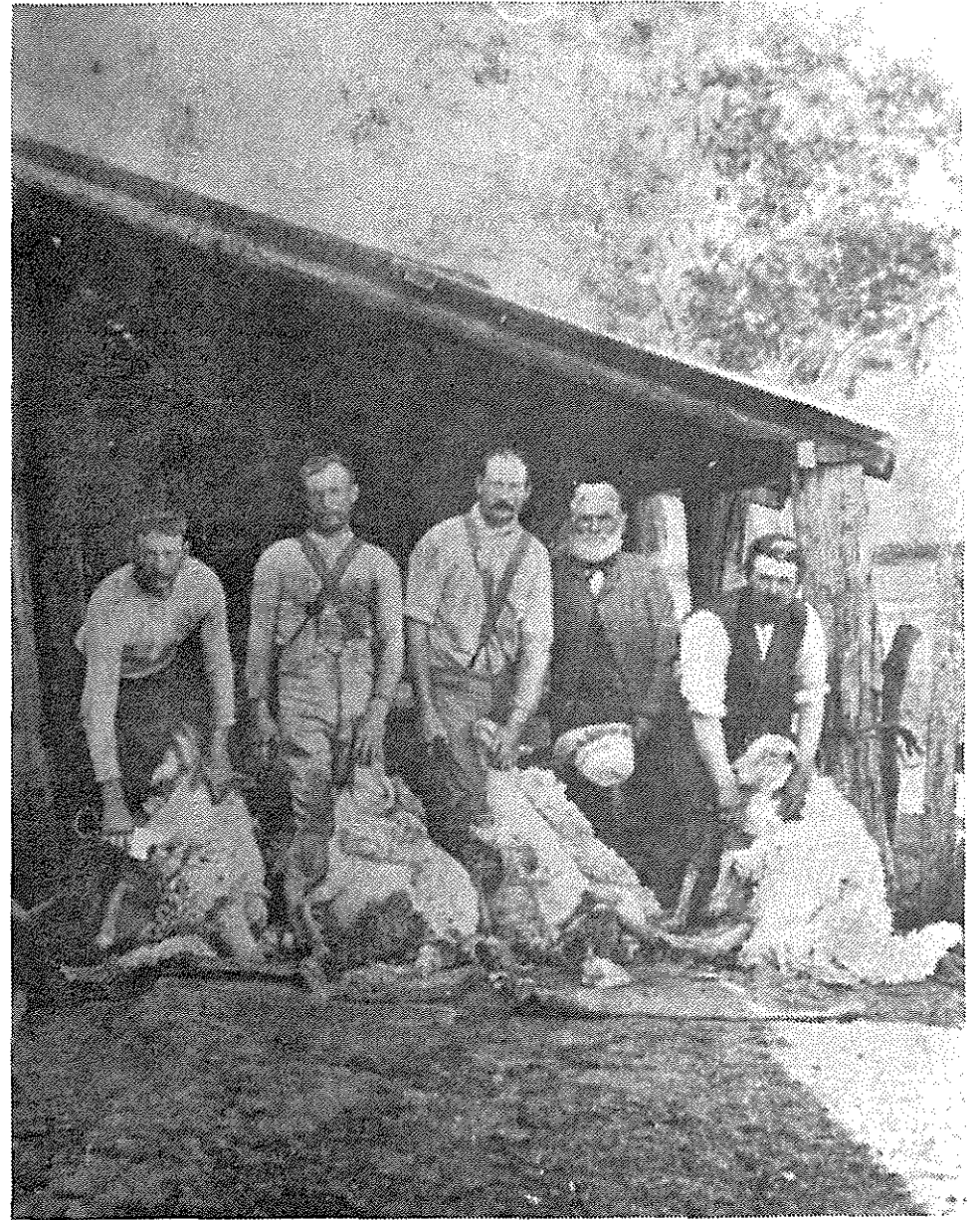


"Gumbank" (early 1900's)

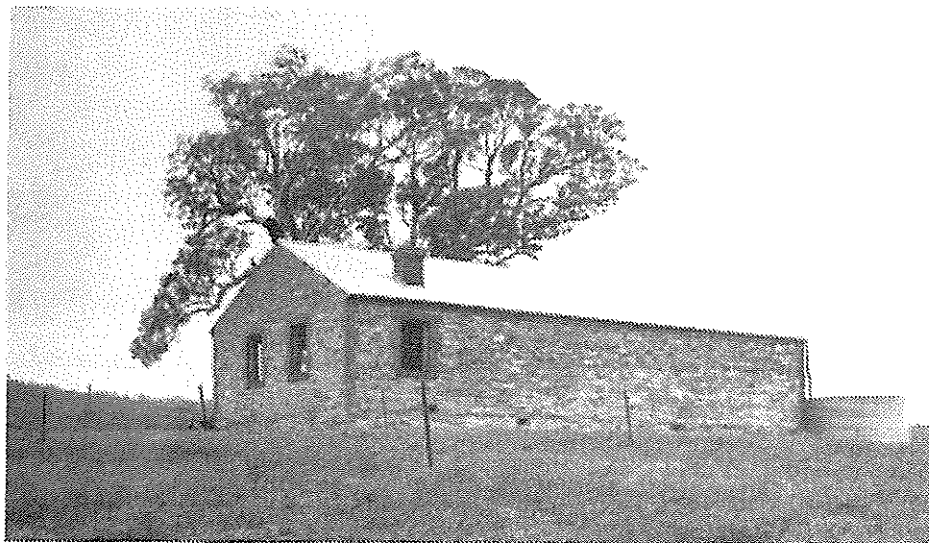




The Dunn family in the garden at 'Gumbank' (circa 1880)



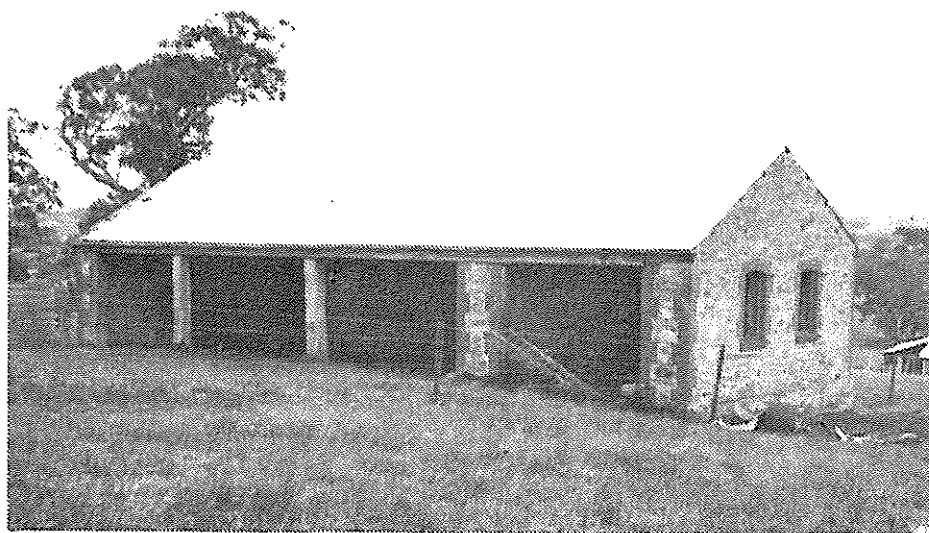
Shearers at 'Gumbank' in the 1870's



North eastern view of blacksmith's shop at 'Gumbank'



Blacksmith's forge

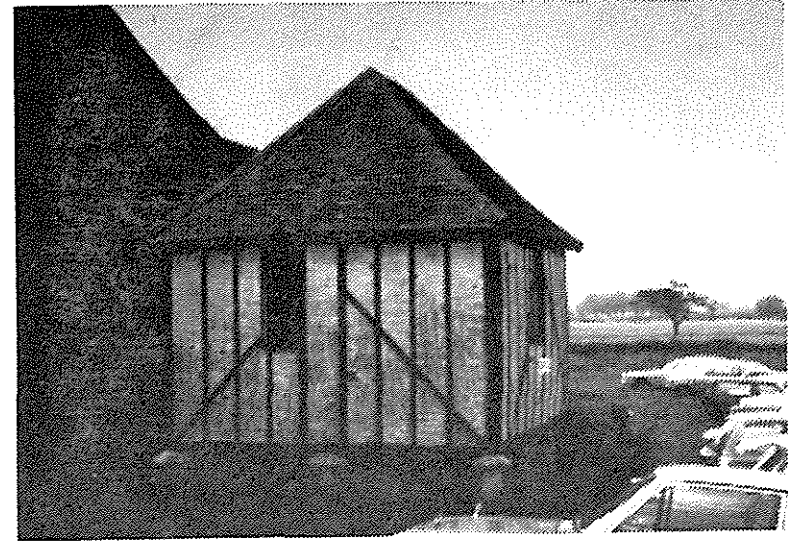


South eastern view of blacksmith's shop at 'Gumbank'

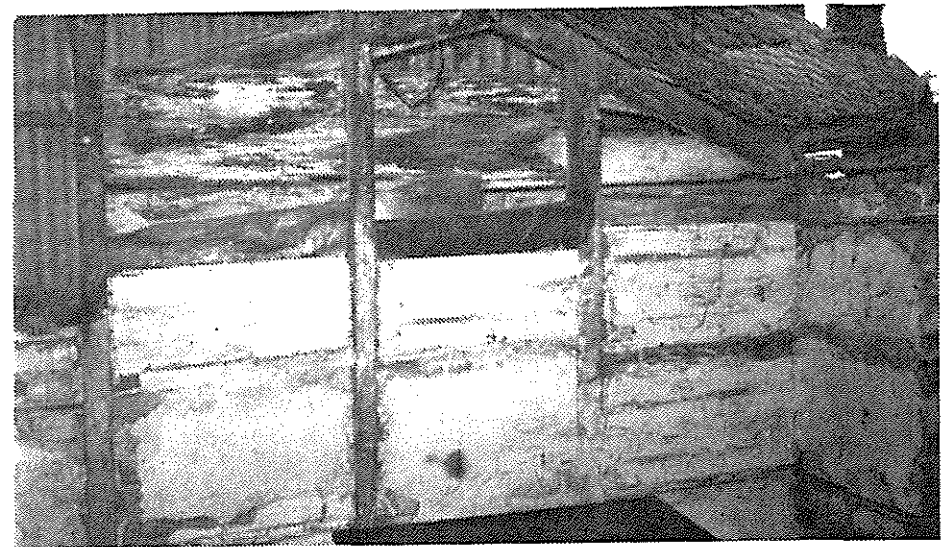


Bellows to blacksmith's forge





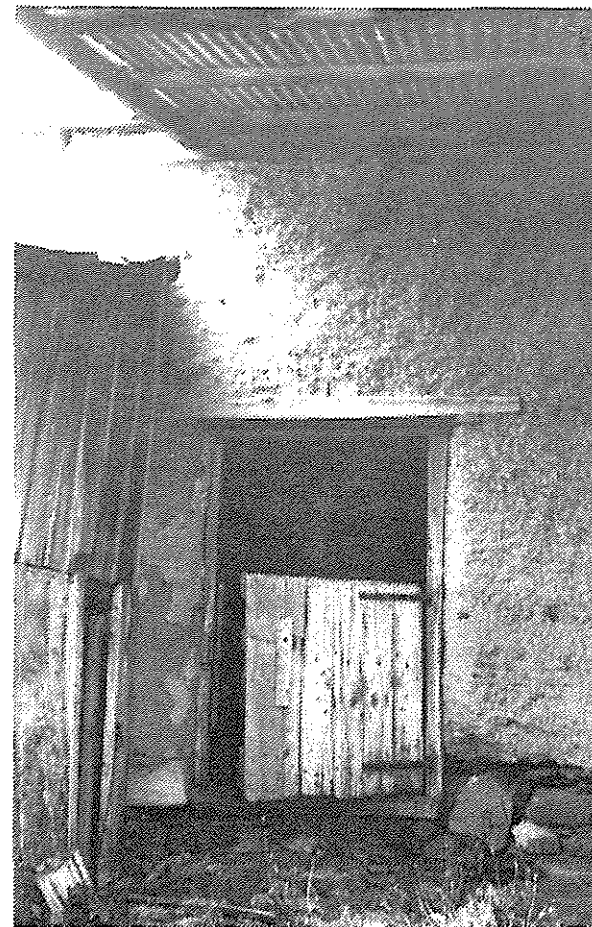
Half-timbered granery with brick panels at  
Salisbury Hall, Hertfordshire, England



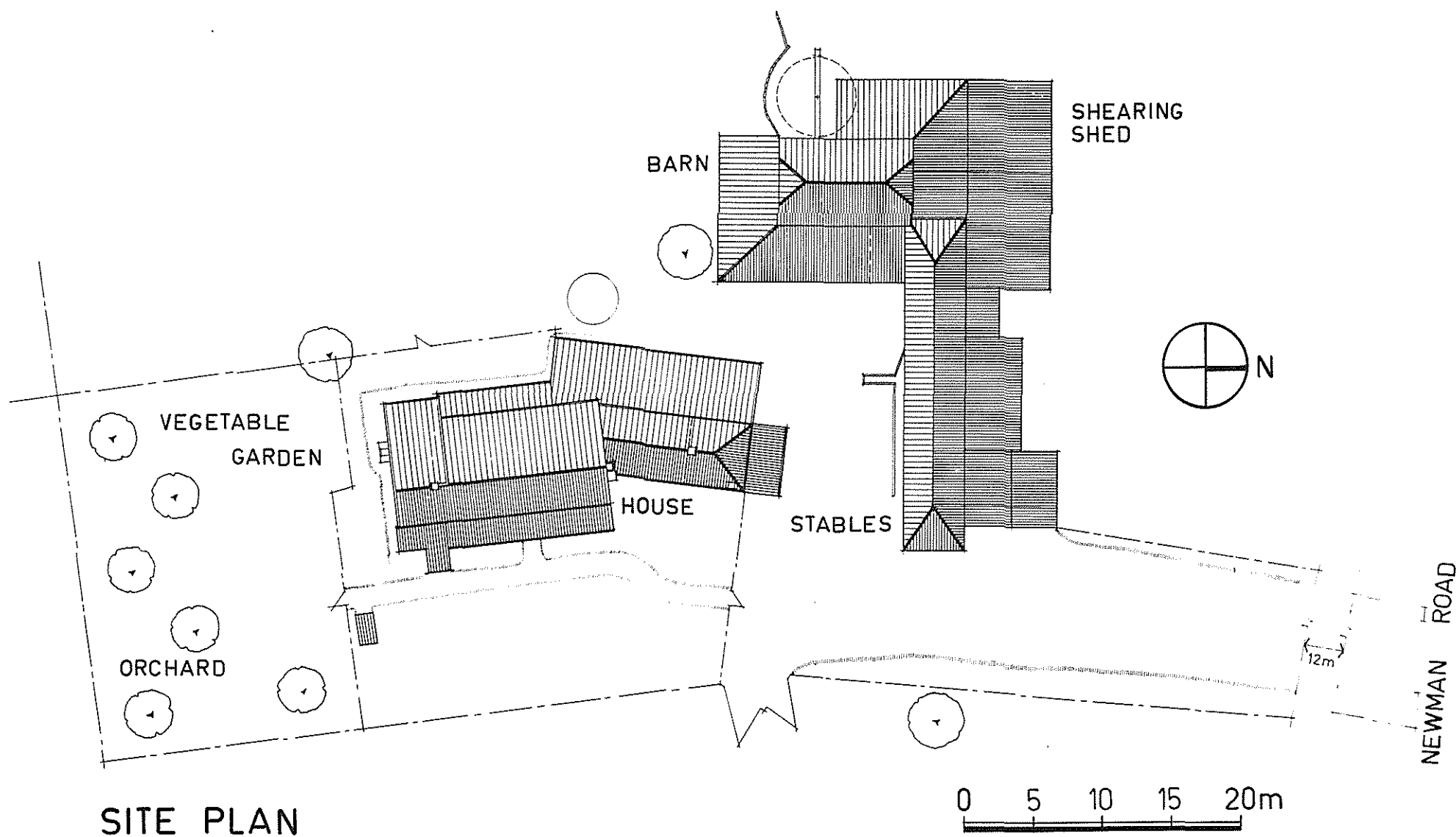
Half-timbered room with brick panels at 'Gumbank'



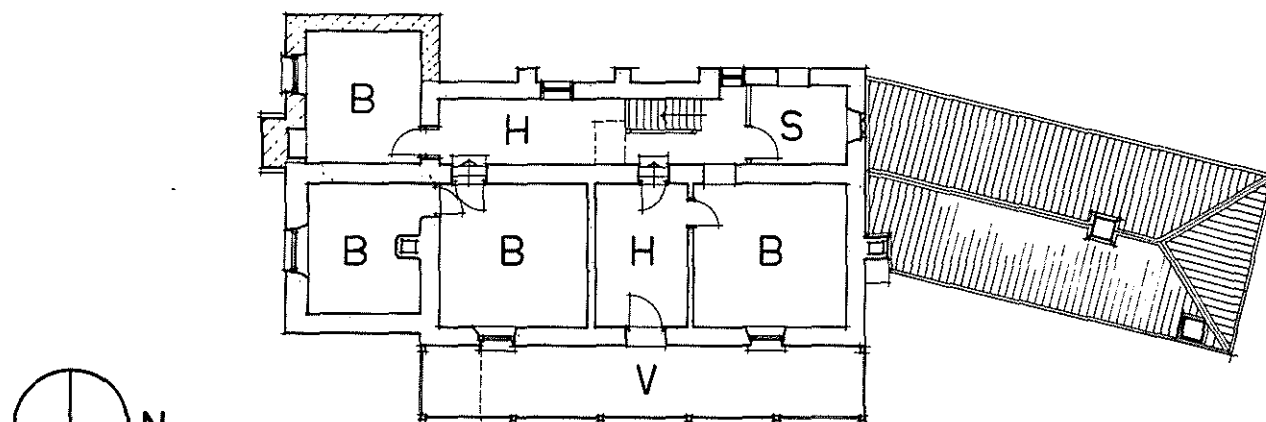
Detail of cob walling to barn, Gumbank.  
Note the strong horizontal lines which  
indicate the process of building the  
walls in layers.



Stable door, Gumbank.

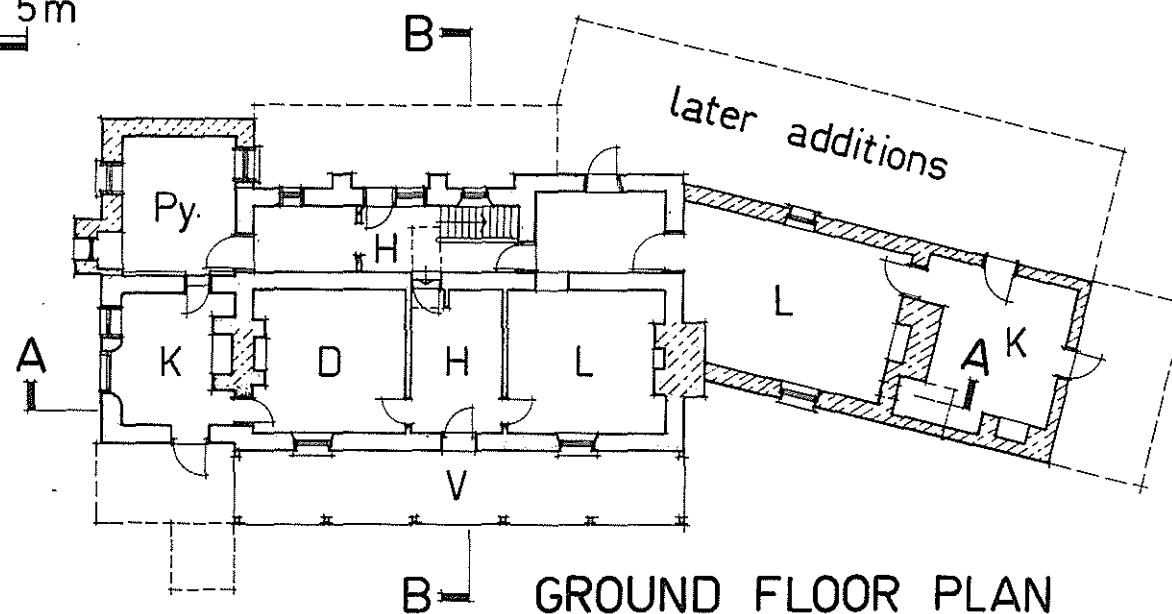


LOBETHAL SURVEY: GUMBANK, SECTION 5129, HD. ONKAPARINGA



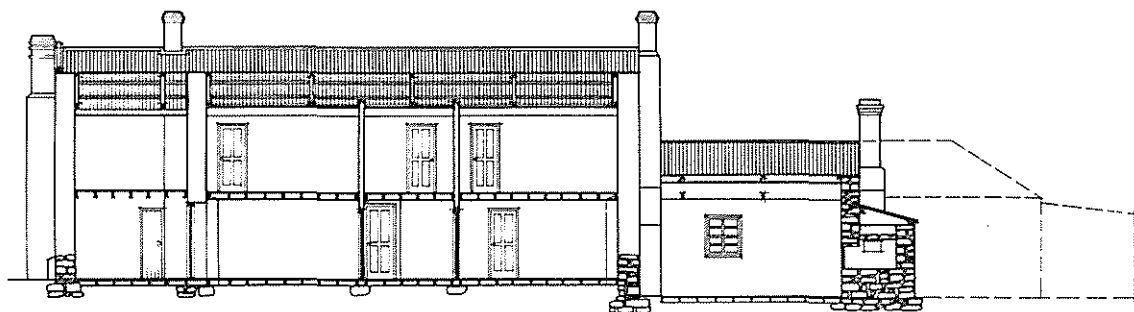
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5m

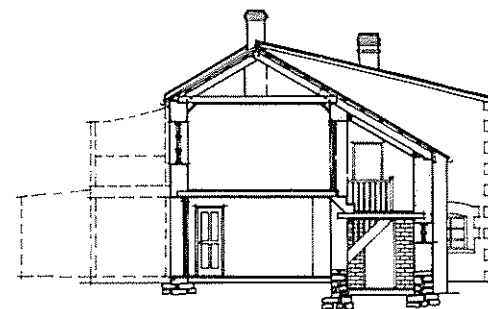


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

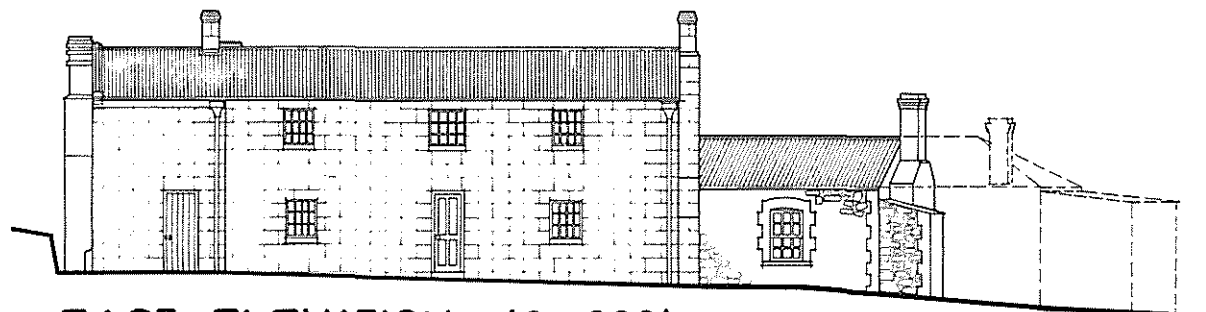
LOBETHAL SURVEY: GUMBANK, SECTION 5129, HD. ONKAPARINGA



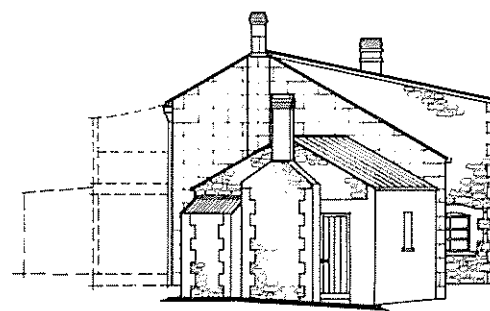
SECTION A-A (C.1880)



SECTION B-B

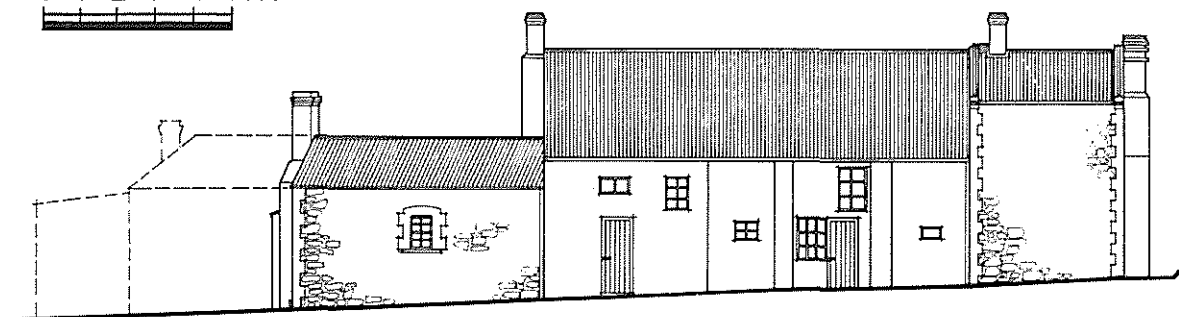


EAST ELEVATION (C.1880)

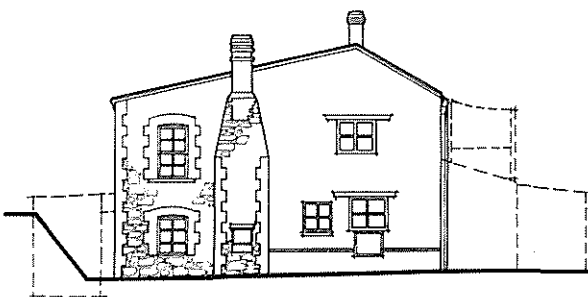


NORTH ELEVATION

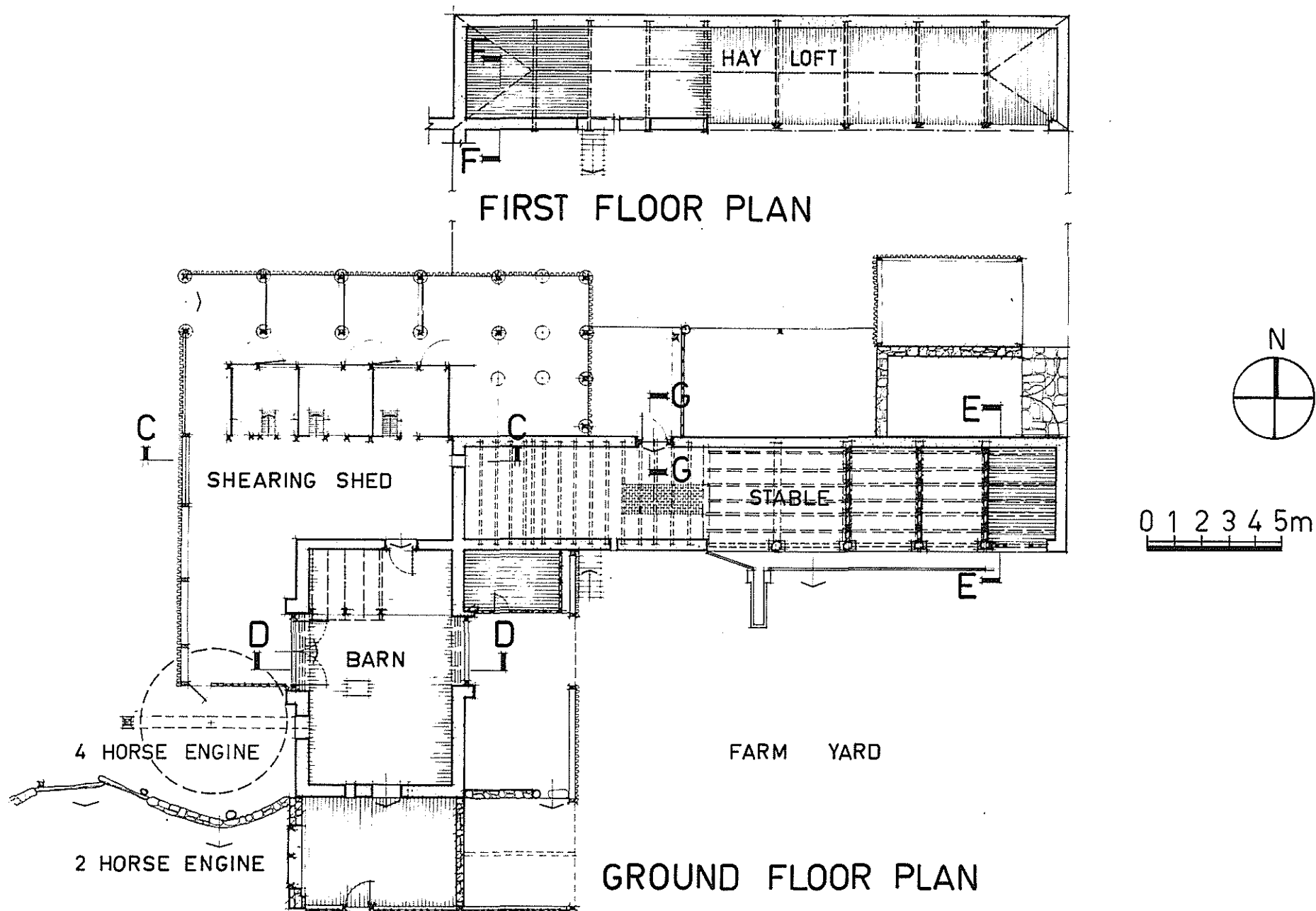
0 1 2 3 4 5m



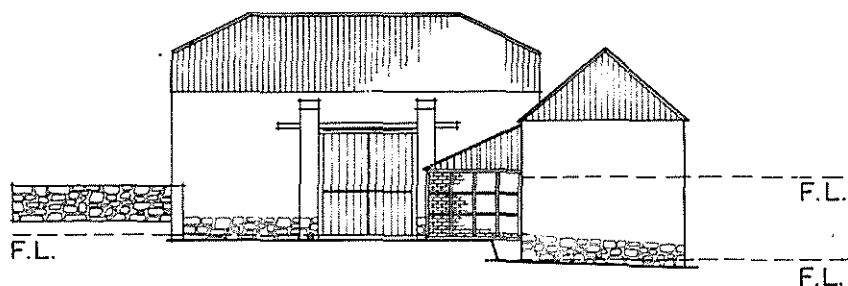
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

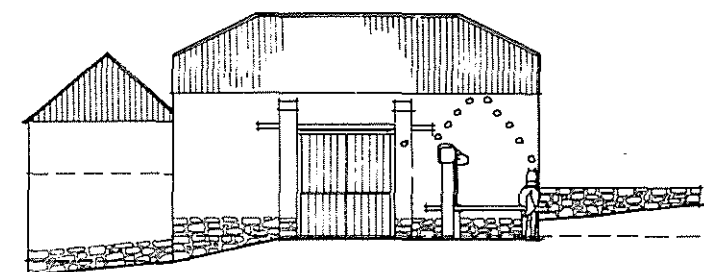


LOBETHAL SURVEY: GUMBANK, SECTION 5129, Hd. ONKAPARINGA

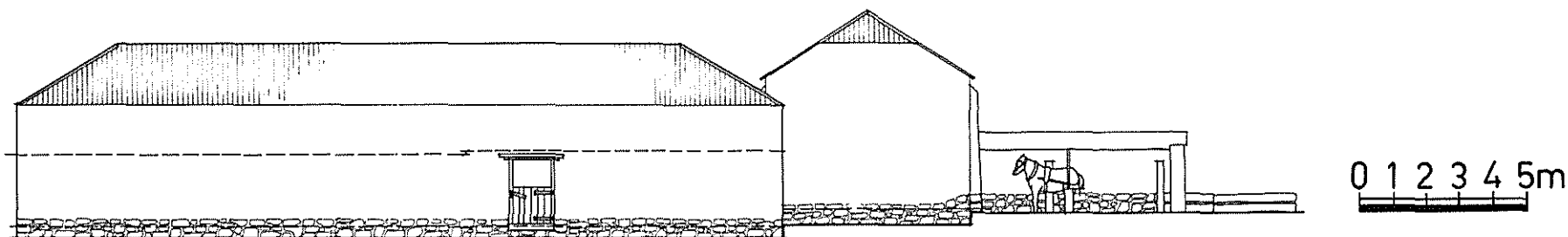


**EAST ELEVATION (C.1880)**

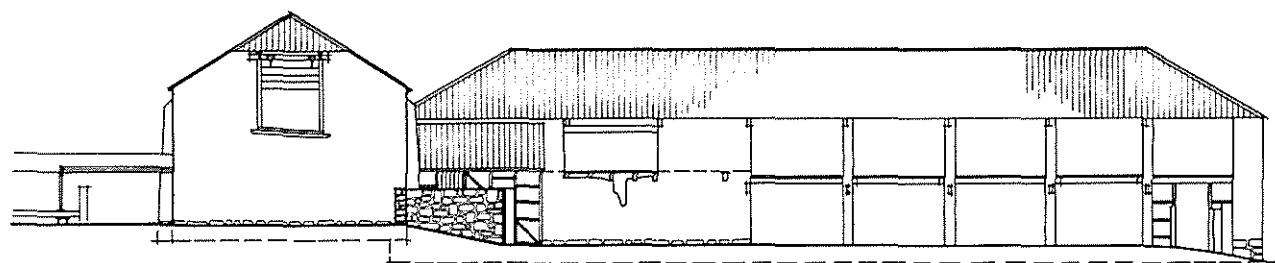
(Barn and stable only - other farm buildings deleted)



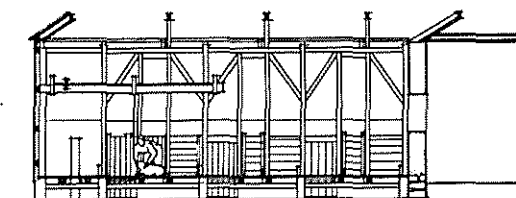
**WEST ELEVATION**



**NORTH ELEVATION**



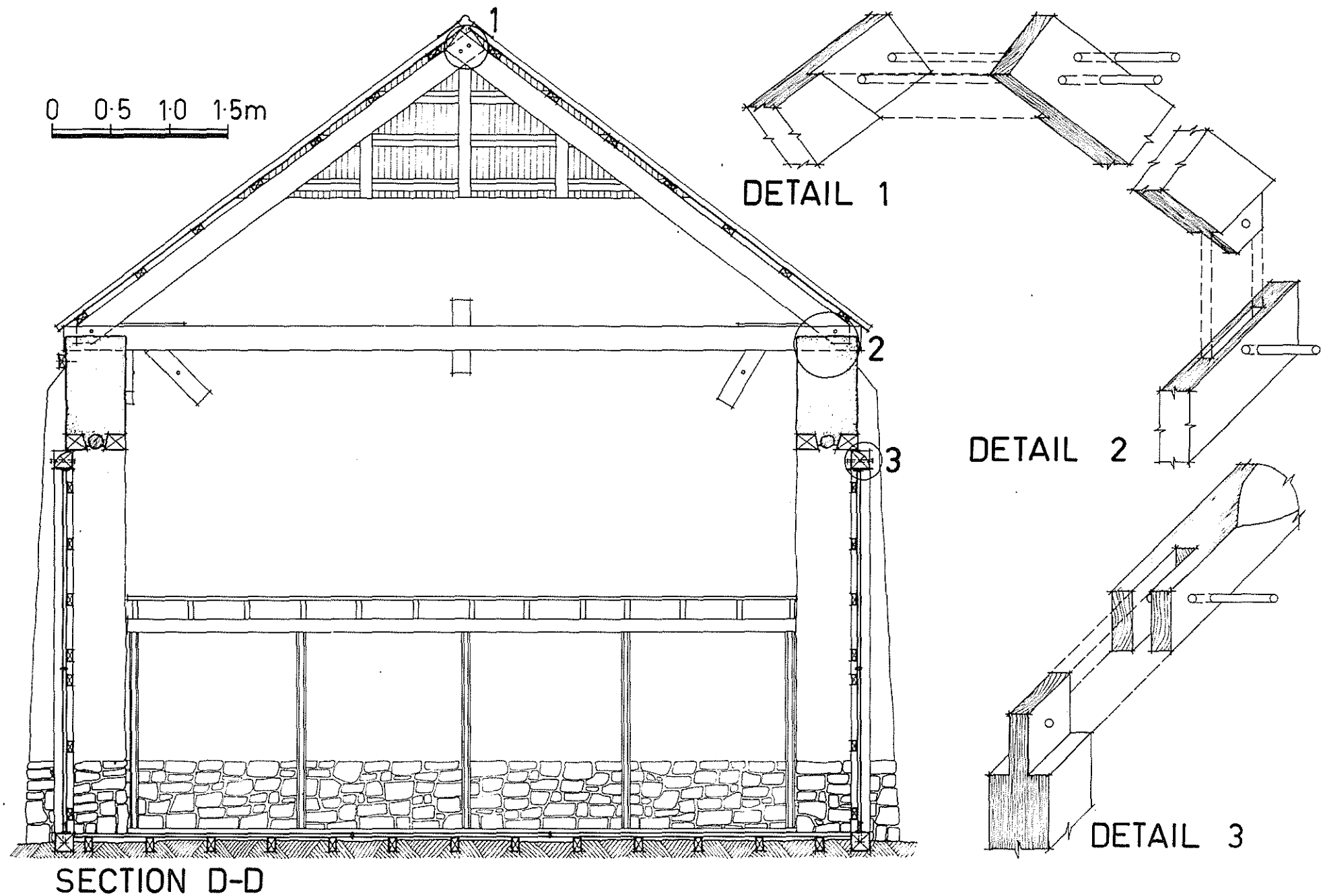
**SOUTH ELEVATION**



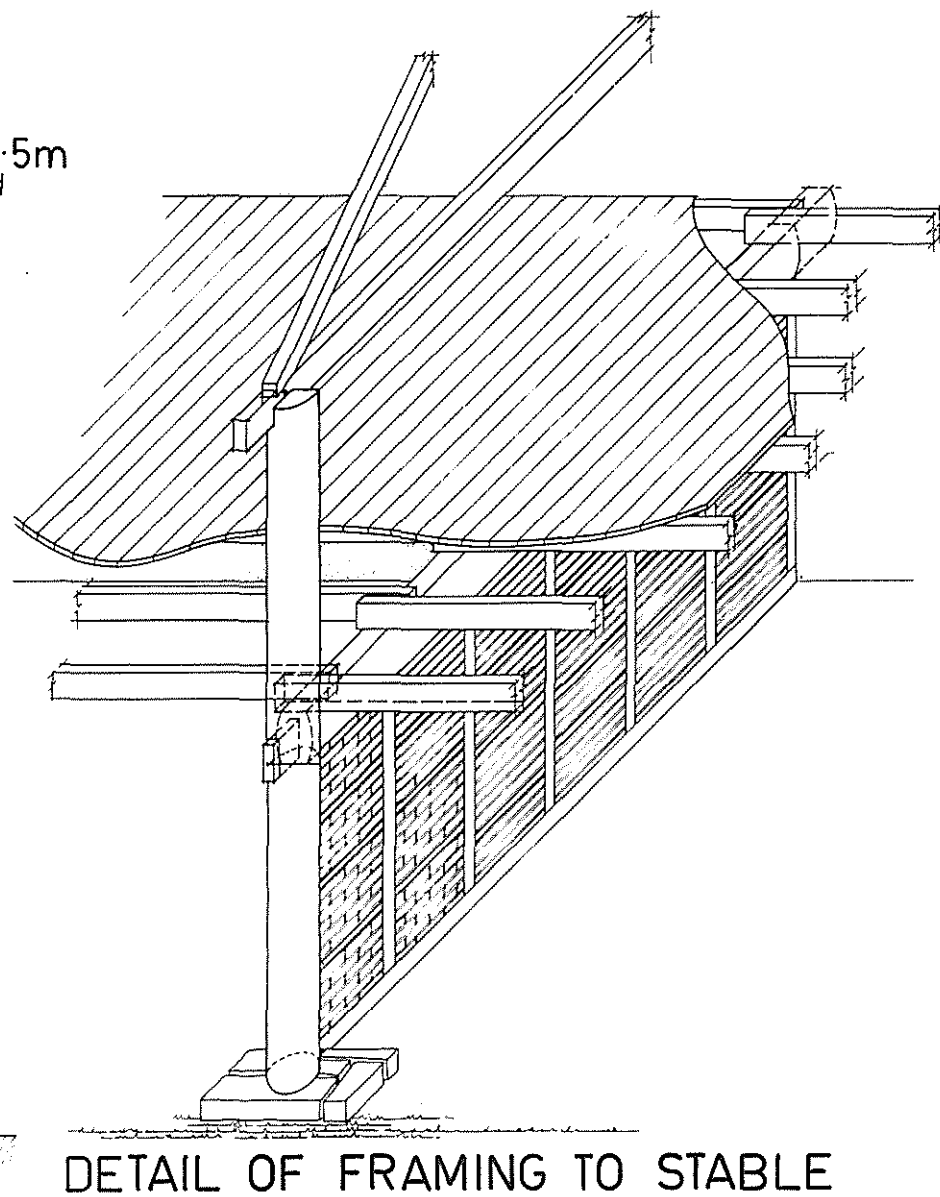
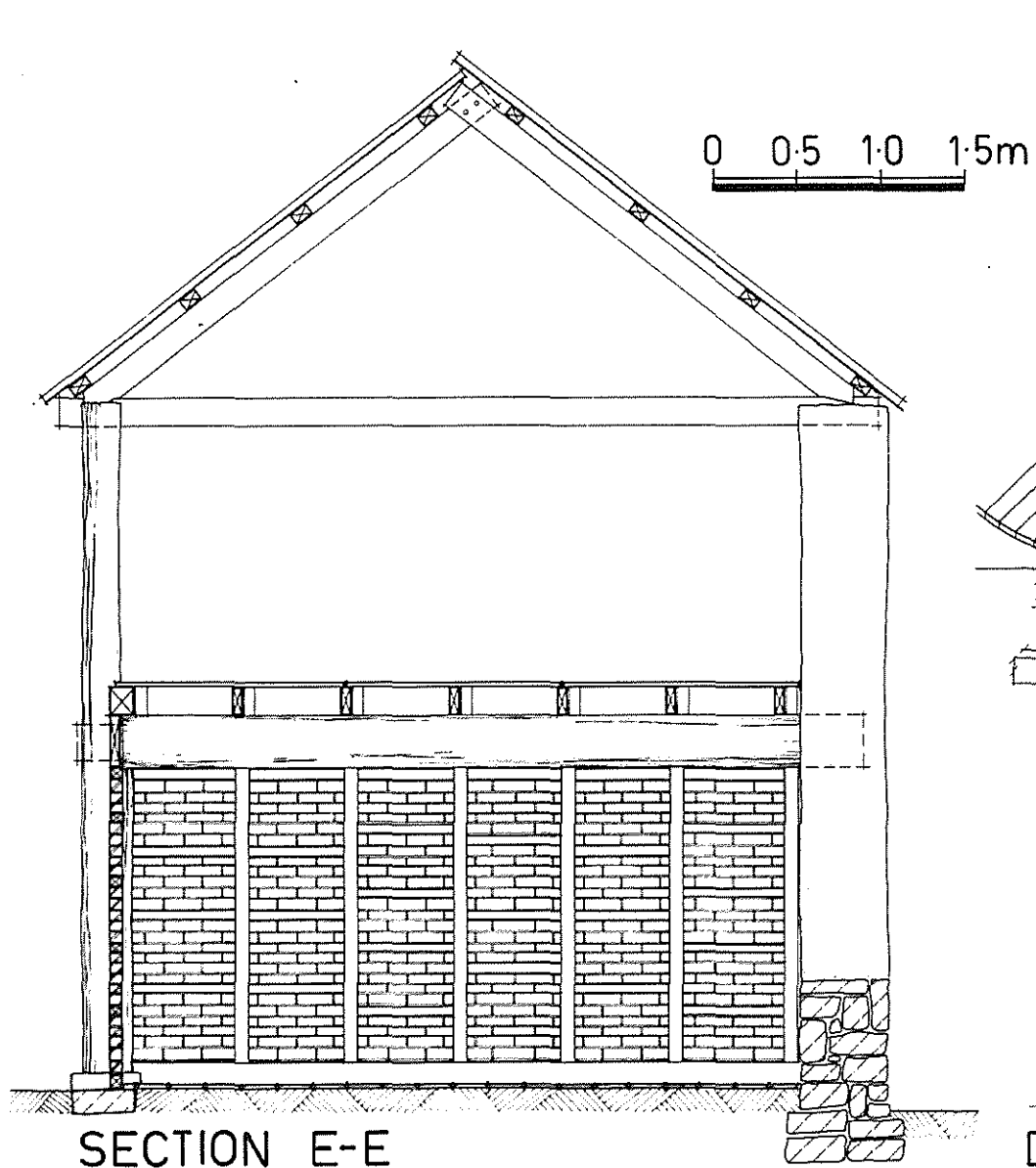
**SECTION C-C (C.1900)**

LOBETHAL SURVEY: GUMBANK, SECTION 5129, HD. ONKAPARINGA

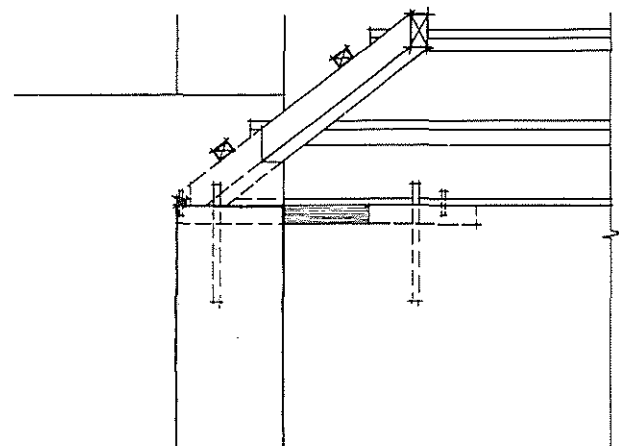




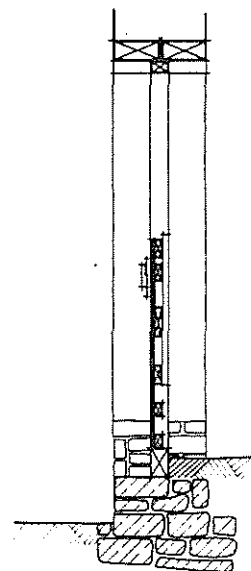
LOBETHAL SURVEY: GUMBANK, SECTION 5129, HD. ONKAPARINGA



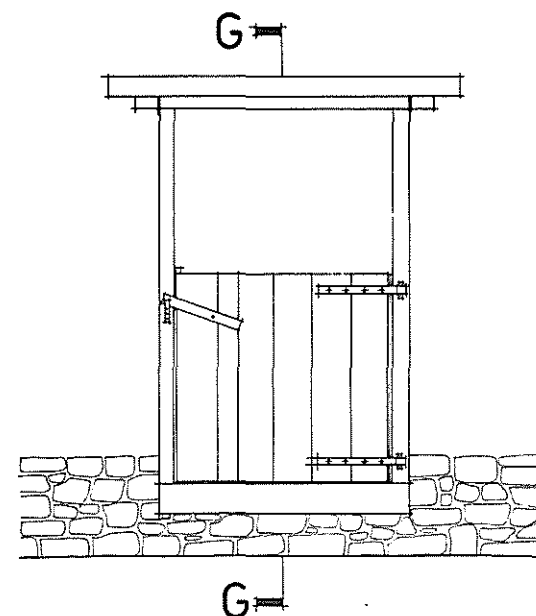
LOBETHAL SURVEY: GUMBANK, SECTION 5129, Hd. ONKAPARINGA



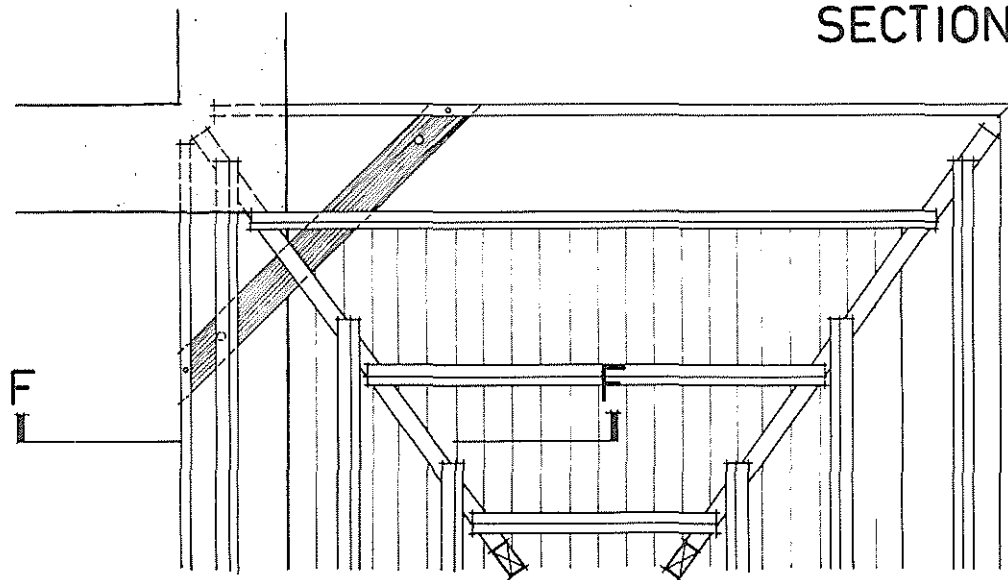
SECTION F-F



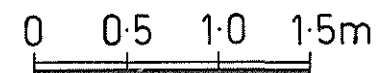
SECTION G-G

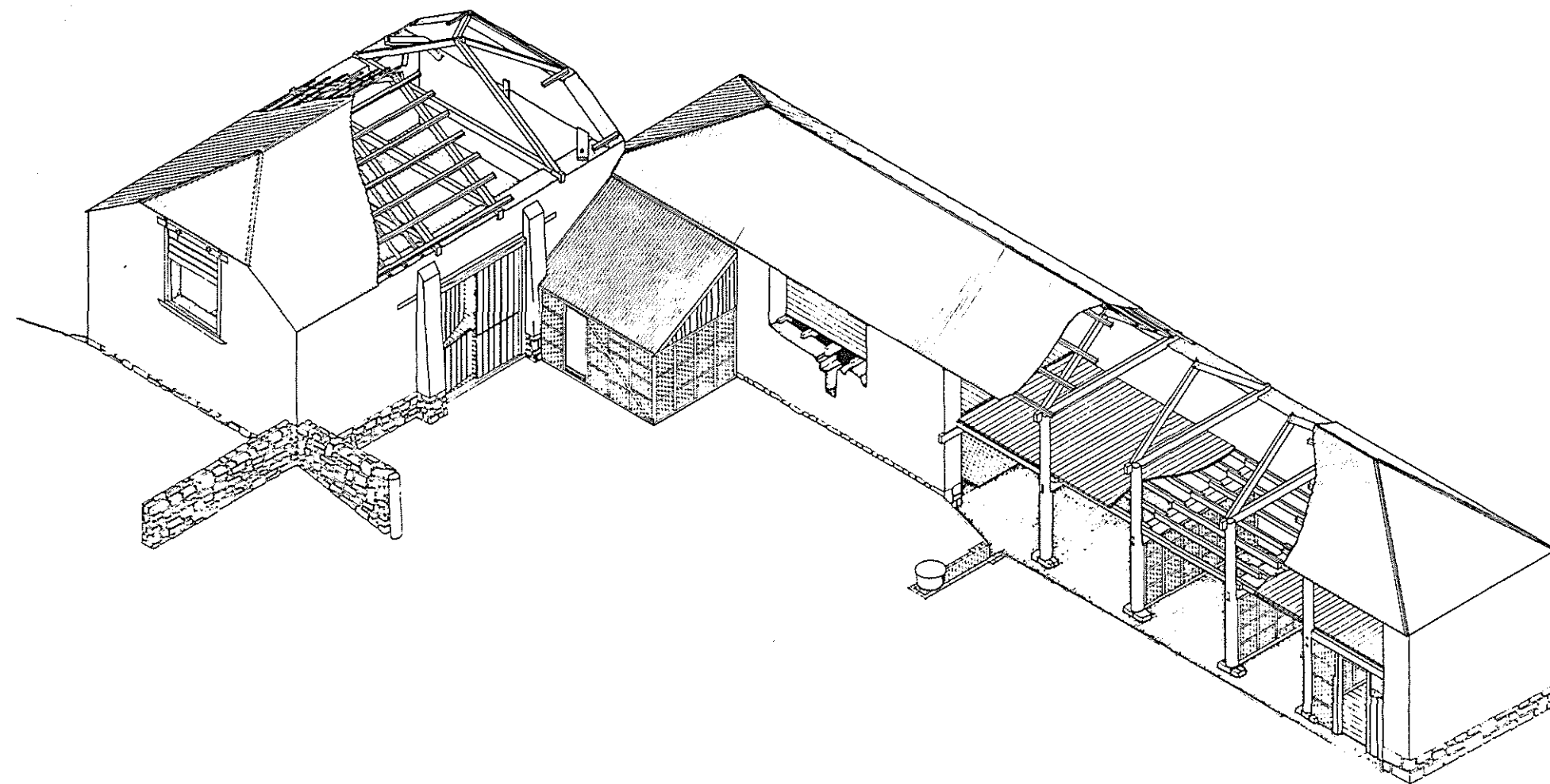


ELEVATION OF STABLE DOOR



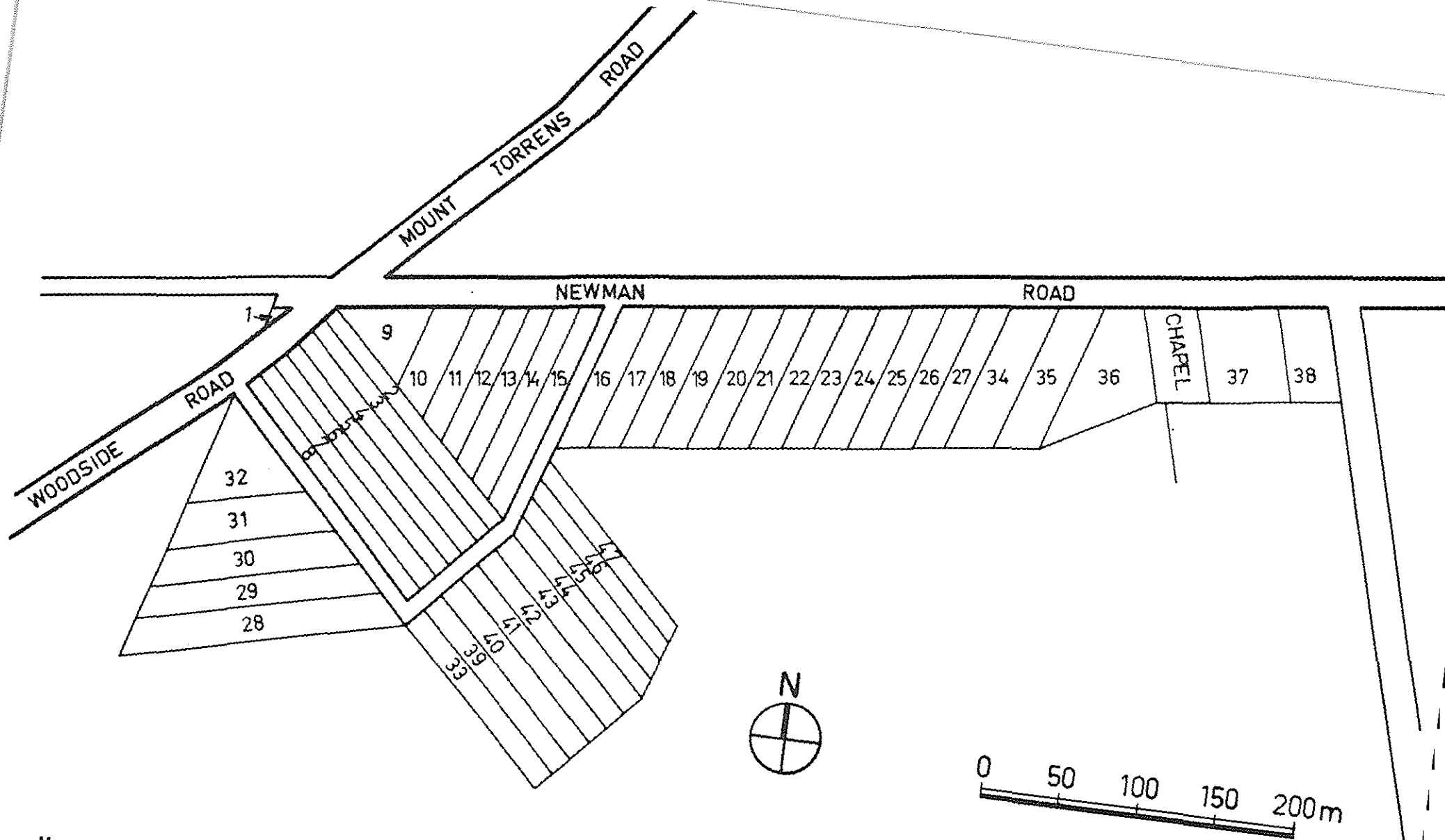
DETAIL OF WALL TIE AT S.W.  
CORNER OF STABLE





ISOMETRIC OF BARN AND STABLES SHOWING  
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

LOBETHAL SURVEY: GUMBANK, SECTION 5129, HD. ONKAPARINGA



MAP 6

LOBETHAL SURVEY: CHARLESTOWN, 1857

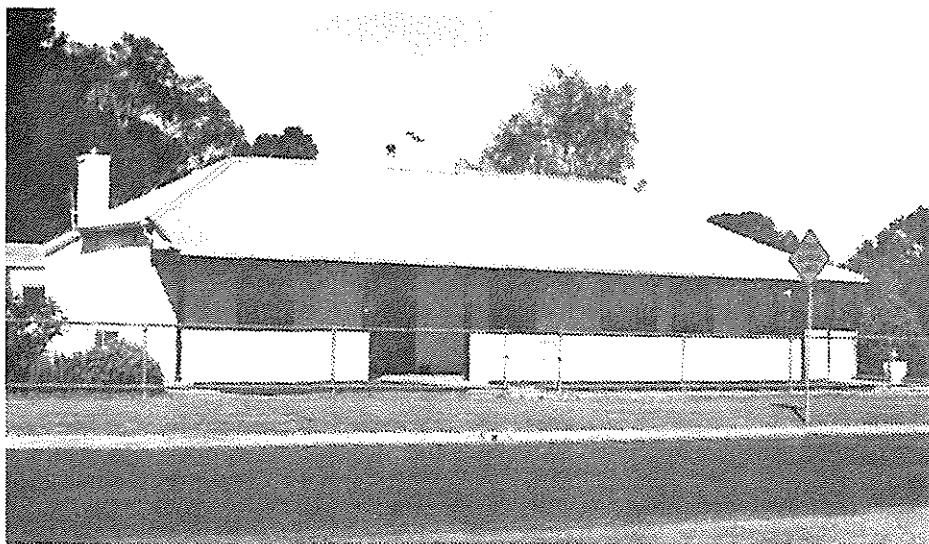
## CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP, EARLY COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

The village of Charlestown (now Charleston) was officially subdivided into town allotments on a portion of Section 5197, Hundred of Onkaparinga, by Charles Dunn in 1857. Settlement had already taken place along Newman Road which extends east from Charleston, and this informal development had taken the form of a typical English roadside village. With his new subdivision Charles Dunn obviously intended to produce a more concentrated settlement at the junction of Newman and Onkaparinga Valley Roads. It can be seen that he envisaged a stretch of closely built housing or commercial premises along the latter as the frontages of the seven buildings allotments facing onto this road are only about 10 metres wide. However, their considerable depth (approximately 170 metres) would have allowed for a variety of residential or commercial activities to be carried out, particularly as each of these allotments also had access from a rear lane. The allotments along Newman Road are approximately 18 metres wide and 100 metres deep and were laid out at an angle to the road boundary. This pattern was reflected in the layout of the allotments to the south west of the intersection and it resulted in a number of irregularly shaped blocks, including two which are triangular. One of these (allotment 32) was purchased by a butcher, George Attenborough, and a house with an adjoining butcher's shop was built on the site. The original portion of this building consisted of a two room dwelling and a single room shop which were built of weather board with a timber shingle roof. Later additions occurred in two main stages, the first of which was a rough timber slab lean-to at the rear of the building. This increased the size of the house to four rooms and added a preparation/storage area to the shop. The second

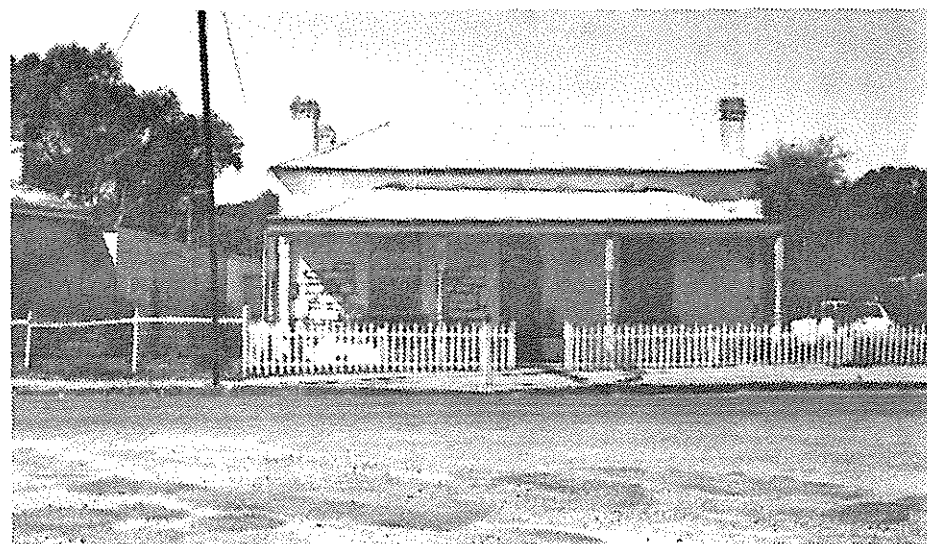
addition was constructed of colonial bond brickwork at the south-western end of the house and this consisted of a formal parlour and a kitchen with a baking oven. The remains of an inground brick cellar are still visible at the north-western end of the building. Photographs of the present house and of three other early buildings which remain in Charleston are included on page 202.

The following is an early description of Charleston (C.1867) which was included in Bailliere's S.A. Gazetter and Road Guide pages 52-53 (compiled by R.P. Witworth).

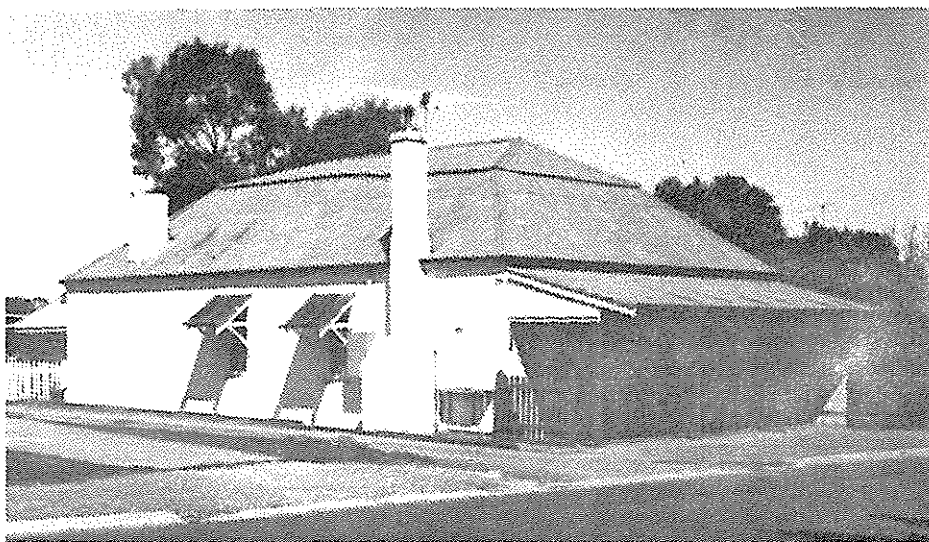
"Charleston (Co. Adelaide) is a postal township in the electoral district and hundred of Onkaparinga, and under the Onkaparinga district council. It is situated on a flat on the Onkaparinga river, about half-a-mile distant from a partially-cultivated hill, called mount Charles, and on the main E. line of road from Adelaide to mount Torrens. It lies in an agricultural district, producing fine wheat and good wine, and having dairy farms where excellent butter and honey are produced. Some of the land is well grassed and timbered, and is used for pastoral purposes. The nearest places are Woodside - the next local court, and telegraph and police station -  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles E.; mount Torrens, 6 miles W.; and Lobethal, 2 miles S.E. - the communication being by Rounsevell's daily coaches. With Adelaide, 28 miles W., the communication is by the same means. Charleston has a post office, a district school, and 1 hotel - the Charleston; and there is a steam flour mill, lying  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant N.W. The surrounding country is mountainous to the W. and flat to the E., the formation being of sandstone and clay, slate. There is an abundance of pure water in the neighbourhood, and the entire district is noted for the excellence of the cereals it produces. The population numbers about 150 persons, the number of dwellings being 40".



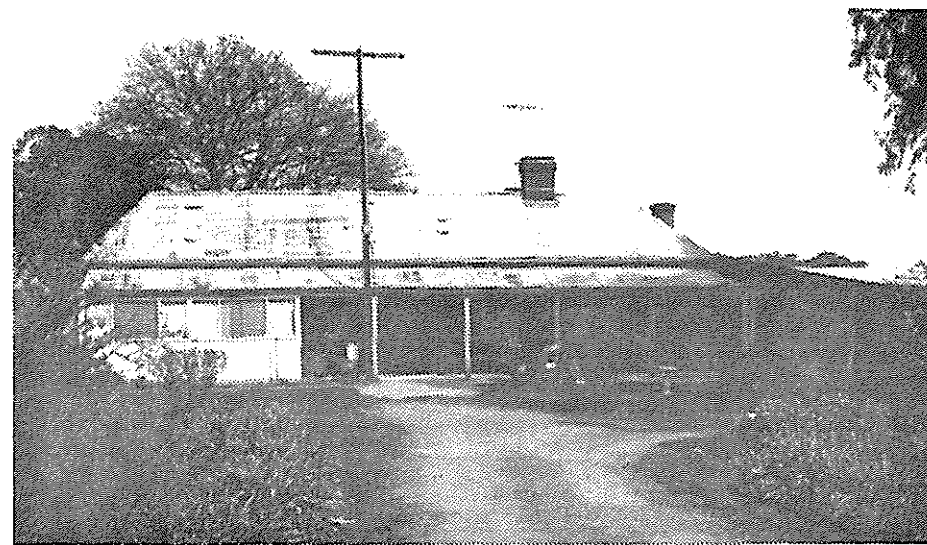
House on lot 15, Charleston  
(Originally a house and shop)



Early house on part lot 2 & 3, Charleston

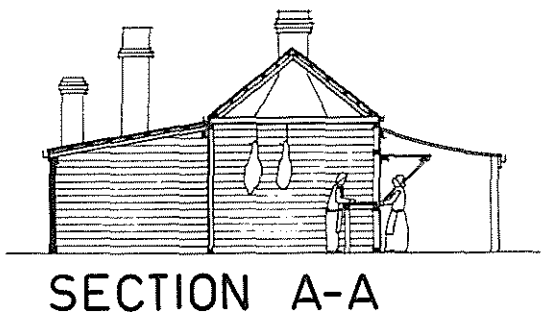
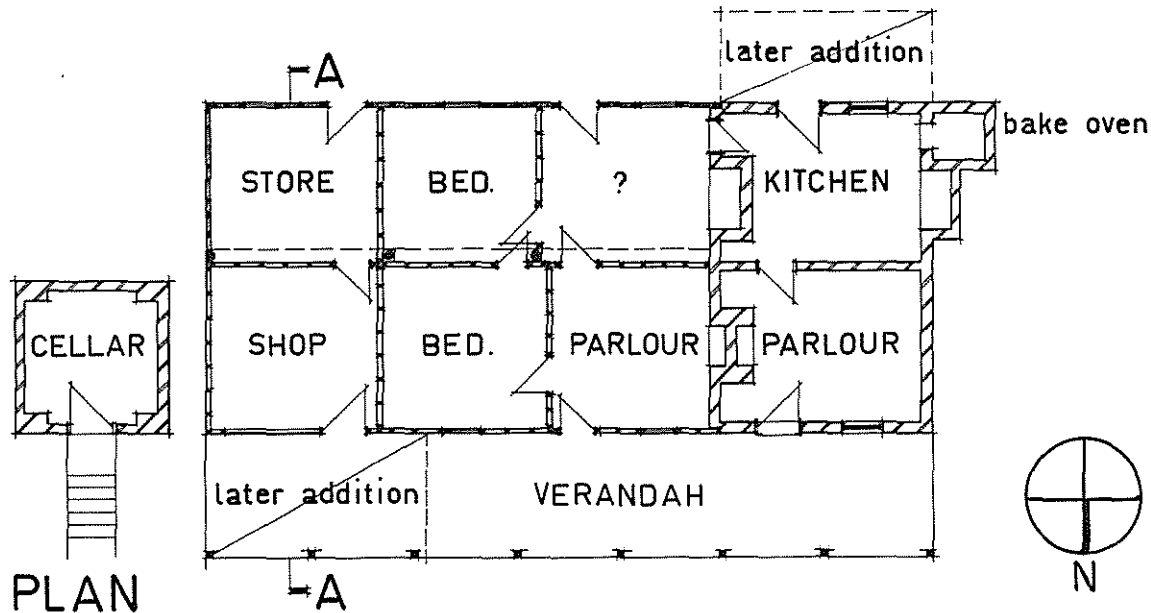
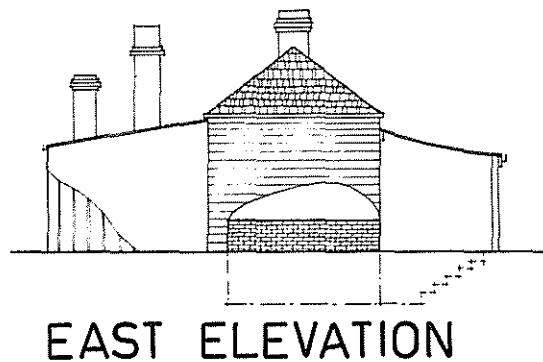
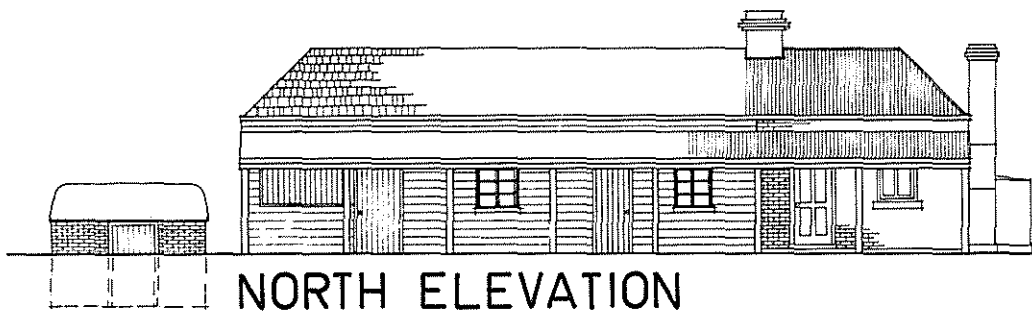
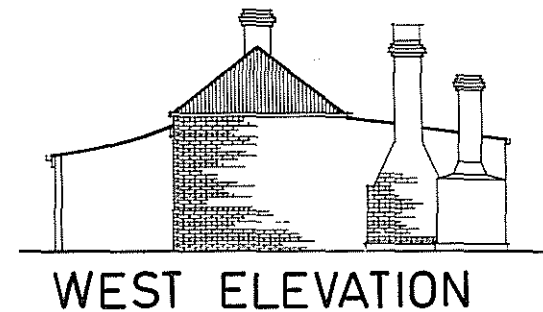
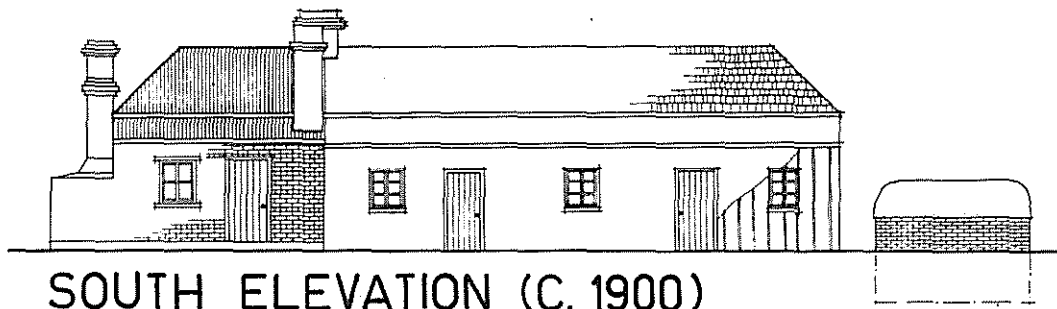


House and shop on part lot 10 & 11, Charleston  
(Originally a house and post-office/general store)



House on lot 32, Charleston  
(Originally a house and butcher shop)





0 1 2 3 4 5m

HOUSE ON SECTION 5306, HUNDRED OF ONKAPARINGA,  
SPRINGHEAD

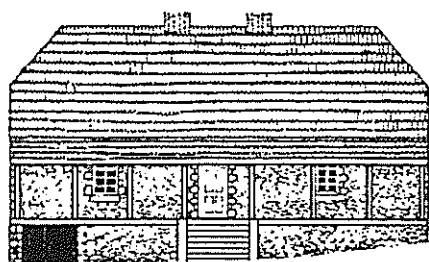
Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Schubert and his wife Johanna Julianne arrived in Adelaide in December, 1845, and they eventually decided to settle in Lobethal. In 1850 they purchased Section 5090, Hundred of Onkaparinga, which lies just to the north of the town, and built a simple two room house with mud and stone walls. In 1856 a larger stone house was built on the site and this building is similar to the house on Section 5306.

Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Schubert's brother, Johann Christian Schubert also migrated to South Australia during the mid 1840's and in July 1849 he and his wife Eleonore purchased Section 5309, Hundred of Onkaparinga. Later in that month they also purchased Section 5306 and it was here that they built a small two roomed cottage. In 1855 this was replaced by the existing farm house which is a large German building with a central cooking hall (Flur Küchenhaus) which also acts as a passage from the front to the back of the house. Downstairs there are extensive day living areas and bedrooms. Upstairs the large loft area has another bedroom with adjoining storage areas. The stone rubble walls are corbelled over at the eaves to accommodate the deep ceiling beams and the original timber gutters to the timber shingle roofs. The roof frames are supported off the ceiling beams by means of bessemer beams and upright posts and brackets which support the under purlins (see isometric detail). The more Australian verandahs were probably added shortly after or even during the construction of the building.

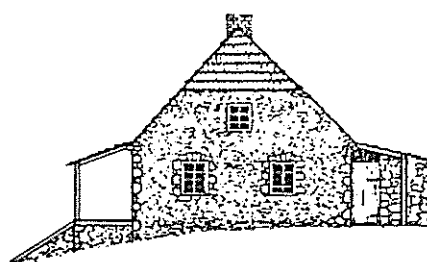
This is a very fine example of an early German  
farmhouse which should be preserved for posterity.



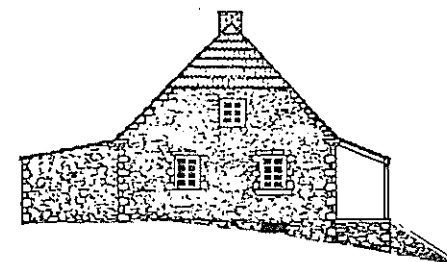
House on Section 5306. The Schubert House.



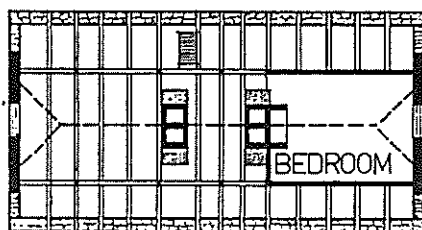
NORTH ELEVATION



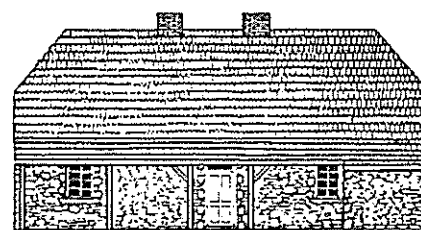
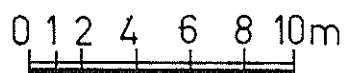
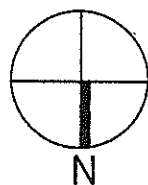
WEST ELEVATION



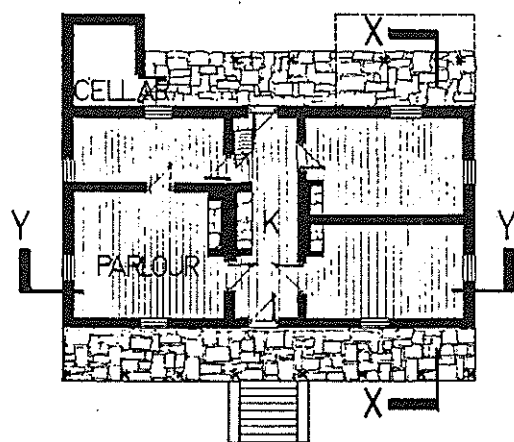
EAST ELEVATION



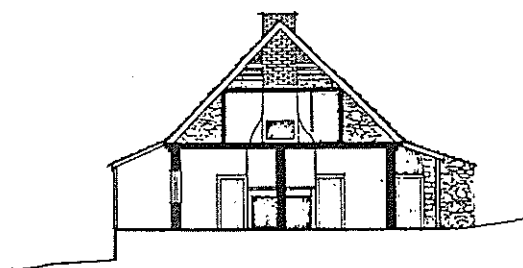
ATTIC PLAN



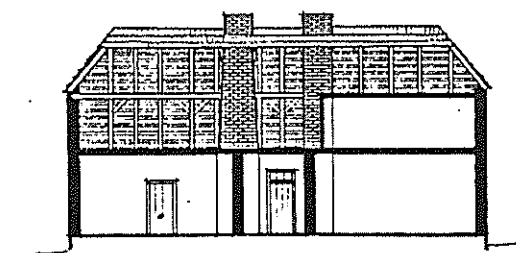
SOUTH ELEVATION



PLAN

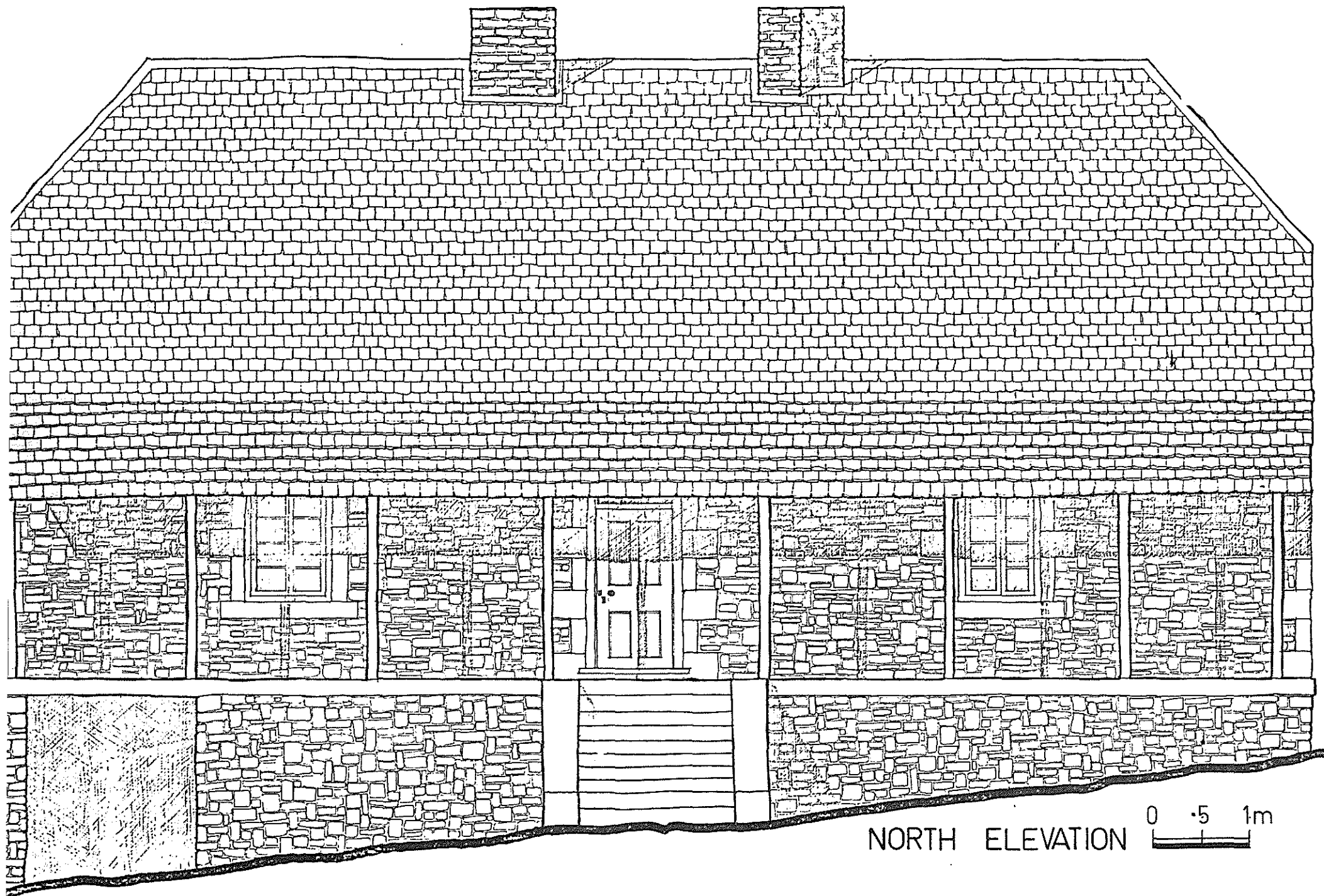


SECTION X-X

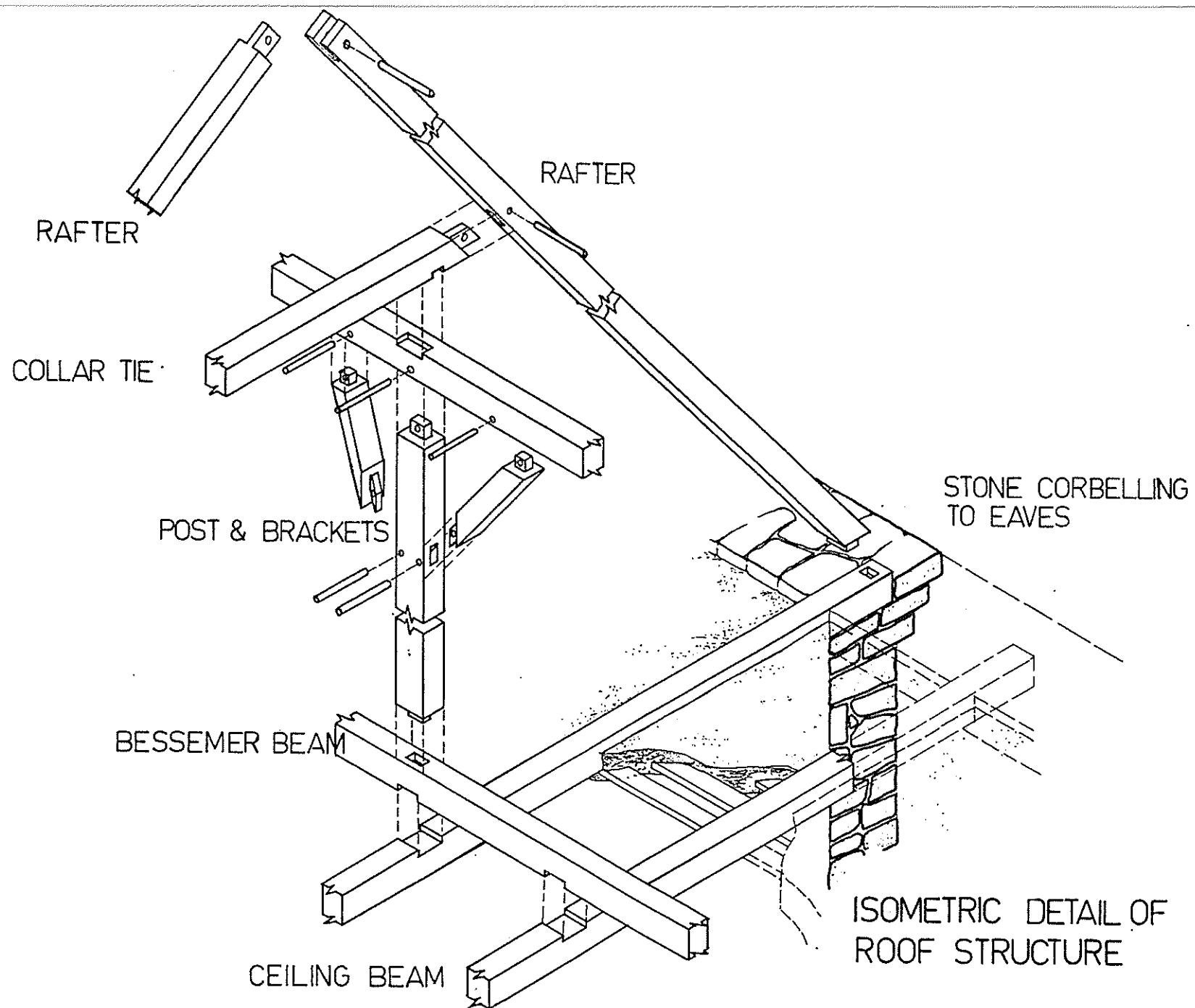


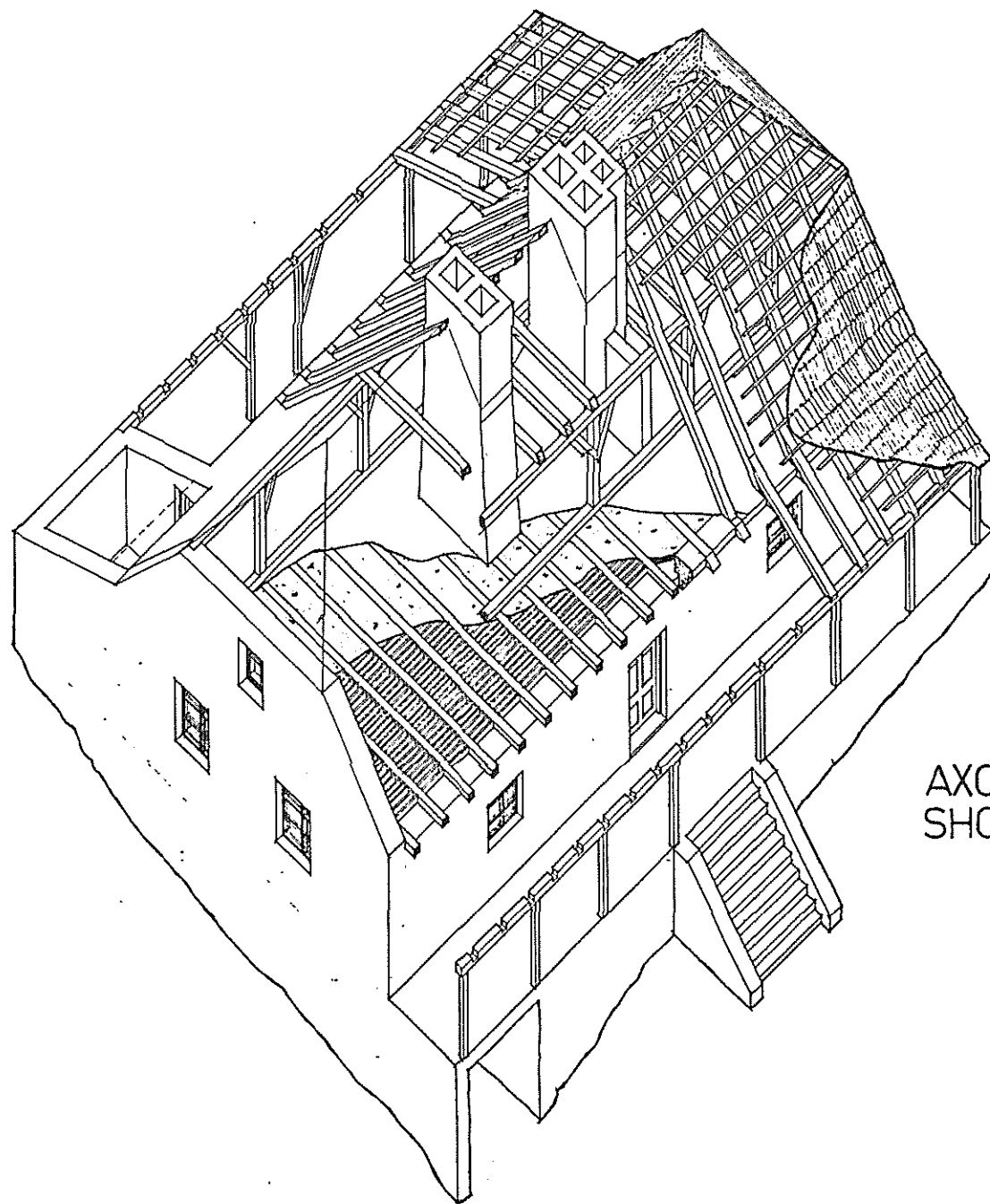
SECTION Y-Y

LOBETHAL SURVEY: SCHUBERT HOUSE, SECTION 5306, Hd. ONKAPARINGA



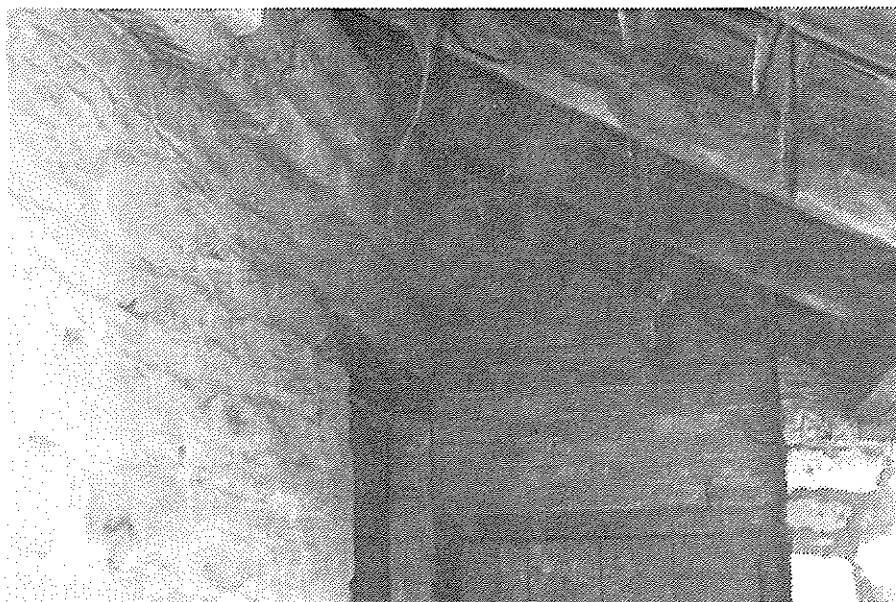
LOBETHAL SURVEY: SCHUBERT HOUSE, SECTION 5306, HD. ONKAPARINGA



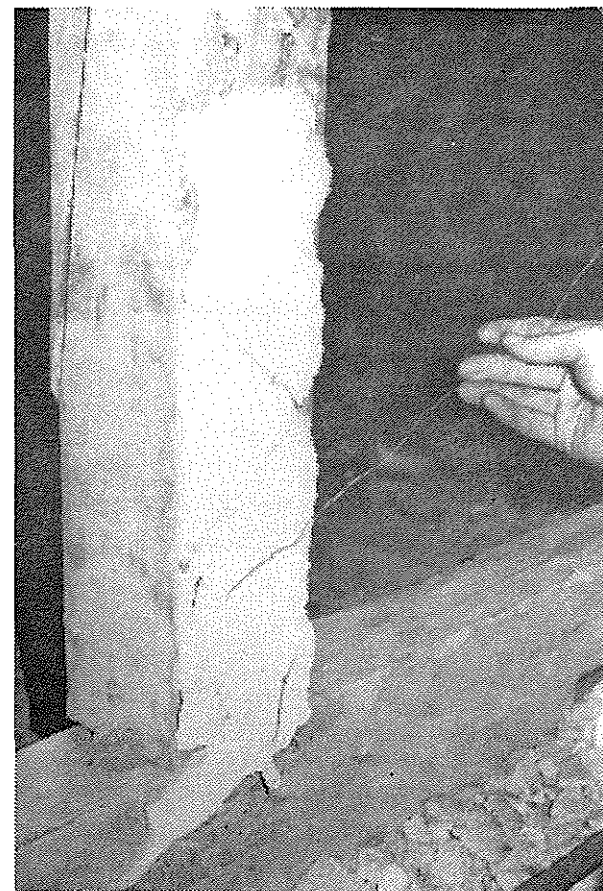


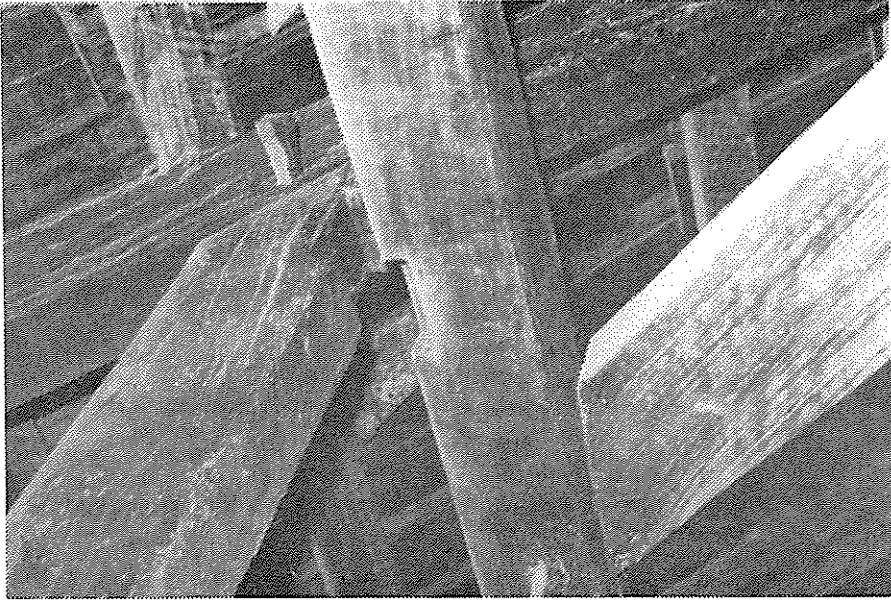
AXONOMETRIC  
SHOWING ROOF STRUCTURE





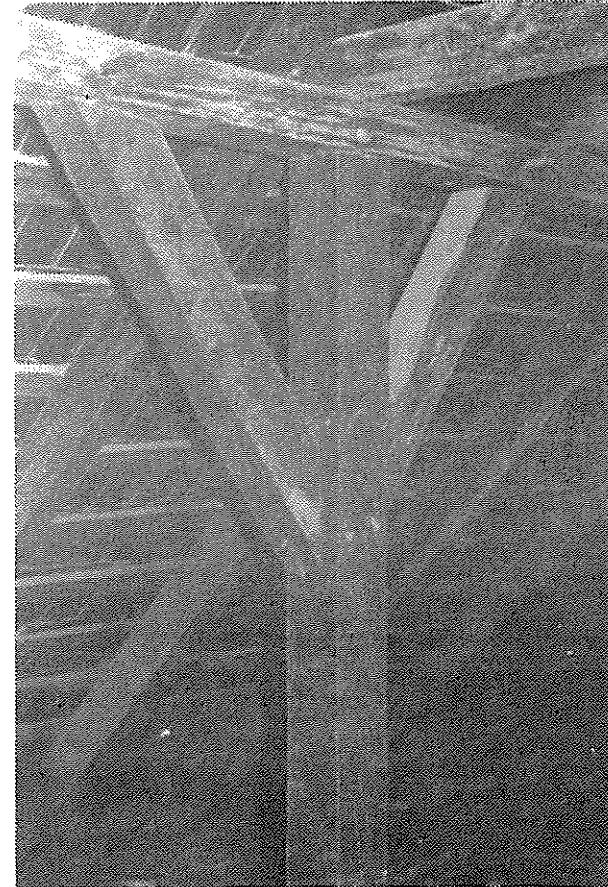
Above Stone corbelling to eaves of Schubert house.  
Right Galvanised iron wire wrapped around loft post  
to form a key for plastering.





Above Details of roof structure in the Schubert house with a dislocated purlin at its junction with its supporting post.

Right Post and bracket support to purlin.  
(See isometric detail)





House on Section 5033



House on Section 326

#### OTHER GERMAN FARMHOUSES IN THE LOBETHAL ENVIRONS

Most of the early German farm buildings which remain in the area surrounding Lobethal are located within the settlements of Neudorf, Tabor Valley, Schoenthal and Springhead, and we have found only eight properties of any significance outside of these settlements. The most important of these is the extended gable house (Giebellauben) which is located near Schocroft Road on Section 5103, Hundred of Onkaparinga, and both this and another early house on the same property have been described in detail on the following pages.

Section 5103 is located to the north-east of Lobethal and there are two other early German settlers' houses in this direction. Both of these were originally two room half-timber cottages and one is located on Eckermann Road (Section 5200, Hundred of Onkaparinga), while the other is on Hirthes Road (Section 5107, Hundred of Onkaparinga). Both have been extended, but the house on Hirthes Road has not been used as a residence for a number of years and its original layout is still relatively intact. There is a stone kitchen - cellar addition to this house and the facade of the extension has been rendered and ruled to represent ashlar stone work. It is interesting to note that the infill panels to the half-timber frame have been similarly rendered and lined, but that the timber frame has been left exposed. In all other cases where half-timber houses have been found with rendered "ashlar" walls the framework has also been concealed in an attempt to suggest a more desirable form of construction. An external smokehouse is still standing near this house.

To the south of Lobethal there are four properties which are worthy of some consideration. The first of these is located near the Onkaparinga Valley Road on Section 5049, Hundred of Onkaparinga and is a two room German settler's cottage with an underground cellar. This house is built of stone and brick with a dutch gable roof, and of particular interest are the initials J.K. and the date 1857 which have been formed of wrought iron and fixed to the gable end of the house. According to the present owner of the property, Mr. C. Pfeiffer, the original owner was a man named Kohlhagen (?) and it is possible that these were his initials. Of the other properties to the south of Lobethal two are located on Western Branch Road and one is located on Burns Road.

The building on Burns Road (Section 5033, Hundred of Onkaparinga) is a large German settler's house of four rooms. This is a stone building with brick detailing to the openings on the front and side elevations and central brick fireplaces. Other features of the house are a steeply pitched roof which was originally covered by timber shingles and an above ground cellar which adjoins the house on its southern side (p. 212).

On one of the properties on Western Branch Road (Section 5142, Hundred of Onkaparinga) there is a house which was originally a two room German cottage with a central cooking hall while on the other property (Section 5119, Hundred of Onkaparinga) there is an early stone barn and a two storey stone cellar which is similar to the one at No. 17 Gumeracha Road, Lobethal (p. 108). The main difference between these two

cellars is that the one on Western Branch Road is partly set down into the ground.

The only other early building of particular interest to be found in the area around Lobethal is located on the Lenswood Road (Section 326, Hundred of Onkaparinga). This building is a two room half-timber cottage with a half-timber kitchen lean-to, but the position of the fireplace at the gable end rather than at the centre of the building and the location of the kitchen suggests the possibility of English rather than German construction (p. 212). The detailing of this building is clumsy compared to that of most of the other half-timber cottages remaining in the Lobethal district, but it is comparable to that of the cottage on the Klopsch farm at Neudorf (pp. 114 & 147) In both cases timber battens were fixed between the timber uprights to form an open framework between which a soft mud mix was pressed to form solid panels. The entire face of each building was then rendered over. When the Klopsch house was built it was only intended for a limited period of occupation and the usual degree of care was not taken in its construction. The house on Lenswood Road appears to be another 'temporary' structure.

## HOUSES ON SECTION 5103, HUNDRED OF ONKAPARINGA

Two pioneer German families settled on this section. They are named in the Onkaparinga district assessment books as the Menzel and Pfeiffer families. Both came from Nekla, a small village in the Prussian province of Posnania about 30 miles east of Posen.<sup>47</sup>

The Menzels arrived first on the 15th December 1855 whilst the Pfeiffers arrived in the following year (1856). It is most probable that the Menzels were the first owners of the section as a certificate of title in 1889 notes that the wife of Johann Gottlieb Menzel sold part of her land to the Pfeiffers.

The large Menzel family, eleven on their arrival in South Australia, may explain the building of the two adjoining farmhouses we have studied on section 5103.

The first of these is a small two roomed cottage with a large cellar and a later modern villa end addition. It is the more traditional of the two farmhouses and we have identified it as an extended gable house (Giebellauben) in which the

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47. The Grand Duchy of Posen, formerly part of Poland was secured by Prussia after the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The predecessors of these two families may have been among the flood of German settlers which entered the province in the wake of the Congress.

gable acts as a covered access to the loft.<sup>48</sup>

The two roomed house plan with back-to-back fireplaces is one commonly found in the Lobethal area. A large partly buried cellar built onto its south side may have been built not long after completion of the house. Later a third room was added to the house in a manner common to the mid 19th Australian housing styles rather than to German building antecedents.

The exceptional qualities of the house lie in its extended gable construction and the beautifully framed roof timbers. The very amateurish rubble stonewalling of the first part of the house was originally concealed by a sand, lime render which was lined out in courses to represent ashlar stone walling. In a manner typically reflecting 'polite' building ideas this render did not continue on to the stone walls of the cellar.<sup>49</sup>

The fireplaces and chimneys were built of sun dried bricks which were also used to fill up the spaces between the roof frames.

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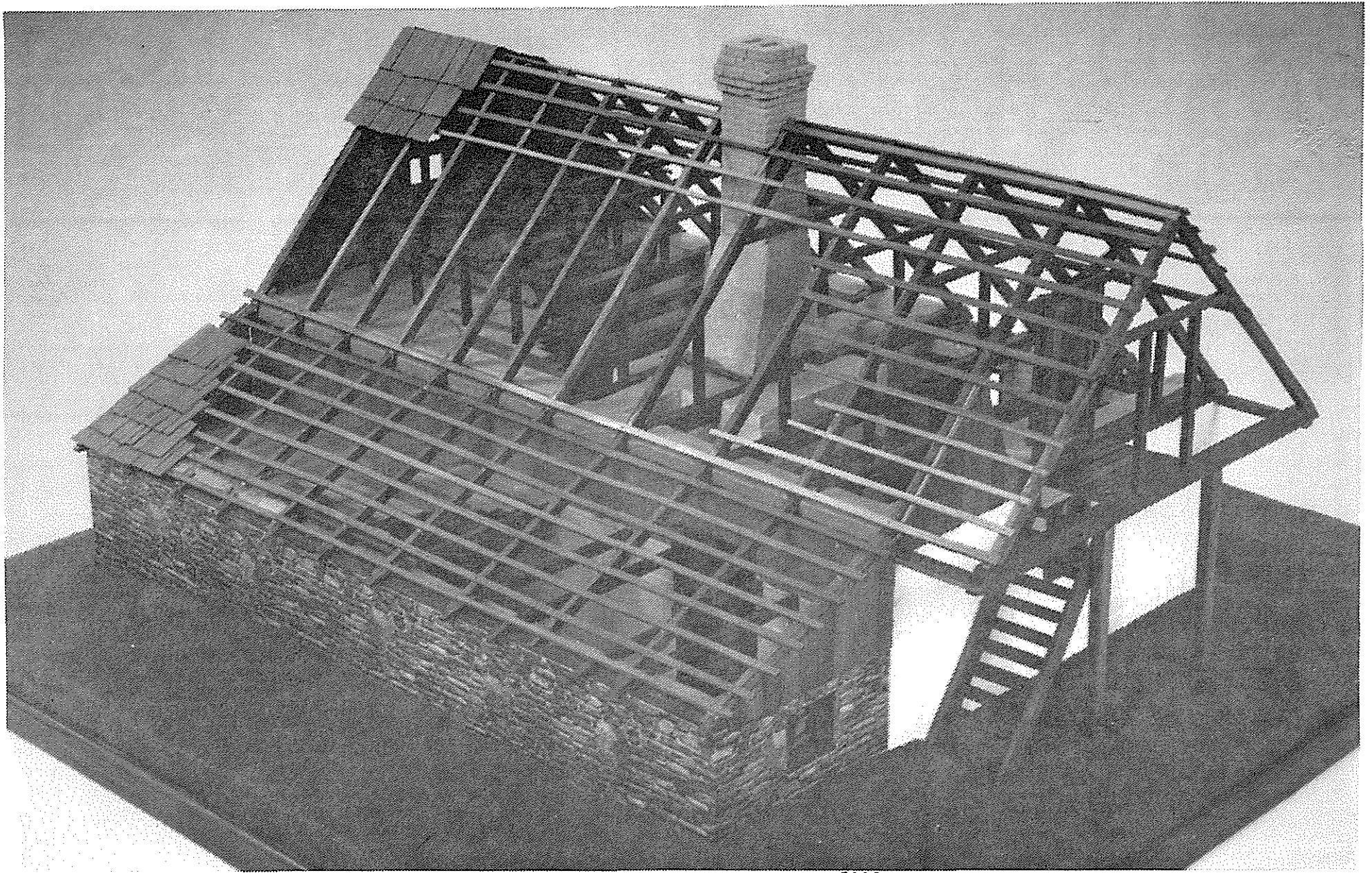
48. The origins of this form of house are described on page 146.

49. That is the owners apart from covering up a very poorly built stone wall were also emphasizing the importance to them of this part of their house!

All the different qualities of this unique house are illustrated in the accompanying drawings and in the photograph of an excellent model built by C. Bastiras assisted by G. Caripidis and S. Paraskevopoulos. (See opposite).

The larger well built stone house on the section displays a mixture of building characteristics. The high pitched roof and remnants of an outside cooking area suggest German origins. By contrast the through hall which does not appear to have had the more usual cooking hearths in it appears to lean towards English housing antecedents.

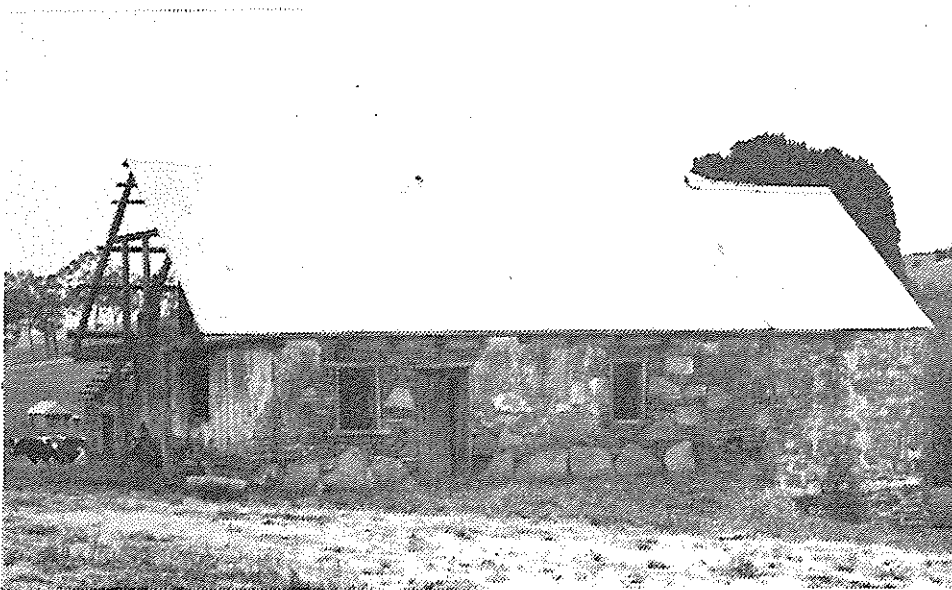




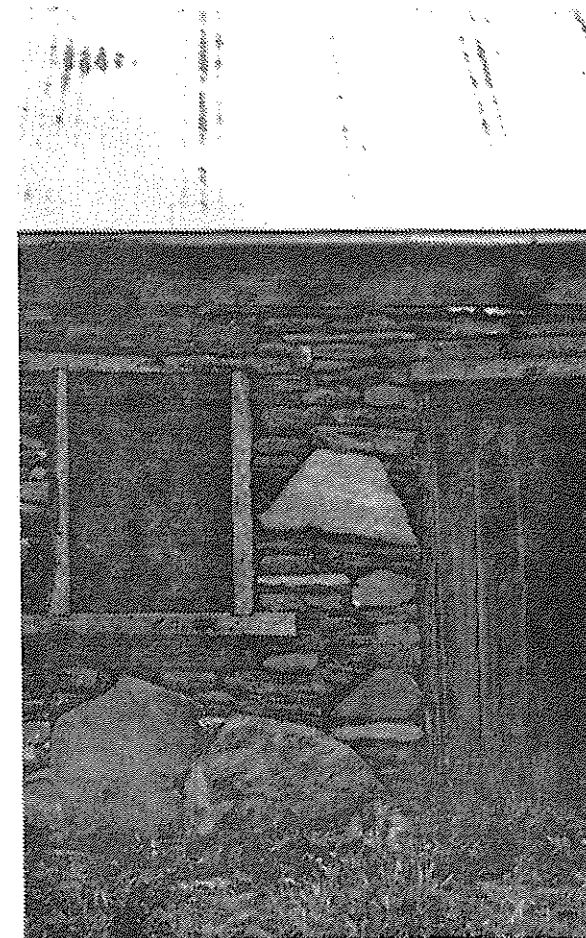
Scaled model of house on Section 5103



Original house on Section 5103 showing extended gable and collapsed staircase raised in its original position



Side elevation of original house on Section 5103 showing spalled 'ashlar' renderings and crude stone walling

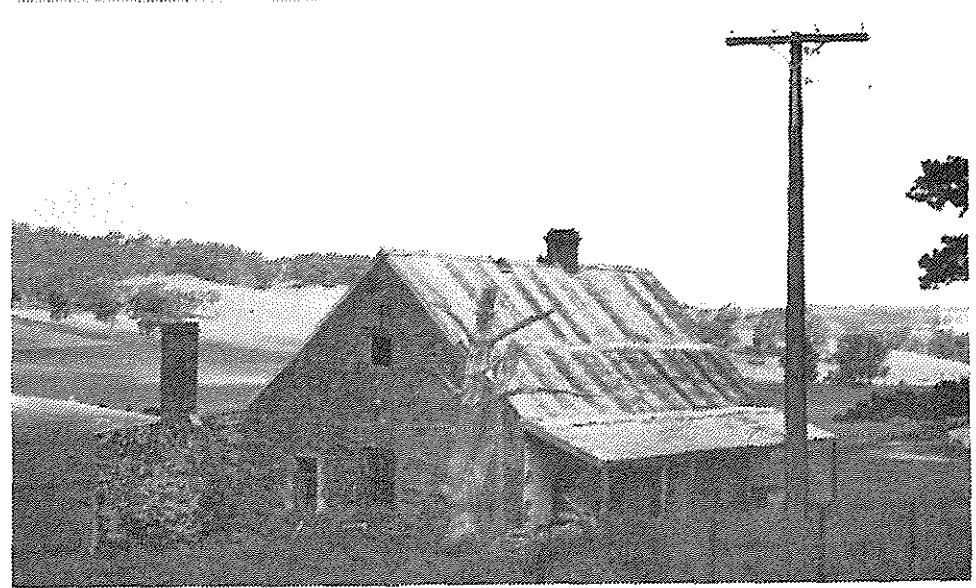


Detail of stonework and rough door and window frames. Note ends of roof beams forming external sprockets

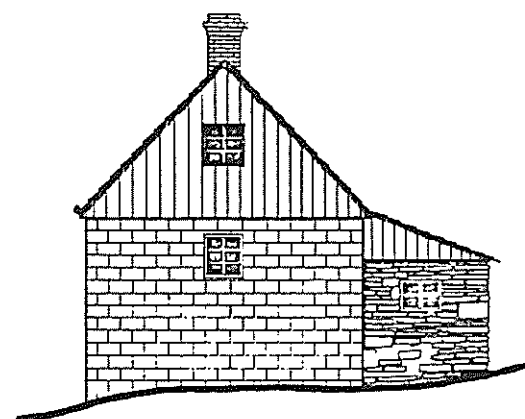




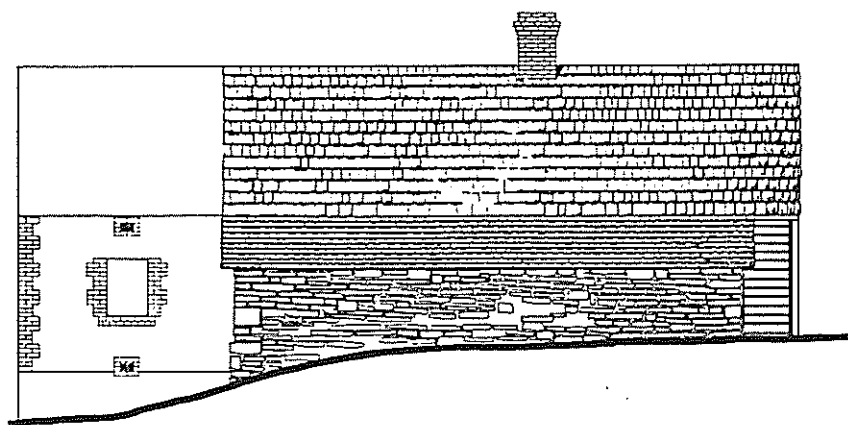
Interior of original house on Section 5103  
showing collapsed mud-brick chimney and  
back-to-back fireplaces



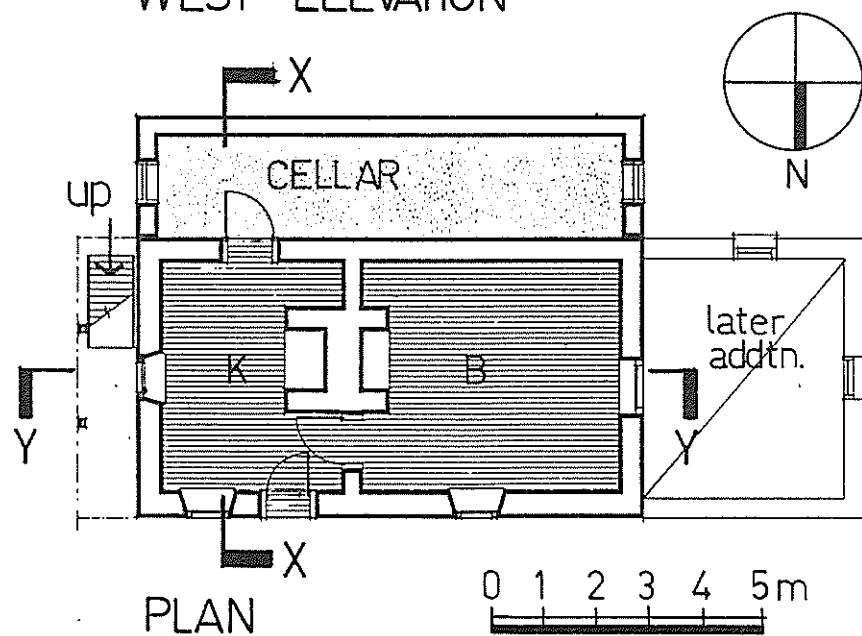
Later house on Section 5103



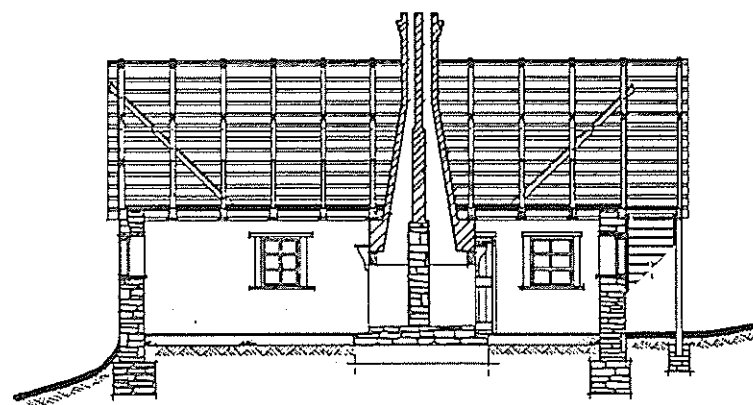
WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

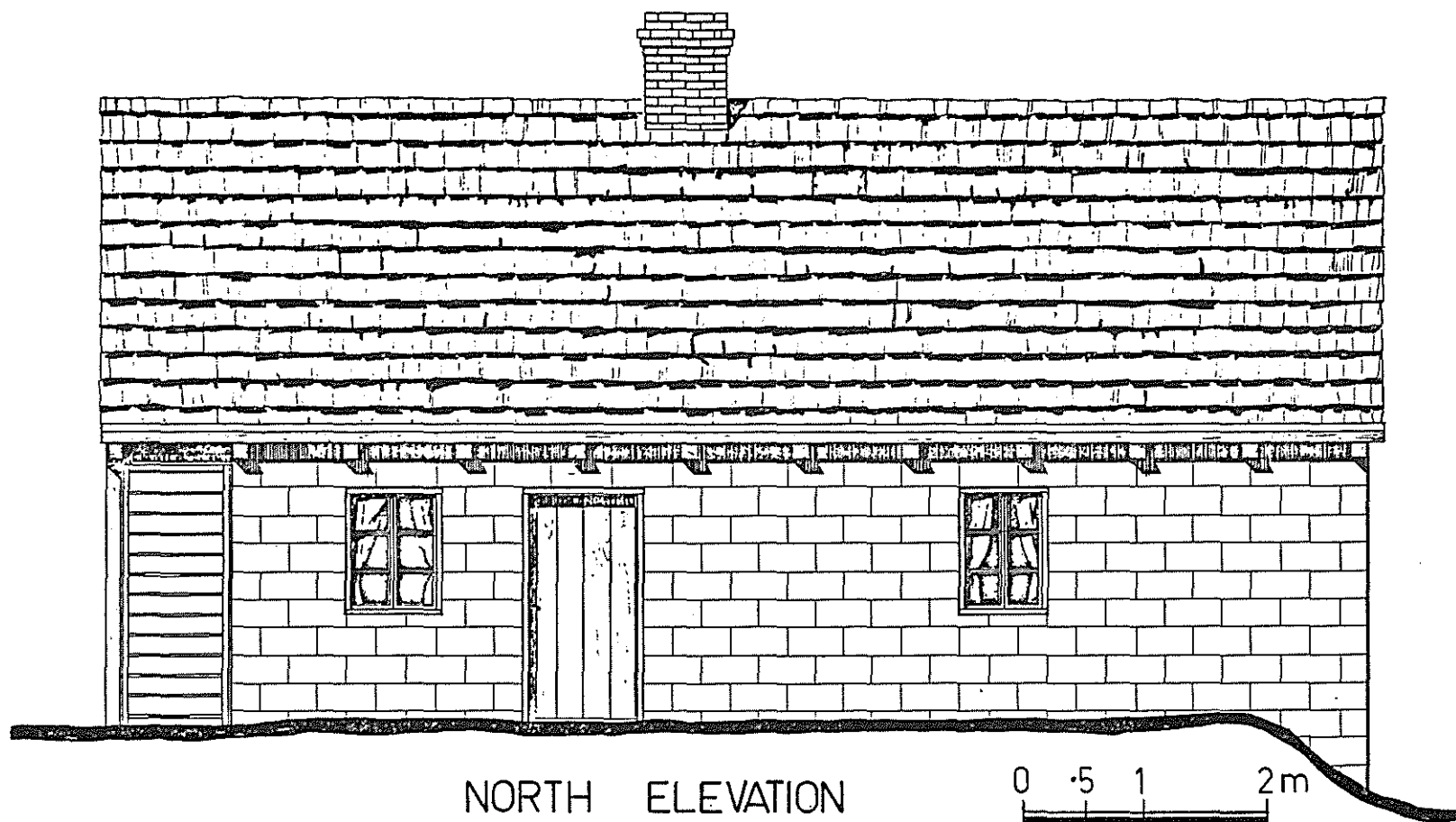


PLAN

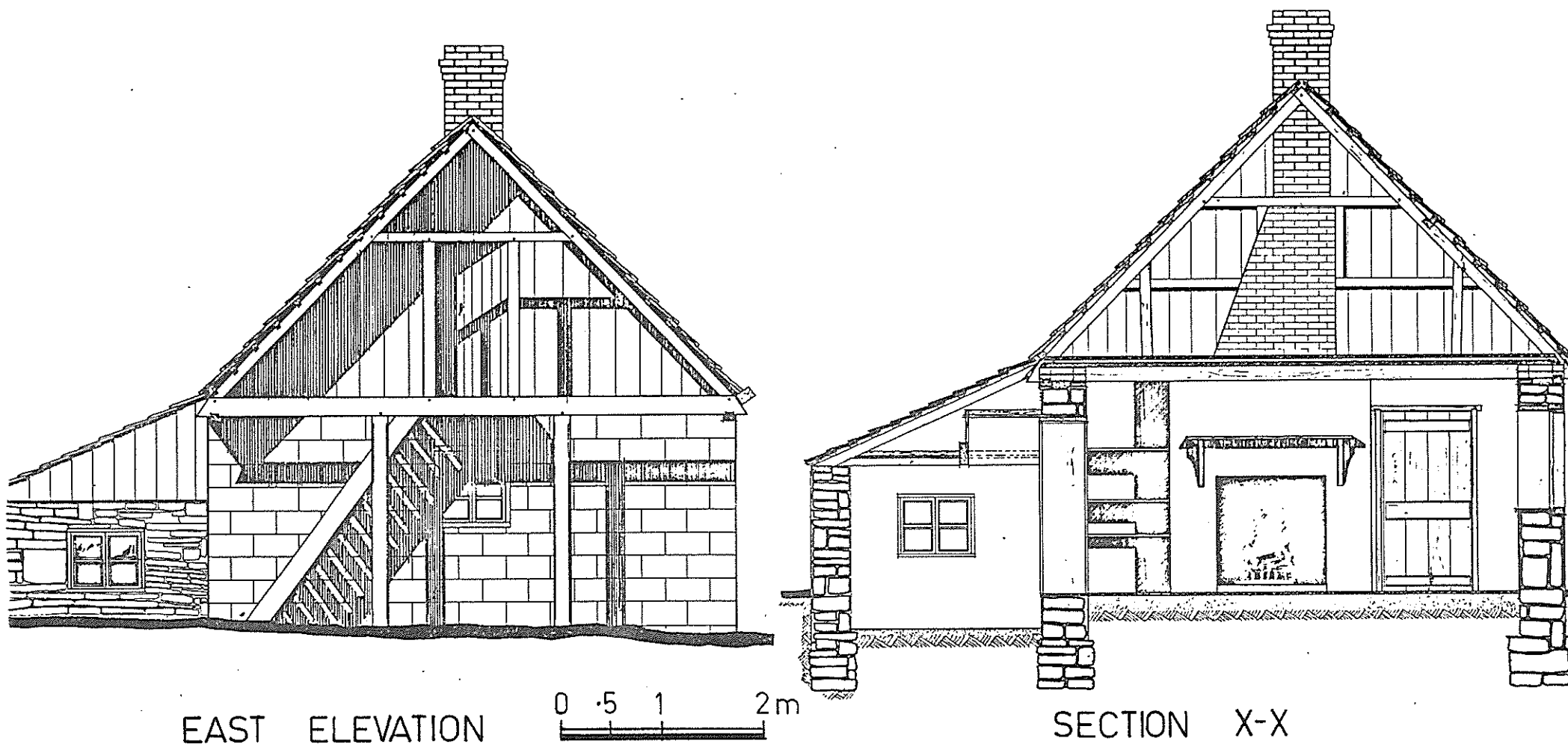


SECTION Y-Y

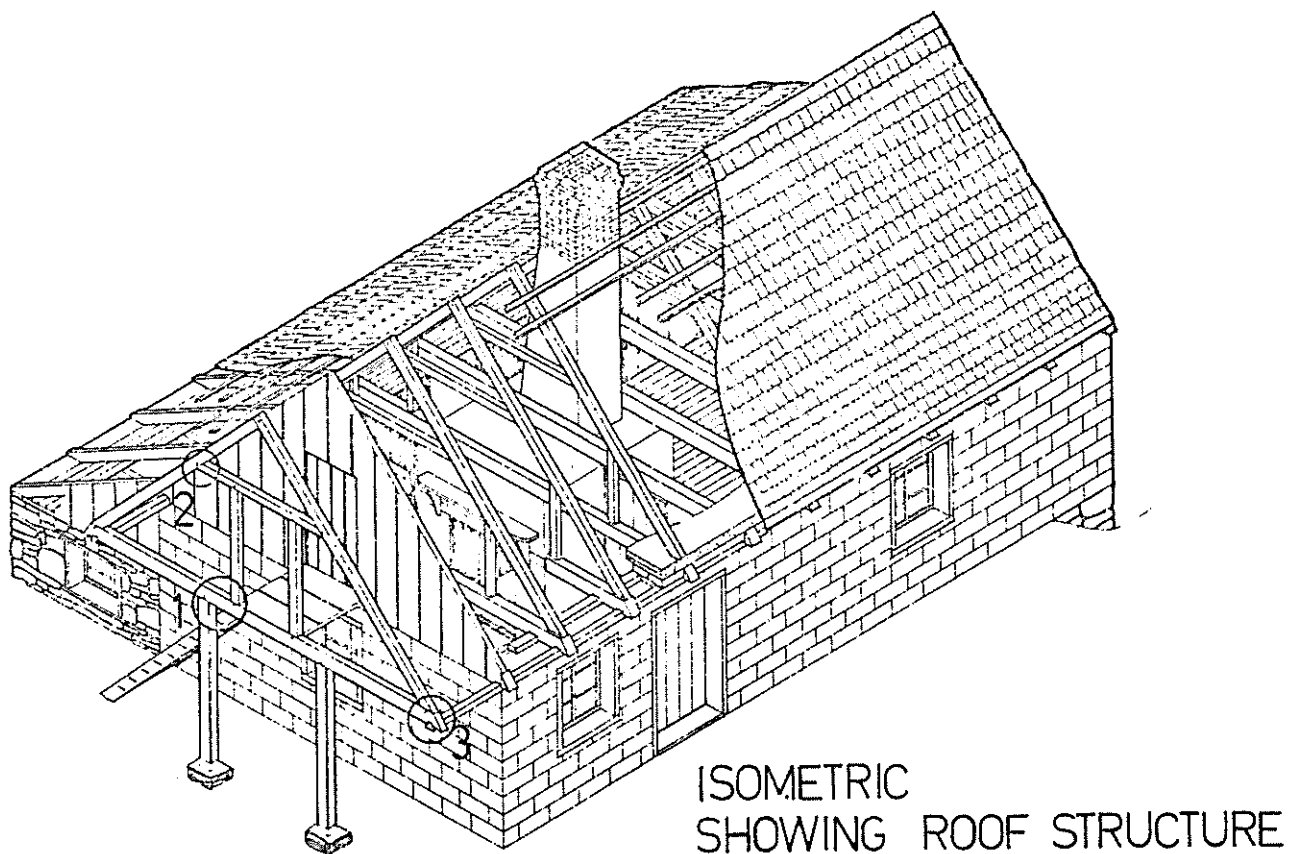
LOBETHAL SURVEY: HOUSE, SECTION 5103, HD. ONKAPARINGA



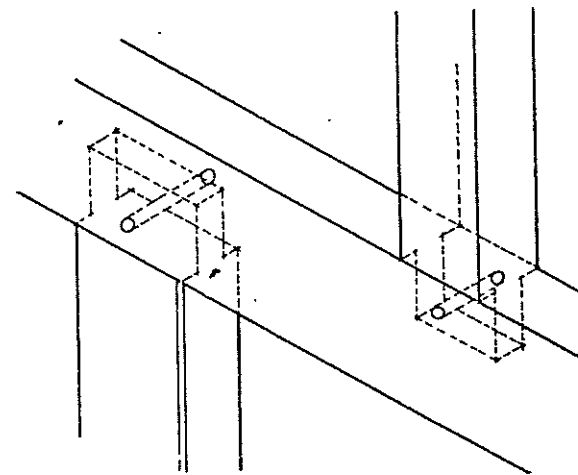
LOBETHAL SURVEY: HOUSE, SECTION 5103, HD. ONKAPARINGA



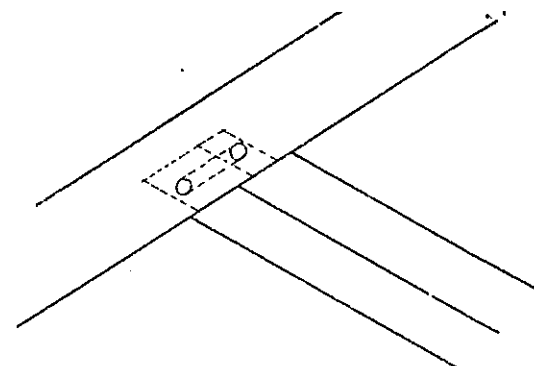
LOBETHAL SURVEY: HOUSE, SECTION 5103, HD. ONKAPARINGA



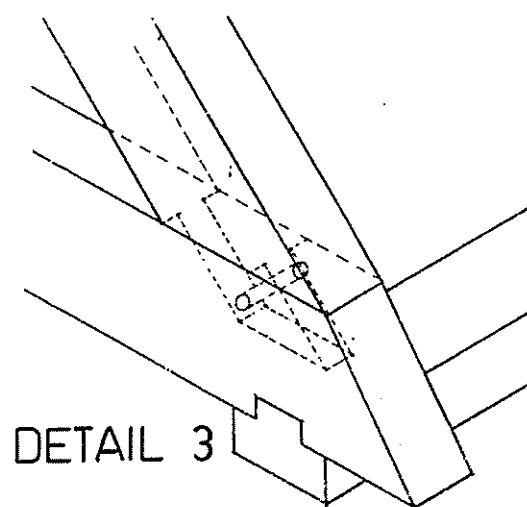
ISOMETRIC  
SHOWING ROOF STRUCTURE



DETAIL 1

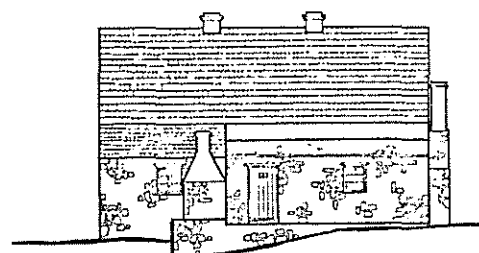


DETAIL 2

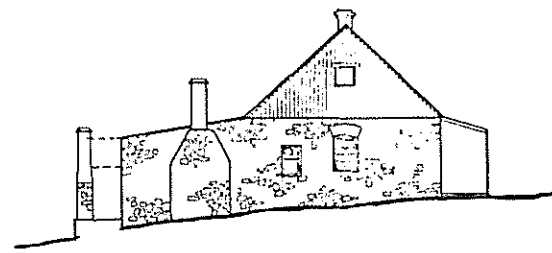


DETAIL 3

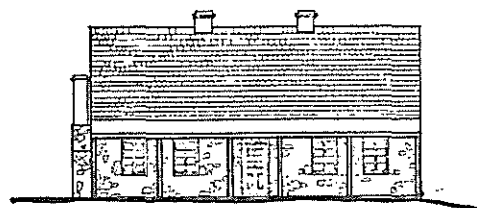




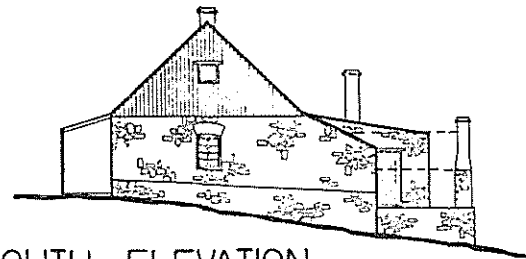
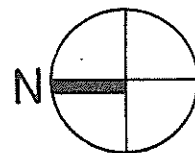
EAST ELEVATION



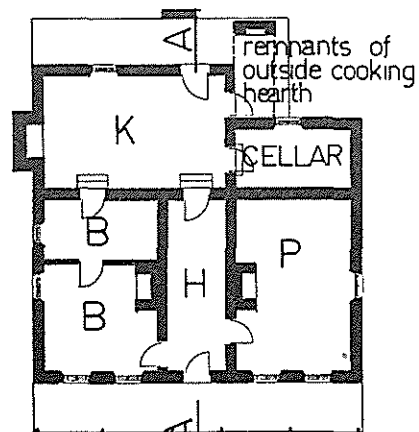
NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

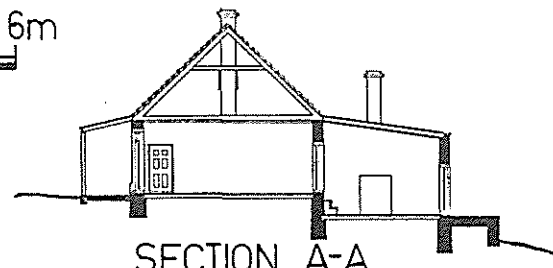


SOUTH ELEVATION

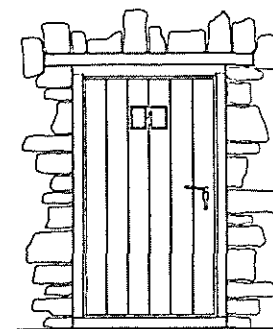


PLAN

0 1 2 4 6m

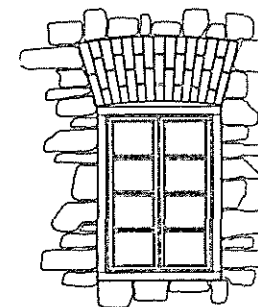


SECTION A-A



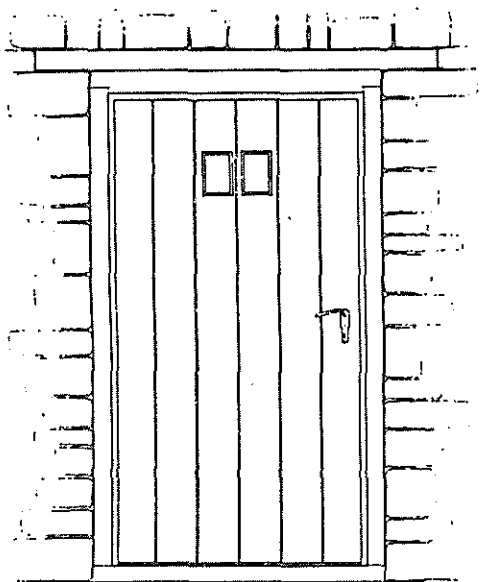
ELEVATION OF DOOR ON EAST ELEVATION

0 .5 1 1.5 2m

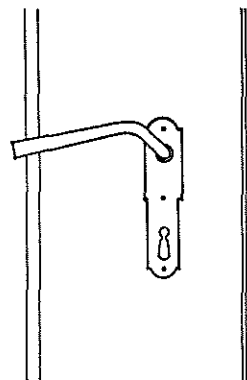


ELEVATION OF TYPICAL WINDOW

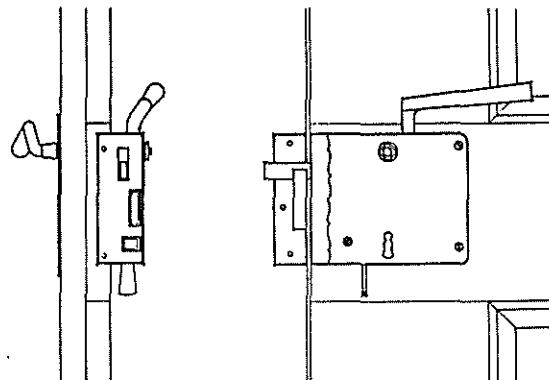
LOBETHAL SURVEY: HOUSE, SECTION 5103, Hd. ONKAPARINGA



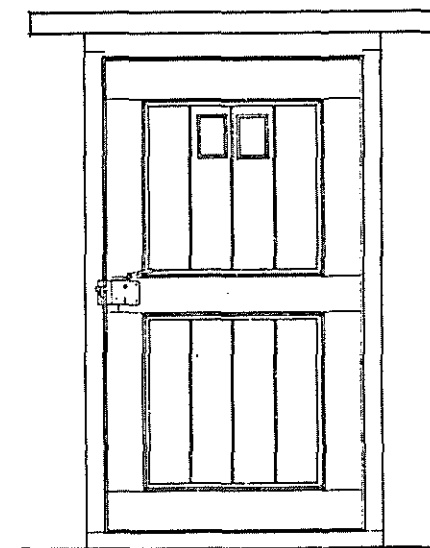
Rear door  
External elevation



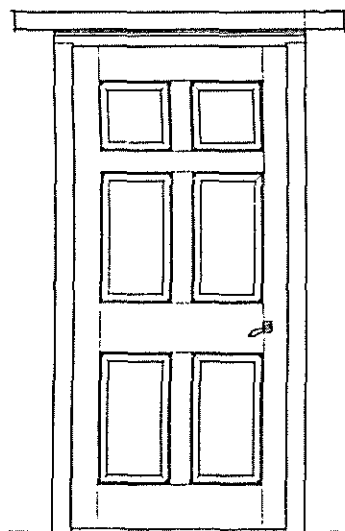
Latch



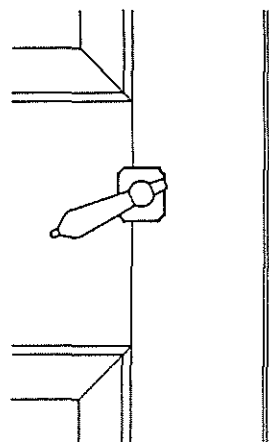
Latch and Lock



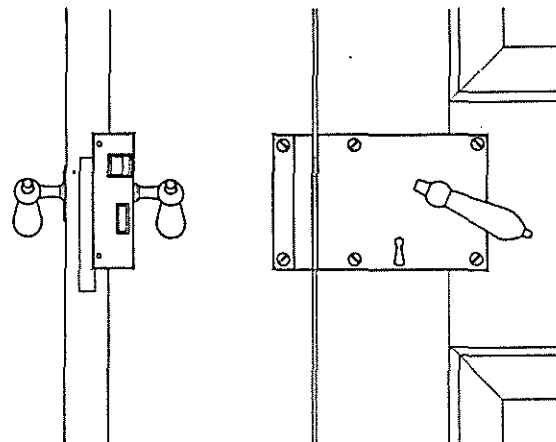
Rear door  
Internal elevation



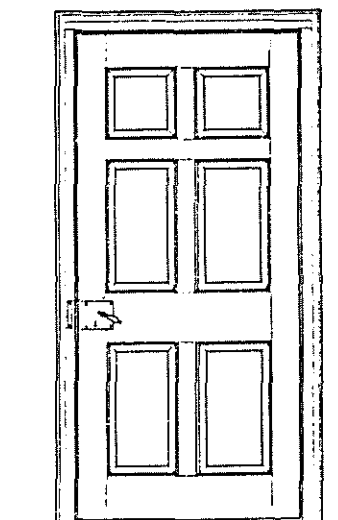
Internal door  
Front elevation



Latch



Latch and Lock



Internal door  
Back elevation

## DOOR DETAILS



APPENDIX A Detailed chronological table of  
historical events.

THE PRE-SETTLEMENT PHASE - EVENTS LEADING UP TO  
THE FOUNDATION OF LOBETHAL IN 1842

- 1797 Gotthard Daniel Fritzsche is born in July at Liebenwerde, in the duchy of Saxony, (soon to be annexed to Prussia). His father (Johann Georg Fritzsche) was the town musician.
- Friedrich Wilhelm III accedes to the Prussian throne.
- 1798 August Ludwig Kavel is born in Berlin in September. Christian Friedrich Seidel a future settler of Schoenthal, is born in March at Schloin in N.W. Silesia.
- 1808 Friedrich Wilhelm III decrees, "that the government of the Lutheran Church be taken over by a department of the state,... The King being the head of this department, thus became the highest bishop of the church. This was an act that threatened to sound the death-knell of the Lutheran Church in the land. A king hostile to the Lutheran Church, and whose aim was to wipe it out of existence, had actually appointed himself to be the highest bishop of the church he wished to destroy!"<sup>1</sup>
- 1809 Fritzsche studies in Dresden - "matriculates" in April, 1819.

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1. Brauer, A. "Another Page from the Life of the Fathers", The Australian Lutheran Almanac, 1929, p. 47.

- 1810 F.W. Kleinschmidt, later one of the most prominent citizens of Lobethal is born near Bremen.
- 1813 Johann Ferdinand Mueller (one of Lobethal's founders) is born in October near Birnbaum in Posen. He had two brothers, August and Johann Friedrich, who came out to South Australia with him on the "Skjold".
- 1815 Treaty of Vienna - 'Final Act' of the "international assembly to determine the settlement of Europe after the Napoleonic Wars"... "Prussia obtained Posen, Danzig, a large part of Saxony, considerable gains in Westphalia, and the former Swedish territories of Pomerania". Penguin Dictionary of Modern History, 1789-1945, A.W. Palmer, 1962, page 345.
- 1816 Carl August Hensel, Pastor Fritzsche's first student for the ministry at Lobethal is born in August at Meseritz, in Posen.
- 1817 Friedrich Wilhelm III issues "..., his famous Cabinet order or decree, that the Lutheran and Reformed (i.e. Calvinist) Churches should henceforth constitute one church, and be placed under one and the same church government, which was to be a department of the State, (and henceforth destroy the separation of church and state which the Lutherans so firmly believed in). He also endeavoured to force upon the congregations a new 'Agenda', or Order of Service, which was principally<sup>2</sup> compiled by himself from various sources".

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2. Ibid, p. 47.

- 1819 - Fritzsche studies divinity at the Lutheran University of Breslau in Silesia. (Breslau was the capital of Silesia). Following graduation and in accordance with tradition Fritzsche becomes a teacher from 1823-1830 before accepting a position as pastor. Friedrich Wilhelm III nullifies by decree the subscription to the Lutheran confessions, "and called upon all the ministers to subscribe only to the confession of the new church as established by himself. The name "Lutheran" was also no longer to be used."<sup>3</sup>
- 1824 Carl Ferdinand Kumnick is born in December at Flatow in Posen.
- 1826 August Kavel is ordained as a minister of official government "union church" in Berlin. Takes up appointment as pastor of the congregations of Klemzig, Harthe and Gollzen, near Zuellichau in the south-east corner of Brandenburg. "While here, Kavel ..became increasingly disturbed at the force used against those rejecting the Union. The official acts of such pastors were declared illegal and liable to heavy penalty. Livestock, furniture, and produce were taken and auctioned".<sup>4</sup>

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3. Brauer, A. "An In Memoriam Page from the Life of the Fathers", The Australian Lutheran Almanac, 1941, p. 55.

4. Wiebusch, E.W. (ed.) The Lutheran Church of Australia 1980 Yearbook, Extracts from "The Emigrant to South Australia" (1849), p. 26.

- 1830 Philip Jacob Oster, one of the three pastors to be ordained in Lobethal in 1855 by Pastor Fritzsche, is born in February at Strassburg. Gotthard Fritzsche passes final examination, with honours, for entry into the ministry of the official State church. Becomes eligible for ordination after accepting the "Union" of the two churches and the new "Agende". (Order of Service). Friedrich Wilhelm introduces a special decree on April 30th, shortly before the 300th anniversary of the delivery of the Augsburg Confession by Martin Luther on the 25th of June, "that the church authorities see to it that the king's "order" (regarding the "Union" of the two churches) be carried out in all the congregations of his realm. The general superintendent in Breslau, the capital of Silesia, on the basis to the king's decree, now recommended to the clergy of his district that on the three hundredth anniversary of the delivery of the Augsburg Confession the decree of the king be carried out. Dr. Scheibel, professor at the University of Breslau and pastor at the Elizabeth Church of that city, who had already written against the terms of the "union", protested for himself and a part of his congregation, and even ventured to appeal to the king. His petition was refused, and, for his audacity in opposing the king's project, he, together with another minister, was temporarily suspended from office. This was the signal for an outcry and the beginning of a movement which, after much suffering and hardship, resulted finally in an independent Lutheran Church in the kingdom of Prussia. ..... By

the end of August, the followers of Scheibel had increased to over a thousand. They refused the king's new "Agende", and demanded the right of an independent Lutheran Church" .... "Meanwhile the movement spread into the neighbouring provinces, and missionaries of a revived Lutheranism visited the congregations in Silesia, Saxony, Brandenburg, Pomerania and Posen, and enlightened them regarding the unacceptable terms of the proposed "union". ".... The opponents of the king's project were prosecuted and suffered fines and imprisonment...." "Dr. Scheibel was removed from his offices in the church and in the university, and forbidden to preach and to write. He, therefore, retired from Breslau (1832) and took up his abode in Dresden, the capital of Saxony. His colleague Professor Huschke, now became the leader of the movement...." 5

- 1831 Carl Friedrich Adolph Strempel, another one of the three pastors to be ordained in Lobethal in 1855 by Pastor Fritzsche is born in September in Posen. Both Strempel and Oster came to South Australia on the ship "Gellert" in 1847.
- 1834 King Friedrich Wilhelm decrees on February 18, that the "union" is to be modified into a "confederation" between the two churches in order to reduce opposition. However a

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5. Brauer, A. "Another Page from the Life of the Fathers", *The Australian Lutheran Almanac*, 1929, pp. 48-49.

majority of the Lutherans were not satisfied with this supposed change in the nature of the "union" and therefore, in April, "... a number of Lutheran ministers and candidates of theology and thirty-four congregational representatives appealed to the king to grant these reasonable requests. The petition was flatly refused, and, to make further resistance impossible, a number of new laws were made: (1) directed against private religious meetings; (2) against the performance of ministerial acts by persons not ordained by the State authorities; (3) against parents refusing to let their children take part in the religious instruction imparted by the State, and (4) against ministers not using the king's "Agende". This was the king's final programme for crushing the Lutheran movement". 6

- 1835 Pastors Kavel and Fritzsche resign separately from the "Union" Church. Kavel was already secretly ministering to those Lutherans who refused to join the "Union" but in 1835 he resigns his official position at Klemzig, travels to Posen where he obtains official membership of the new "Old Lutheran" Church and is ordained as a Lutheran pastor. Returns to Klemzig but as increasing punitive measures began to be taken against him and members of his congregation, starts to consider emigration. Fritzsche resigns from the "Union" on July 31, 1835. Is ordered to immediately cease all his ministerial activities "on pain of fine

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6. *Ibid*, p. 50.



and imprisonment not exceeding four weeks" on August 13, joins newly organised "Evangelical Lutheran Church" in Prussia and is ordained a pastor, on August 20.

- 1836 Early in the year Kavel travels to Hamburg, like many other pastors, to arrange the emigration of his congregation to the United States. However, no company was prepared to finance the project, but then Kavel was invited by the Hamburg police chief, Senator Hadtwalcher, to go to London to meet a director of the recently formed South Australia Company, George Fife Angas, who was later able to assist Kavel's congregation to emigrate to the new colony. Kavel remains in London in the employ of Angas as chaplain to German seamen while his congregation, not anticipating any obstacle from the government to their departure, sell their property. However, the Prussian Government refused to issue passports and the intending migrants had their savings reduced to practically nothing while they waited, stranded in Frankfurt.

Fritzsche starts his five years of secret ministry in Silesia and Posen as their Lutheran pastors had been imprisoned; Pastor A. Brauer, who is the main source for this period, says that only Pastor Fritzsche eluded capture from the police of

all the 'renegade' Lutheran ministers.<sup>7</sup>

Johann Carl Heinrich Sickerdick (later of Kangaroo Island, Adelaide, Klemzig, Schoenthal, and Tabor Valley near Lobethal) of Hannover, near the Free City of Bremen, leaves with his brother to go to England and thence to South Australia on the ship 'Coromandel', under contract as a shepherd for the South Australian Company on Kangaroo Island. With him was F.W. Kleinschmidt who was also under engagement to the S.A. Co. at Kangaroo Island. After Kangaroo Island, Kleinschmidt went to Adelaide, where he contracted for and built the first Government offices in the colony, then to Hahndorf until 1843, and finally to Lobethal. Colony of South Australia proclaimed by Governor John Hindmarsh at Glenelg on 28th of December.

- 1837 'Coromandel' arrives 12th of January. A deputation from Kavel's congregation with a petition asking for the granting of passports is sent to the King. The deputation is

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7. *During Fritzsche's five years of secret ministering, he was aided by the Kowald family of Sawade in Silesia. The family decided to emigrate with Fritzsche but Herr Kowald died shortly before their departure. Nevertheless his widow continued with the arrangements and left on the "Skjold" with her children. Pastor Fritzsche was also assisted by the Strempel family of Posen in his attempts to evade the authorities. See ibid, pages 57 and 58.*

arrested and brought back to Frankfurt.

- 1838 After continued efforts by Kavel's congregation in January, 1838, ...."the Prussian Government granted passports and Kavel informed Angas that 166 persons, belonging to four different districts, were ready to emigrate, provided the South Australian Company would furnish certificates that they were prepared to receive them, and state under what circumstances the directors would embark the emigrants, advance the passage money and employ them in the colony. However, the finances of the South Australian Company had deteriorated (by the end of 1837) and Angas could not induce his company to finance the Lutheran emigration. Angas decided to ship the Lutherans over to South Australia at his own risk and his own expense. The loan moneys were vested in several trustees and the contracts and agreements between George Fife Angas and the Lutherans regarding conditions of settlement were signed". In late April, Pastor Fritzsche went to Breslau "to discuss with Professor Huschke (mentioned in the entry for 1830) the question of emigration, because Pastor Kavel ....had written to Fritzsche, urging him to join Kavel in emigrating to South Australia. At that time Pastor Kavel had not yet publicly signified his acceptance of the Lutheran Confessions. Pastor Fritzsche, therefore, had scruples about joining Pastor Kavel, and desired the advice of Professor

Huske, of the Breslau university, who was one of the recognised heads of the newly-formed Prussian Lutheran Church. As the result of the interview, Pastor Kavel was asked to make a public declaration as regards his attitude towards the Lutheran Confessions. This declaration he made in his "Confession", dated London, July 7, 1838, where he emphatically declares that he accepts the Confessions of the Lutheran Church as a correct exposition of the doctrines of the Bible."<sup>9</sup>

June 27, 1838, the first group of German emigrants depart Hamburg on the "Prince George". Sails to Plymouth where Pastor Kavel embarks. Arrives November 20 at Port Misery, (Port Adelaide was not developed until 1839. Port Misery was further up the Port River and it was here that immigrants and stores were landed).

Emigrants occupy huts near the Port before being settled on land owned by George Fife Angas in the Torrens Valley close to Adelaide - the future village of Klemzig - by his agent George Flaxman.

August 21, the "Zebra" with 200 passengers departs Hamburg for South Australia. Arrives December 28. Emigrants move into huts occupied by the 'Prince George' arrivals. These were to be the future settlers of Hahndorf.

September 26, the "Catherine" with 120 passengers departs Hamburg for South Australia. On board the "Catherine" was

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8. Young, G. et.al. Hahndorf Survey, Vol. 1, p. 50.

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9. Brauer, A. "An In Memoriam Page From the Life of the Fathers", The Australian Lutheran Almanac, 1941.

J.F. Krumnow (formerly of Berlin) who was to become the official purchaser of the land comprising sections 5124 & 5125 which became the township of Lobethal. Krumnow was chosen to fulfill this 'duty' as he was the only naturalised British subject amongst those of Fritzsche's congregation, who wished to settle in the 'Valley of Praise'.<sup>10</sup>

December 28, Arrival of the "Zebra" and second anniversary of the foundation of South Australia as a British colony. Lieutenant - Colonel George Gawler appointed Governor; October 1838 - May 1841.

- 1839 First of the 'Special Surveys' in the country areas surrounding Adelaide made available and purchased largely by William Hampton Dutton on January 1. The initiation of the 'Special Survey' programme was largely due to "...the insistence of influential colonists that purchasers of special surveys should be given priority by the survey department. They were encouraged in this by a provision in the Land Regulations which were adopted by the Board of the Colonisation Commission in 1835, and which entitled any person who paid £4,000 to select any area of 15,000 acres outside the surveyed areas. Once this was surveyed into eighty-acre sections the purchaser was to choose 4,000

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10. *Krumnow was originally part of Pastor Kavel's congregation in which for a time he exerted some measure of influence, however, a "falling out" eventually ensued and Krumnow decided to find "greener pastures", so to speak.*

acres, after which the remainder was to be open for selection by other settlers."<sup>11</sup>

W.H. Dutton was the eldest son of Frederick Hugh Hampton Dutton, British vice-consul and agent for packets in Cuxhaven, Germany, and, in his youth had travelled widely in Prussia. He and Captain Hahn, captain of the "Zebra", met at Port Adelaide, and Dutton invited Hahn to accompany him on a visit of inspection to Mount Barker, which took place on January 24.

As a result of this visit, a contract (January 25) was drawn up between Captain Hahn and the three owners of the land to be settled (Dutton, Finnis and McFarlane) that allowed for 150 acres to be transferred to the emigrants, rent free, for one year plus provisions for the same period, and, in addition, they were to be supplied with livestock, 'on credit'.

March - the first of the emigrants from the "Zebra" reach the future site of Hahndorf. The last arrive in May.

July - Pastor Kavel negotiates with Charles Flaxman to purchase 3,000 acres of the 28,000 acre Barossa Special Survey completed at the end of May, with the intention of "...inducing all his people to leave their homes at Klemzig, Hahndorf, and Glen Osmond, and move to fertile country in the Barossa District. The people had agreed, some conditionally. Later many of them regretted

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11. *Donovan, P. An Industrial History of South Australia, Working Paper 2, Department of Architecture, University of Adelaide, 1979, pg. 5.*

the action they had taken and declined to leave their homes. Pastor Kavel then adopted the stringent measure of refusing to administer the Lord's Supper to all who decline to move to Barossa". On August 1, a congregational meeting at Hahndorf "resolved that they will and cannot leave Hahndorf..." (there were 51 signatures). This was the incident known as "The Langmeil Land Dispute".<sup>12</sup>

- 1840 January - Pastor Fritzsche's health fails further. Is forced to abandon his pastoral duties in order to recuperate. Leaves for Hamburg February 27 with three companions from his congregations, Gottlieb Kaethner, the Lutheran school teacher of Schloin, the forrester Butze and D. Weinert. Arrives March 23, after completing most of the journey on foot. Stays secretly at the residence of Commissioner Tuch.  
June 7 - Fritzsche's diary notes the death of King Frederick Wilhelm III.  
June 9 - Fritzsche receives a second letter from Pastor Kavel and his congregation inviting the pastor and 'his people' to emigrate to South Australia. The letter had been sent from Hahndorf on March 26. A letter from George Fife Angas is received by Fritzsche in reply to his of June 5, "regretfully announcing his inability to assist (with regard to emigration to South

Australia) at this juncture".

(Due to the financial problems the colony was experiencing? "The bubble burst early in 1841, when the Colonisation Commission was unable to honour the bills which were drawn on it by Gawler. Indeed, danger signs had become evident by mid-1840, at the time when the Commissioners had asked Gawler to curb expenditure...").<sup>13</sup>

July 6 - Fritzsche receives from the police a card of domicile granting a two months' stay in Hamburg through the help of Dr. Huebbe, a Lutheran who eventually came to South Australia and died at Mount Barker.

July 10 - Fritzsche sends application to the government at Posen for emigration permit.

July 17 - Pastor Fritzsche and Dr. Huebbe receive an invitation from English sympathizers at Newcastle to come there when George Angas arrives in order to discuss possible financial assistance for emigration.

July 25 - Fritzsche and Huebbe depart Hamburg - arrive Newcastle July 30.

August 3 - After second discussion with Angas, Angas again declares that he can give no financial help, "but is willing to assist us with his personal influence wherever possible".

August 13 - Mr. Richardson, at whose residence the meetings with Angas were held, and who was a Quaker, "volunteered to render all the assistance in his power", and at a meeting at his house, three gentlemen from London pledged £175 towards chartering a vessel to South Australia. "These amounts, added to the amount

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12. Young, G. et.al. Hahndorf Survey, Vol. 1, pp. 11-12 & Vol. 2, Appendix B, p. 341 - Quotation is taken from "An In Memoriam Page from the Life of the Fathers" by A. Brauer, The Australian Lutheran Almanac, 1941, p. 79.

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13. Donovan, P. An Industrial History of South Australia, p. 9.

subscribed by the intending emigrants, some of whom were possessed of means, seemed sufficient for their requirements, and so the visitors left England with grateful hearts, arriving at Hamburg on the 27th of August".<sup>14</sup>

August 28 - Prussian ambassador hands Fritzsche his emigration permit.

September 15 - Fritzsche's diary records that he "is resolved on emigration as divinely indicated" to South Australia.

November 11 - Fritzsche receives letter from the Church Council at Breslau, "earnestly entreating him to return to Prussia and to re-enter the service of the Lutheran Church in his homeland".

November 17 - Fritzsche writes to his congregations in Prussia advising them to take no further steps regarding emigration.

November 23 - Fritzsche receives letter from Mrs. Richardson which contained the news that a Mr. Bevan had declared his willingness to undertake the transport of Pastor Fritzsche's people to South Australia.

Earlier, Fritzsche had been disappointed when word had arrived from England that it was not possible to charter a ship to the colony and he had then considered emigrating to America. The pastor wrote to his congregations informing them of the good news on December 23, and urged them to come to a quick decision on the question of emigration.

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14. Brauer, A. "An In Memoriam Page from the Life of the Fathers", The Australian Lutheran Almanac, 1941, p. 63.

1841 January 28 - Pastor Fritzsche's congregation resolve to emigrate to South Australia.

February 11 - The pastor receives the news that under the new king, King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, "unhindered religious freedom is to be granted to all Lutheran pastors to perform the functions of their office".

February 16 - Two letters arrive from Mrs. Richardson stating that Mr. Bevan could not carry out his plan of helping the intending emigrants with the chartering of a vessel.

February 17 - Fritzsche writes to his people telling them that the project of migration to South Australia must be regarded as abandoned.

March 9 - Fritzsche replies to a letter received earlier in the year from the Church Council at Breslau, "requesting him to define his present attitude with regard to the question of emigration, seeing that a certain amount of religious toleration had now been introduced by the new king and his advisers". The pastor wrote, "If your question is, whether I am willing to return to Prussia now that religious tolerance has been granted, I reply: If I could follow my own desire, I would return today rather than tomorrow."

Although I have been granted a discharge from Prussian citizenship, I would apply for re-admission, if the members of my congregation, who have already obtained permission to emigrate, are willing to abandon their project". Fritzsche also said that, at the very time when he was being asked to return to Prussia by the Church Council, he had received information concerning further oppressive measures being taken against some

of his colleagues there. "These facts induced me not to share fully your hopeful expectations that religious tolerance would be introduced, and, therefore, not to decline the request of my people to accompany them to South Australia, if the persecution in Prussia should continue". "But the wish of my heart is that God may pave the way for me to return to Prussia, where I believe my services are more necessary and would be more useful than on the other side of the ocean".<sup>15</sup>

April 6 - On this date, a contract was signed with the firm of Sloman & Co. by the representatives of Pastor Fritzsche's various congregations to transport all the intending emigrants in one ship ("one of their finest vessels") to South Australia for the cost of 12,000 thalers or £1,800. The decision to accept this offer by Pastor Fritzsche's people was made despite the knowledge that their pastor was now disinclined to emigrate, and, in fact, he made another attempt to dissuade them from migrating but to no avail. The pastor's inclination had always been to remain in Prussia and continue the struggle on behalf of religious freedom.

After the vessel was chartered, it was found that the emigrants were still £300 short, even after the sale of all their properties. "Deputies Klar and Weinert from the three Prussian congregations, together with Pastor Fritzsche negotiated with Mr. Angas for this outstanding amount; but he

could not see his way clear to advance it". The letter had been sent on April 10 from London, and was received by Pastor Fritzsche towards the end of the month. However, Angas did refer the letter to Mrs. Richardson of Newcastle, (he wrote, "I have urged Mrs. Richardson to write to you directly from Newcastle on receipt of your letter, which I am now enclosing to her by this day's post... I shall give my agent at Adelaide express orders to afford you every facility for settling down on my land there..."), and she, in due course, advanced the necessary money as a loan, repayable with interest.

May 6 - 274 emigrants embarked at Tschicherzig on barges and sailed in three divisions along the River Oder towards Hamburg. One division came from the province of Posen, another from the district of Schwiebus and Zuellichau, and the third from Gruenberg, (Silesia).<sup>16</sup>

May 8 - The engagement of Pastor Fritzsche to Dorette Nerlich of Hamburg is announced. Fritzsche had been living at the home of a wealthy widow, Madame Nerlich, in Hamburg after leaving the residence of Commissioner Tuch and had won the esteem of Madame Nerlich, who therefore encouraged the match with one of her two daughters. Madame Nerlich's late husband had been a director of music at the

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15. *Ibid*, pp. 64 and 65.

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16. *Fritzsche also had congregations in Meseritz, Bruecken - Hauland and Turnowo that decided to emigrate; see ibid, p. 63 and Young, G. et.al. Barossa Survey - Vol. 3, Appendix C, pp. 289-290.*

Hamburg Conservatorium, and had also been a Professor of Music at St. Petersburg for some time. Madame Nerlich decided to emigrate with her daughter and advanced the remaining money required as a loan.

May 13 - Emigrants reach Berlin, on the 19th arrive at Wittenberg, where they hear of Pastor Fritzsche's engagement.

May 22 - Hamburg reached. Thanksgiving service held on the 23rd. Congregation formally organised at a meeting on the 24th. The following elders were elected: Klar and Grosser (Gruenberg district), (an Emmanuel Klar was one of the founders of Lobethal - it is probable that this could be the same Klar that was elected), Grocke and Felsch (Zuellichau), Bormann and Hensel, (a Gottfried Bormann was also one of the first founders of Lobethal, and the same

'speculation' for Klar also applies to him).

June 11 - Mrs. Richardson's loan arrives by letter - enclosed was 1,800 thaler (£270).

"Some years later, after the emigrants had formed a settlement abroad and had been remitting the interest (on the above loan) regularly, Mrs. Richardson is said to have written a letter stating that she heard that they were having a severe struggle in their new home, and that she had therefore decided to make them a present of the money owing. "But even now the disconcerting discovery was made that in spite of Mrs. Richardson's generous loan the funds were still inadequate". Mrs. Nerlich, Pastor Fritzsche's future mother-in-law, therefore "decided to throw in her lot with the emigrants and to advance, as a loan (no

figures are available as to the amount of this loan), the money still required".<sup>17</sup>

June 14 - Emigrants embark on their vessel, the "Skjold" (commanded by Captain Clausen, 400 tons register) but do not sail until July 11 due to bad weather.<sup>18</sup>

Before departure, the well-known printing firm, Tauchnitz, sent Pastor Fritzsche a large consignment of books for himself and his people, comprising Bibles, devotional books, German, Latin and English grammars, and various literary works.

August 19 - The "Skjold" crosses the equator.

October 18 - Coast of Australia sighted.

October 27 - Emigrants arrive at Port Adelaide. The voyage had not been a happy one, "in the whole history of Australian

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17. Brauer, A. *Under the Southern Cross: A History of Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia*, p. 63.

18. One source says (see *Grosser Family History* dates taken from pages 3, 4 and 8) that the "Skjold" left Hamburg on July 3 (W. Iwan, *Von des Glaubens willen nach Australien*) but this would appear to disagree with the newspaper extract from *The Register* of 30 October, 1841, which stated that the ship, which had arrived on 27 October, was "98 days from Altona". It appears that the "Skjold" did initially leave Hamburg on July 3 but a severe storm developed which lasted until July 11, preventing the departure of the vessel until late that day.



immigration the writer (Pastor A. Brauer) knows of only one ship - an English vessel - which, in proportion to the number of passengers, had more deaths during the voyage than the "Skjold". 46 deaths according to our diarist, or according to another trustworthy account 52. ... "On an average three funerals a week on board that little sailing vessel". The emigrants held a thanksgiving service as soon as they had docked at Port Adelaide, and during the service, two representatives from Pastor Kavel's congregation, F. Kavel and Fielder, arrived on the vessel.

October 28 - German settlers from Klemzig and Hahndorf appear at the Port with waggons and bullock drays to take the immigrants and their belongings to the two communities. Some of the group from the "Skjold" that stayed at Klemzig later went north and founded the settlement of Bethany in the Barossa Valley, the first German community to be established there.

Barossa Survey Vol. 1 page 56

"...twenty-four families were settled on the Bethany land from January 14th onwards in 1842. Pastor Proeve has actually identified thirty families who all came out on the 'Skjold'."

October 30 - The "South Australian Register" reports the arrival of the "Skjold" at Port Adelaide. "The Dutch ship "Skiold" (news-paper spelling), Captain Claussen, 400 tons register, 98 days from Altona, with 213 German emigrants. Cabin passengers: Dr. Simons, Pastor Fritzsche (their spelling), Mr. Hilmaurs, Mrs. and Miss Nerlich. Cargo -

16 cases cherry cordial, 8 ditto bitters, 6 ditto brandy and wine, 80 barrels beef, 20 ditto pork, 14 ditto flour, 36 bags pea and barley, 30 casks biscuit, 50 tongues, 6 casks containing stone bottles Geneva".

November/December - At the invitation of Pastor Kavel, Pastor Fritzsche, Mrs. Nerlich and her daughter settled temporarily at Klemzig but Fritzsche then moved to Hahndorf, where he occupied a stock-keeper's hut. N.B. While Pastor Fritzsche was still at Klemzig he called a meeting of his congregation there to resolve disputes which had arisen on the voyage so that those concerned could be admitted to Holy Communion. Evidently, a minority of the emigrants thought that the agreement concluded before sailing that all passengers should pay the equivalent of \$50 for their fare regardless of their financial position, was not equitable. They considered that those 'brethren' 'possessed of more means',<sup>19</sup> who had advanced the passage money to the poorer migrants, should pay more than

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19. *Letter from Fritzsche to Angas 6 April 1841.*  
"The number of these emigrants is 255 souls, of which number 2/3 are 'countrymen' (agriculturalists). The families amount to 52; 32 of these families are more or less in good circumstances, the other 20 are quite poor....9 of the wealthy families have sold their land and houses. The remaining 23 opulent families have not yet sold, but they have their buyers, ....."  
Brauer, A. "A Further Leaf from the Life of Our Lutheran Fathers", Australian Lutheran Almanac, 1934, p. 49.

the original amount agreed upon. However, Pastor Fritzsche managed to settle "the differences, which had threatened to become formidable, ....to the satisfaction of all concerned".<sup>20</sup> (It would be interesting to know how Fritzsche achieved this, but Pastor Brauer, unfortunately, gives no "hints". This incident, however, is highly significant, as it correctly reveals that there were divisions between the immigrant Germans based on class, divisions that are often "glossed over" with the usual emphasis being on the sense of unity that resulted from the common experience of religious persecution). Future religious troubles within the fledgling German community in South Australia was foreshadowed at this meeting, when the two Lutheran missionaries present, Schuermann and Teichelmann, who had been invited by Pastor Fritzsche as independent arbiters (if needed) in the settling of the disputes within Fritzsche's congregation, told him that Pastor Kavel refused to acknowledge them as Lutherans "because of their refusal to agree with all the articles of the constitution adopted by the Glen Osmond Synod (1841). Fritzsche, in reply, assured them that he regarded them as Lutherans since they had been trained in a Lutheran mission institute, confessed the Lutheran doctrine, and were employed and supported by a Lutheran mission society. He furthermore told them that he did not agree with

all the provisions of that constitution, but did not regard that disagreement a hindrance to church fellowship, particularly as a revision of the constitution was likely in the not too distant future, since Pastor Kavel had informed him in the "letter of invitation" that the constitution was "the foundation" which Kavel hoped to enlarge, and on which he planned to built with the help of Fritzsche and his people."

It becomes obvious from reading Pastor Brauer's several articles and his book, that Fritzsche did not exactly 'trust' Kavel, or perhaps it is truer to say that he was 'cautious' regarding Kavel's determination to stick to "the straight and narrow" doctrinal path set by the new Prussian Lutheran Church. It is possible that Fritzsche sensed that Kavel might be a bit of a 'maverick' and, once in the isolation of South Australia, would be determined to go his own way despite all assurances to the contrary, assurances of working together in unity with Fritzsche and the other German pastors and congregations that were to come to South Australia, as the Prussian government required that every group of emigrants leave with their minister until 1848. At any rate, even at this early stage, before Lobethal had been founded, thinly disguised disagreement and future conflict within the German community was in the air.

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20. Brauer, A. "An In Memoriam Page From the Life of the Fathers", The Australian Lutheran Almanac, pp. 67-68.

PART I: 1842-1869 SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

- 1842 January 11 - Pastor Fritzsche and Dorette (Johanna Dorothea) Nerlich are married at Hahndorf by Pastor Kavel. Settlement at Bethany established. This congregation would also have Fritzsche as its pastor. Sometime later in the year, some of Pastor Kavel's congregation established the second German settlement in the Barossa Valley at Langmeil.
- February 12 - Ferdinand Mueller, who was later to become the first school teacher in Lobethal but was then employed as a shepherd by a Mr. W. Bacon in the Onkaparinga district, was asked by 18 of the families from the "Skjold" waiting at Hahndorf to purchase suitable land for settlement, to assist them in acquiring the 196 acres of land on the Onkaparinga River (Sections 5124 and 5125) that he had recently recommended them to buy.
- The land, made available under the Onkaparinga Special Survey,<sup>21</sup> could be purchased by a

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21. Also known as the "Sources of the Onkaparinga" survey, this was the fourth Special Survey to be carried out in the colony. "The Fourth Special Survey was hurriedly taken up by McLaren for the South Australian Company on the 24th January, 1839, after he had been compelled by Governor Gawler to surrender his alleged claim to land that had been taken up by W.H. Dutton. This Survey had been described as 4,000 acres - subsequently increased to 9,000 - out of a compact district of 15,000 acres, 'known as the Sources of the Angas River' - but actually the Onkaparinga.... This Special Survey was roughly triangular in shape, and included the sites of Lobethal, Charleston and Woodside".

British subject for £1 per acre. After being advanced a loan of £110 from Mrs. Nerlich, Pastor Fritzsche's mother-in-law, and another loan of £86 from a Hahndorf tailor by the name of Liebelt, the families purchased the land through J.F. Krumnow, the only naturalised British subject amongst the emigrants (he had come out in 1839).

N.B. Krumnow later proved to be a trouble maker of the first order and it took 7 years before the settlers took complete possession of the land they bought through this man.<sup>22</sup> After the land was purchased, it was surveyed by Ferdinand Mueller and Johann Kowald because the settlers thought they could not afford the £20 for a government surveyor. Four acres were allotted to the church,<sup>23</sup> and the rest were divided into three acre allotments, comprising a total of 110 acres, (according to a deed

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Perkins, A.J. *An Agricultural and Pastoral State in the Making, 1836-46, Chapter IX, pp. 130-131.*

22. At least this is the general consensus agreed upon by authorities like Pastor Brauer. See Brauer, A. "More Pages from the Life of the Fathers", *The Australian Lutheran Almanac, 1937, pp. 63-68.*
23. The story has it that after Kowald and Mueller finished their surveying, they found that, "the church property would comprise only two acres instead of four". Mueller then offered two acres of his allotment to make up the four acres required for the church property. See Brauer, A. *Under the Southern Cross, p. 70.*

dated April, 1842).<sup>24</sup>

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24. *From a Copy of Memorial Registered No. 27, Book 2, in General Registry Office dated 13/4/1842.*

*Johann Friedrich Krummnow and Carl G. Meier, Gottfried Krauss, Christian Wentzel, Samuel Gottlob Hoffman, Johann Klienitz, Daniel Menzel, Gottlieb Felsch, Emanuel Klar, Friedrich Muller, August Muller, Johann Gottfried Haufe, Traugott Weinert, August Weinert, Deinegott Weinert, Johann Christian Hentschke, Gottfried Bormann, Johann Christoph Kowald, Friedrich Kowald.*

*"Purchase agreement under which Johann Friedrich Krummnow agrees to sell to the eighteen persons mentioned the land therein described.*

*The land agreed to be sold consists on one hundred and ten acres of land, part of two sections of land numbered 5124 and 5125, near the sources of the Onkaparinga in the Mount Barker district, and is to be divided into thirtysix allotments, each containing three acres, so that eighteen allotments are situated in one of the said two sections, and eighteen in the other of the said two sections, besides 2 acres situated in the section No. 5124.*

*The purchase money is one pound per acre to be paid on the thirteenth day of April 1844, in the meantime interest is to be paid after the rate of ten pounds per centum per annum to the said Johann Friedrich Krummnow, such interest to be paid quarterly".*

May 4 - The allotments were divided, by lot, amongst the 18 founding families, who were headed by: Gottfried Bormann, Gottlieb Felsch, Johann Gottfried Haufe, Johann Christian Hentschke, Samuel Gottlob Hoffman, Emmanuel Klar, Johann Klienitz, Friedrich Kowald, Johann Christoph Kowald, Gottfried Krause, Carl G. Meier, Daniel Menzel, August Mueller, Friedrich Mueller, Traugott Weinert, August Weinert, Deinegott Weinert and Christian Wentzel.

Pastor Fritzsche suggested the name "Lobethal", meaning "Valley of Praise", on the basis of 2 Chronicles 20, 26 which in Luther's version of the Bible reads, "And on the fourth day they assembled themselves at Lobethal, for there they praised the Lord; therefore the place was called Lobethal unto this day".

Aboriginals<sup>25</sup> did inhabit the district but apparently there was never any serious conflict between them and the European settlers. What happened to them has not been established, after a time they just disappeared from the area.

September 5 - Ferdinand Mueller opens the first school at Lobethal with a class of 9

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25. *"When the pioneers first settled, they saw natives apparently of great age. But civilization soon sounded the death-knell of the natives, and they began to sicken and die, and rapidly diminish in number. Tubercular trouble began in a short time to play havoc among them".*  
*J. Vanagas, Historical and Documentary Collection of Lobethal. They were probably of the Kaurma tribe, who inhabited the Adelaide Plains at the time of European settlement.*

pupils. Classes were conducted in Gottlieb Preuss' "New Home", (possibly the present home belonging to the Preuss brothers at No. 24 Gumeracha Road which would have been amongst the very first "substantial", i.e. other than mud and daub or "slab", homes to have been built in the village). Gottlieb Preuss had also been a passenger on the "Skjold"<sup>26</sup> but apparently was not among the "founding fathers" of the town, nevertheless, he was to become a prominent landowner and figure in the district. The Preuss home was also used for Sunday services. Prior to this church services were held in Samuel Hoffmann's small house, and before this was available, were held in the open air.

September 8 - Pastor Fritzsche, his wife and mother-in-law take up residence in Lobethal. Fritzsche borrowed money from his mother-in-law and built a small two-roomed manse.

- 1843 February - Ferdinand Mueller and Carl Hensel, Pastor Fritzsche's first student for the ministry, complete a two-room "clay and timber" house for themselves. In 1845, after Hensel left, temporarily, to study under Pastor Kavel in Hahndorf and Mueller was married, their two-roomed dwelling (after the removal of the partition wall) was converted into a school and thus became Lobethal's first school-house. Evidently the building

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26. *See passenger list - Grosser, R. Family History of Karl Albert Herman Grosser and his wife Anne Rosina nee Wogisch, pp. 9-11.*

stood on the site where the present manse is located in Main Street.

As the number of settlers to the district increased, so the number of pupils also grew until the school-house proved to be inadequate, and teaching had to be continued in the newly completed church, (dedicated in September 1845). The old house was then taken over by teacher Mueller and his wife. It was finally converted into a Post Office until being demolished to make way for the present manse which was built in 1884.

The congregation built a new school in 1850. In 1843 F.W. Kleinschmidt came to Lobethal from Hahndorf. He became a leading figure in Lobethal's history until his death in 1884. In 1851 he built the brewery which operated up to 1869 and then helped found the Lobethal Tweed Factory in 1870-72 which finally grew into the Onkaparinga Woollen Company in 1928 after a number of initial obstacles and failures. He commenced growing hops on a reasonably large scale from 1869 on, perhaps after the closure of his brewery and the sale of its equipment to Messrs. A.G. and O.J. Johnstone of Oakbank. Hop growing was continued by his family until 1920/21 at the latest, (when their 'double' hop kiln in town was sold).

(N.B. One source dates the closure of the brewery as being 1872).

Kleinschmidt was also reputed to have built "single-handed" the first Lutheran Church in the town, "Zum Weinberg Christi", from late 1843 to late 1845.

"Zum Weinberg Christi" Lutheran Church, the first Lutheran Church in Australia, had its foundation stone laid by Pastor Kavel in

Pastor Fritzsche's absence. Bricks for the church were made in the immediate vicinity of the church and carried to the site mainly by the women of the village in willow hand-baskets. (N.B. One of the earliest 'industries' of the town was basket-weaving from the local willows; the legend is still told of the willow-cuttings that were taken from Napoleon's grave on St. Helena by the emigrants who had stopped there while the ship took on water. These willow-cuttings were later planted along the creeks where they grew to be fine specimens).

The church took approximately two years to build and when it was finished it measured 62'x32'x17' and the total cost was £130. The roof was made of wooden shingles, the walls were unplastered, and the floor was compacted dirt; the flagstone floor and red gum pews not being added until 1859. The altar and pulpit were hand-cut by a member of the congregation from local red-gum timber (from only one piece!) and presented to the church in 1854. The church was formally dedicated in September, 1845 (although one or two sources say 1847).

December - Pastor Fritzsche's wife falls seriously ill while pregnant. However, has a temporary recovery (the child was still-born) lasting approximately a year. Dies on 19 February, 1845 in hospital at Adelaide from breast cancer.

Pastor Fritzsche starts to teach students for the ministry: The first student to study for the ministry under Fritzsche was Carl August Hensel who came to Lobethal in the middle of 1842 from Klemzig where he had been a school-

master since his arrival on the "Skjold". Also in 1842 Ferdinand Mueller began to train under Fritzsche as a teacher after he had accepted the position of schoolmaster at the pastor's request. Towards the end of 1842 or early in 1843, Fritzsche acquired five more pupils for the ministry as a result of his appeals for more students (he was concerned for the provision of qualified Lutheran ministers for the future). For the first 3 or so years, Fritzsche kept these young lads (they were in their early teens) in his own small home.

1844 July 16 - Mrs. Nerlich, Pastor Fritzsche's mother-in-law, moves into a larger 4 roomed house (2 bedrooms, a kitchen and 'maid's room') which she occupied until her return to Germany in 1848. Her remaining daughter, Liszinska, arrived in South Australia in December, 1847 to take her mother home. Pastor Fritzsche lived with his mother-in-law in this house, staying on after her departure until his own death on 26 October 1863.

In 1867, a two storeyed residence (still standing) for the Lutheran school teacher was built on this site.

September 12 - the "George Washington" arrives from Bremen at Port Adelaide with 184 German emigrants. On board were the future residents of the village of Schoenthal, a small settlement close to Lobethal that was established the following year, and which developed intimate connections with the town. N.B. Schoenthal was one of three 'subsidiary settlements' that developed around Lobethal in the mid-1840s; the others were Neudorf and the Tabor Valley.

1844 S.A. Almanac: Lobethal is not mentioned in the Almanacs of 1842 and 1843 but in the 1844 Almanac the following list of residents is given: Rosina Covalt (possibly the surname should be Kowald), Gottlob Feltasch (Gottlieb Felsch?), Pastor Gottard Fritzsche (Gotthard Fritzsche), Gottfried Hauffe, Christian Hemmschke (Hentschke), Samuel Hoffman, Emmanuel Klar, Johann Kleinitz, G. Krause, Johann Frederick Krunmow, H. Lange, Gottlieb Menzel, Carl Meyer, Ferdinand Muller (Mueller) Augustus Muller, Johann Muller, Gottlieb Preuss, Frederich Stachelroch, Gottlob Stoike, Henry Thomas, Liebegott Wallas, Christian Wenzel, Frangott (Traugott?) Weinert. Dienigott Weinert, Augustus Weinert.

The Almanac goes on to state that, "The return from the settlers at Lobethal comprise 50 acres wheat, 10 do. (ditto?), barley, 1 do. maize, 10 do. potatoes, 17 do. gardens, 40 cattle, 2 ponies, 32 pigs, 11 goats".

- 1845 August 24-28 - The annual Lutheran synod is held at Hahndorf. The future split between Pastor Kavel's and Pastor Fritzsche's congregation in 1846, is foreshadowed by the difference of opinion over the "correct" doctrine regarding the interpretation of the millennium as shown in the Bible (Revelations). September 18 - the ship "Patel" arrives at Port Adelaide with about 200 German emigrants. On board was Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Schubert and his family who were to become one of the most prominent families of Lobethal. The majority of these emigrants went straight to Bethany and Langmeil in the Barossa Valley, "where they were temporarily accommodated".

It is said that Johann Wilhelm Schubert, and his brother, Johann Christian Schubert were related to the famous composer Franz Peter Schubert. Gottfried Schubert, father of the two brothers, was born in Neudorf, near Mährisch-Altstadt in Austria and it is believed that he left Austria and journeyed into Germany, settling in the province of Brandenburg. Gottfried's father had been a farmer at Neudorf, later becoming the District Judge and Councillor, and his brother, Franz married Maria Elizabeth Vitz, and they became the parents of the composer. The Schubert brothers, unlike many German emigrants, possessed 'some means', and therefore were able to buy relatively large properties and establish 'substantial' homes. Johann Christian Schubert went to Springhead near Mount Torrens, and Johann Wilhelm Schubert went first to Schoenthal, and then to Lobethal. Lobethal College. In this year the small building which is now part of the Lobethal Museum, was constructed by the congregation for Pastor Fritzsche's students. However, 3 of the remaining 5 (not including Ferdinand Mueller who was still studying under Fritzsche for his teacher's qualification) students left for various reasons, leaving only 2 continuing students, Johann Christian Auricht and Carl F.W. Heinze, but even these two did not remain to graduate as pastors under Fritzsche in 1855, (Auricht was transferred by his father after the split of 1846 to Pastor Kavel, who ordained him in 1858; this incident was an illustration of how divisive the religious schism between the two synods could be). From Pastor Fritzsche's first group of students



for the ministry, only Carl Hensel who incidentally was a mature man at the beginning of his studies, passed his final theological examinations in 1855 along with two other students, Philip Jacob Oster and Carl Friedrich Adolph Strempel, who commenced in 1847.

Dedication of "Zum Weinberg Christi" Lutheran Church in September.

1846 August 16 - First day of The Lutheran synod at Bethany. A major doctrinal dispute soon followed and Pastor Kavel and his "followers" left the synod, refusing to return. Separate synods were then held by the two respective parties. Pastor Kavel had brought forward a number of "Protestations" against certain principals of the Lutheran Confessions which he disputed, and Pastor Fritzsche, in return, strongly objected to these "Protestations".

1847 July 22 - Fritzsche's reply to Kavel's "Protestations" is published in Adelaide in the form of a 144 page book. The cost to Fritzsche for the printing of the book was over £80, quite a sum. It was entitled, "Review of the 'Protestations' of Pastor A. Kavel against Certain Passages in the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church, as contained in the Synodical Agenda of June 16, 1846".

Ferdinand Mueller formally graduates as a teacher after being instructed since 1842 by Pastor Fritzsche.

December - the ship "Gellert" arrives bringing more German emigrants from Posen, including Pastor Fritzsche's next two

students for the ministry, Carl Friedrich Adolph Strempel and Philip Jacob Oster. They were eventually ordained on 29 August, 1855, along with C.A. Hensel, and thus became the first Lutheran pastors to be ordained in South Australia, if not Australia.

March - The naturalisation of many German residents of South Australia took place, including some of Lobethal's settlers (most of the original founders of the town appear to have included e.g. Reverend Gottard Daniel Fritzsche, Johann Gottfried Bormann, Johann Christian Henschke, etc.) Evidently in June, 1846 Pastor Kavel had submitted a list of German settlers who wished to become naturalised to the Colonial Secretary; the ceremony of March, 1847 may have been a result of that submission.

1848 The year of revolutions in Europe. Widespread political upheavals followed economic depression thus creating a 'new breed' of German emigrants to South Australia. Pastor Fritzsche was now ministering to congregations at Lobethal, Bethany, Hoffnungs-  
thal, Hahndorf and the recently established settlement of Blumberg (Birdwood). However, Pastor Fritzsche was relieved by another pastor in Bethany and Hoffnungsthal during the year.<sup>27</sup>

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27. *Pastor Fritzsche served the following congregations during his time in South Australia: Lobethal, 1842-1863; Bethany, 1842-1848; Hahndorf, his own members, 1842-1851; Hahndorf, St. Michael's Lutheran Church, 1851-1855; Hoffnungsthal, 1847-1848; Blumberg (Birdwood), 1848-1855; Mt. Torrens, 1856-1863.*

One source says that the years 1848-1851 were 'years of restlessness and strife' in the Lutheran congregations due to the repercussions of the Bethany schism of 1846.

- 1849 May - Pastor Kavel publishes a rejoinder to Fritzsche's book in the form of a pamphlet called, 'A Booklet by the pious Phillip Jacob Spencer'. This 'booklet' contained views which significantly deepened the schism between Pastor Fritzsche and himself. Fritzsche counters by publishing 'an energetic reply'.
- March - The Kumnick brothers, who became well-known in Lobethal in future years, arrive in Victoria on the 'Caesar Goeddefroy' from Hamburg. Carl Ferdinand 'Carpenter' Kumnick and his half-brother, August 'Brandy' Kumnick, (who was to establish a brandy distillery in Lobethal that continued for many years), came originally from Flatow in Posen.
- September - Pastor Fritzsche receives another student for training as a teacher. This was Wilhelm T. Boehm, a son of one of the founding families of Hahndorf, who in 1857 opened the Hahndorf Academy to provide German children with schooling beyond the basic primary years. He studied under Pastor Fritzsche until June, 1852 when Fritzsche sent him to Pastor Meyer at Bethany to complete his training.
- 1850 The First Lutheran School was built in this year. It was a building 32'x18'x9' and was situated on Main Street reputedly on the site of the present Chemist shop. It was dedicated by Pastor Fritzsche in 1851.
- Silver-lead is discovered on the outskirts of

Lobethal.

The Wheal Emma mine is opened and worked until mid-1851.

- 1851 Johanne Eleonore Seidel marries Carl Ferdinand Kumnick, future father of Ewald Paul Kumnick who was the founder of the Lobethal 'Cricket Bat Factory' in 1894 and also a general carpenter, cabinet-maker, polisher and town undertaker (he also made coffins). F.W. Kleinschmidt opens his brewery on the site of the present Onkaparinga Woollen Mills.
- 1853 First religious schism within Lobethal. This was precipitated by an incident which concerned several members of Pastor Fritzsche's congregation dancing at a wedding! Pastor Fritzsche 'was uncompromisingly opposed to all forms of worldly-mindedness' and maintained a fairly strict church discipline which 'alienated' some of his congregation, albeit a minority, after a time. After refusing to 'repent' of their 'worldly' actions, a number of these people were in effect 'excommunicated' and they then set up their own 'free'\* congregation which was served by Pastor Fielder of Hahndorf, who had set up a 'free' congregation there some time before in opposition to Pastors Kavel and Fritzsche (\* i.e. no ties with any synod). This congregation eventually built its own church in 1858; it was dedicated in January, 1859 as 'St. Paul's', and therefore became the second Lutheran church to be built in Lobethal. This church continued to be used until 1967, when due to the amalgamation of the two remaining Lutheran synods in South Australia in 1966, it was converted into the

church hall serving the combined congregation which now worshipped in St. John's Church (the former "Zum Weinberg Christi"), becoming the only Lutheran church in the town from this date.

May 26 - The Onkaparinga District Council is proclaimed, being the second council to be proclaimed in the state after Mitcham. The first meeting was held on 14 July, and the first Council consisted of 5 members; Messrs. Alexander Lorimer, F. Wm. Kleinschmidt, William Kelley, James Johnstone, and Johann D. Weinert. (Kleinschmidt and Weinert were from Lobethal).

November - The Postal Situation - On behalf of the residents of Lobethal, John Baker M.L.C. sends a letter to the Colonial Secretary stating that the inhabitants of the town "are prepared to contract for (the) conveyance of mails by direct route (to Adelaide) through Maegill".

This letter, requesting the establishment of a mail service between Lobethal and Adelaide shows that the residents of Lobethal felt strongly enough about their isolation to prompt their "local member" to approach the relevant authorities in an attempt to remedy what must have been a very unsatisfactory situation for them. Their request, however, was promptly turned down:

"Sir, Adelaide, December 5th, 1853

In reply to your letter of the 22nd November informing me that the inhabitants of Lobethal are prepared to contract for the conveyance of a mail by the shortest road through the Tiers to Woodside, Mount Torrens,

and Lobethal, I have the honour, by the S.A. Governor's directions, to inform you that Tenders have already been accepted for the conveyance of mails to Mount Torrens and Woodside during the year 1854: and it does not appear that there are a sufficient number of letter recipients at Lobethal to warrant the establishment of a separate Mail to that village. His Excellency therefore regrets that he cannot comply with the wishes of the inhabitants of Lobethal". However, the residents of Lobethal did not let the situation rest after this rebuff!

1854 January 23 - John Baker sends another letter to the Colonial Secretary regarding the mail "Problem" at Lobethal:

"Sir, January 23, 1854

I have the honour to call your attention to a petition from the Inhabitants of Lobethal and its neighbourhood, which was presented by me to the Legislative Council in its last sittings, praying for direct postal communication with Adelaide through the Tiers by Maegill. The petition was very numerous and respectably signed, but I believe that there was some objection on the part of the Government to incur the expense of a direct line to Lobethal.

I am now requested by the Memorialists to beg, that His Excellency will be pleased to establish a branch post from Woodside to Lobethal, the cost of which will not exceed (the following sum is in different handwriting) five pounds per annum and which expense it is believed will be fully repaid by the postage

on letters".

This "forward approach" plus the compromise offered achieved success:

"Sir,                      Adelaide, February 25, 1854

With reference to your letter of the 23rd January, I have the honour to inform you that a tender has been accepted for the conveyance of a branch mail between Woodside and Lobethal, and that a Post Office will be opened at the last named village in a few days".

Thus Lobethal acquired its first Post Office in 1854, the Postmaster being Johann Weinert (who appears in the 1855 Royal South Australian Almanac where the Lobethal Post Office is mentioned for the first time as being located on the North-Eastern mail route).

The importance of this event lies not so much in the establishment of a Post Office, in itself a vital link for the village with the 'outside world', but in the method employed to achieve this end. That in 1853, a mere eleven years after the first settlement of the area, the residents of Lobethal were confident, perhaps even bold enough to pursue their goal, attests to the fact that the quaint image of subdued, humble, unassuming and contented peasant villagers, if not completely incorrect, is at least somewhat exaggerated. Throughout Lobethal's history, the inhabitants showed that they were not afraid to ask, agitate or petition the Government for the various things they believed their town needed for its welfare

and well being. Following their first 'success' with the Post Office, they pressed for the establishment of a secular, English speaking state school to help the integration, and opportunities, of their children. In 1887, the townspeople rallied to the plight of their Tweed and Woollen factory and strongly agitated for the construction of a town reservoir to provide the much-needed regular water supply required by the mills for their continued existence. When the reservoir proved too small they followed through with pressure for its expansion, which was duly done. Again the town's initiative resulted in the Government taking action. Only in 1917, when Lobethal residents, represented by the 'Vigilance Committee' asked for a deviation in the new Balhannah-Mount Pleasant railway to bring the line closer to the town, was defeat incurred.

However the sum result, is the strong implication that Lobethal, from its earliest days, was aware of the rules and regulations of the social and governmental system under which it existed. Led by a number of enterprising spirits, the town seems to have broken away in a new, more flexible environment, from the stereotype of the restrained, rustic German village; an image which still dominates the minds of many who relegate innovation, discovery and discontent to the non-German pioneers of the state. See Some Common Misconceptions about South Australia's Germans, Ian Harmstorf, Journal of the Historical Society of South Australia, Number 1, 1975 pages 42-49.

February - The first annual rate assessment is made in the District of Onkaparinga. For Lobethal, the 1854 Assessment Book records the following commercial properties:

1. "Frederick Gerhard, 2 acres, stone house, smith shop".
2. "Gottlieb Hettmann & Others,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre and Steam Flour Mill unfinished".
3. "William Klarnitz,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres, slab house and Cooperage".
4. "Gottlieb Langi, 1 Steam Flour Mill, stone house".
5. "Frederick Sterpel, 3 acres and Bk. (Brick?) house and Wheelwright Shop".
6. "John Weinert,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  acres and Brick house etc. & Store".

N.B. In Bailliere's S.A. Gazetter and Road Guide, 1866-67, the entry for Lobethal states that, "There is a steam flour (Lange Bros.) mill in the centre of the township in full work, and another to the N. not working...". The site of the Lange Brothers Steam Flour Mill (which ceased functioning late last century, probably towards the end of the 1870's; an old photograph shows it in ruins in 1900), was on an allotment behind what is now Graeber's Motors on Main Street. The site of the second flour mill has not been located.

The Adelaide Chronicle of October 12, 1933 had a feature article on Lobethal in its series;

"Towns, People, and Things we ought to know". The following extract is from the paragraph on "Some Earlier Industries"; "In the early days of Tweedvale a miller named Lange came from Hahndorf and started a mill opposite the present institute.... . Wheat went up to 20/- per bushel, and things boomed. This brought Weinert and Bevilqua on the scene as rival millers. Then wheat dropped to 2/6. The new mill closed, but Lange's kept going, being successively owned by Hannaford, August Lange (son of the preceding Lange), and Scarman and King. It ceased operations about 55 years ago. ...F.A. Kumnick established a distillery at the beginning of the fifties. He made brandy and liquors. It became a big industry. Another distillery was started about a mile from Tweedvale by one Jeurs. He chiefly distilled for the settlers, and kept their wine for them in casks. (This would appear to be correct as in Boothby's 1870 S.A. Almanac, a 'Henry Jeurs' is listed as a 'wine and spirit merchant' at Schoenthal. A serious outbreak of Phylloxera settled the wine industry. A tannery and glue-bottling works was started by Henry Schmidt and H.L. Vosz. (I doubt this is true, a Carl Diedrich Voss ran the tannery with H.D. Schmidt). This was the same Vosz who later established the big Rundle Street business now known as Clarkson's. ...Basket manufacturing was one of the earliest industries".

March - The Onkaparinga District Council grants licences to hotelkeepers, among them was a Friedrich Stachebroth" (believe this should be Stackelroth), who ran the "Lobethal Inn" and in the listing of residents for Lobethal in the 1855 South Australian Almanac, A "Stackil-roth, F.K." appears as a "licensed victualler"

or wine-maker. In this 1855 listing "Gottlieb Lange" appears as a miller and "Holzberger" as a butcher. Vanagas says in his book that the Holzberger Brothers owned the first butchery in Lobethal.

"Zum Weinbert Christi" Church. The red-gum altar pulpit and baptismal font, all hand-cut by a member of the congregation, are installed. Tabor Valley settled. In this year Johann Carl Seidel, eldest son of C.F. Seidel who migrated to South Australia with his family on the "George Washington" in late 1844 and settled at Schoenthal, buys a 109 acre property in the area near Lobethal called the Tabor Valley, meaning "Dark Valley" after the dense growth of stringy-bark trees in the area which shut out much of the sunlight. Along with his brother-in-law, Heinrich Sickerdick, who bought 38 acres in the area in 1852, Carl Seidel "pioneered" the establishment of this third outlying settlement from Lobethal (after Schoenthal and Neudorf).

Wheal Emma. Silver-lead mine on the outskirts of Lobethal is temporarily re-opened during the year.

1854 Council Assessment Book - Houses. There appears to have been approximately 45 houses of varying description from slab huts to brick houses located in the sections 5124 and 5125 comprising the village of Lobethal and its immediate area. Altogether about 13 "substantial" homes had been built; Frederick Ferhard a "Stone House". Charles Gerlach had a "Stone House", Christian Hamsdorf a "Stone House", Emmanuel Klar a "Good Brick House", F.W. Kleinschmidt a "Good House" etc, August Kumnick a "Stone House", Langi a

"Stone House", John Menkin a "Brick House", Frederick Strempel a "Brick House", D.H. Schmidt a "Stone House", John Weinert a "Brick House", Robert Weinert a "Brick House" and Alexander Zamer a "Brick House".

1855 "Zum Weinberg Christi" Church - vestry added. August 29 - Pastor Fritzsche ordains C.A. Hensel, P.J. Oster and C.F.A. Strempel as pastors of the Lutheran Church in South Australia. With their ordination the Lobethal College ceases to be used, having produced three pastors and two qualified school-teachers.

October - On the 14th Oster is installed as Pastor of the Hoffnungsthal-Rosedale parish in the Barossa Valley. He served the parish for more than 41 years. On the 21st, Fritzsche installs Strempel as pastor of the Hahndorf parish which he served until 1901. Strempel also served as pastor to the "Zum Weinberg Christi" congregation at Lobethal from 1863-1866, after Pastor Fritzsche died and his successor, Dr. Loessel, was "expelled"; he also served the church in the years 1868-1871 and 1893-1895.

November 11 - Hensel is installed as pastor of Blumberg by Fritzsche.

Each of the three graduates in turn became presidents of the South Australian Lutheran synod (as opposed to the Immanuel Synod inaugurated by Pastor Kavel), Pastor Hensel from 1862-1873, Pastor Oster 1873-1897, and Pastor Strempel, 1897-1903.

November - A letter to the Central Board of Education is sent by the "Committee for the English School at Lobethal", requesting financial assistance to help establish a

secular public school as an alternative to the Lutheran Day School.

- 1856 Lobethal District School is established in a building adjacent, but set back from the road, to the Alma Hotel. The land and stone house was purchased from I. Weinert by the trustees of the school. Moritz Zerrner was contracted to modify the building into one large school-room, while the other building at the rear was to function as the Schoolmaster's residence; the first Schoolmaster being John Mansfield Ferry.
- 1856 Council Assessment Book records the following commercial premises for Lobethal:
1. "F. Altmann, 3 acres, House, Shop etc".
  2. "Cammut, Mingart & Co., (Landlord, Merkin), 4 acres, Store, etc".
  3. "Leopold Flick (Landlord, J. Weinert), 1 acre and Public House".
  4. "F. Gerhard, 5 acres and house, Smith and Wrights Shop".
  5. "Hettman & Co. (Landlord, John Weinert), 1 acre and Steam Flour Mill".
  6. "William Kleinitz, 5½ acres and Cooperage".
  7. "Gottlieb Lane, Steam Flour Mill and Granary, 1 acre in village".
  8. "Frederick Strempel, 3 acres, brick house and Shop".
  9. "Charles Serle (Landlord, J. Weinert), house and Butcher's Shop".
  10. "John Weinert, 6 acres, house, Post Office, Store, etc".

- 1859 January 2 - St. Paul's Lutheran Church is dedicated.

- 1862 Onkaparinga District Council is divided into 5 wards - Hahndorf, Lobethal, Charleston, Woodside and Oakbank, with a representative on the Council from each ward. The Councillors in this year were; Messrs. A. Lorimer (Chairman), C.F. Lauterbach, John Weidenhofer, F.W. Kleinschmidt for Lobethal, and Hugh Kerr.

- 1863 October 26 - Death of Pastor Fritzsche at the age of 66. The funeral was conducted by Dr. Loessel who had come from Hamilton, Victoria, and had been nominated by Pastor Fritzsche to be his successor. The succession of Dr. Loessel was the occasion of the second major split within the Lutheran community in Lobethal. Prior to accepting the position at Lobethal, he had taken over the charge of the Adelaide Lutheran congregation and had persuaded it to sever its connections with the Australian Lutheran Synod. After his installment as pastor of the "Zum Weinberg Christi" congregation, in which many only accepted him reluctantly it seems, he attempted to make that congregation follow the Adelaide example and become a "free" congregation, without any synodical ties, as well. However, when it was discovered that Dr. Loessel also wished to be the pastor of the Adelaide and Bethany congregations, the Lobethal congregation rescinded his call. Despite his dismissal, a small number of the "Zum Weinberg Christi" congregation decided to follow Dr. Loessel and build their own church. They became the second "free", i.e. unaffiliated Lutheran group in Lobethal. The split even cut across some family groups; among those who were part of Dr. Loessel's

group were Carl Seidel, his sister, Eleonore Kumnick and her husband, Carl Ferdinand Kumnick who allowed the congregation to build a church, the "Zum Kreuze Christi", on a block of his land fronting Main Street. This church was most probably only used in the years 1863-1874 as Dr. Fielder who was serving the St. Paul's congregation left to return to Germany in 1873, and, after his departure, Dr. Loessell served both congregations who may therefore have amalgamated under the one pastor, although this is not certain.

In the 1890's the disused church was converted into E.P. Kumnick's Cricket Bat Factory and general carpentry business, which was in turn demolished sometime in the 1960's after the factory's closure.

Pastor Strempel, Pastor Fritzsche's former pupil, came from Hahndorf to take over the job of ministering to the "Zum Weinberg Christi" congregation until a new pastor was found in 1871. Except for a brief period of two years, Strempel was at Lobethal from 1863-1866, and from 1868-1871. The new pastor, L.F. Krause, arrived from America at the end of 1871 and was forced to resign in 1876, at which time the third major division in the Lutheran community of Lobethal was precipitated.

- 1864 Telegraph facilities are extended to Lobethal. The Lobethal Kingship Rifle Club is formed. (This date may not be correct). The competition for the kingship was conducted on New Year's Day; the Mount Barker Courier of 5 January, 1917 reports that, "For upwards of forty years the Lobethal Rifle Club has conducted a

Kingship meeting, and New Year's Day is recognised as Lobethal's gala day".

- 1865 The 1865 Boothby S.A. Almanac gives the following list of residents for Lobethal:

F. Altmann	<u>Machinist</u>
Jno. Allan	<u>Alma Hotel</u>
F. Gerhard	<u>Blacksmith</u>
Julius Hammer	<u>Machinist</u>
Chas. Kumnick	<u>Carpenter</u>
F.W. Kleinschmidt	<u>Brewer</u>
Gottlieb Lange	<u>Miller</u>
Jno. Menkins	<u>Storekeeper</u>
Rudolph Muller	<u>Butcher</u>
Theodor Scherk	<u>Licensed School</u>
Hy Schmidt	<u>Mason</u>
D.H. Schmidt	<u>Tanner</u>
Fredk. Strempel	<u>Wheelwright</u>
Carl Fredrick Voss	<u>Tanner</u>
Adolph Whaldt	<u>Rising Sun (Inn)</u>
Jno. Weinert	<u>Storekeeper</u>

The list of residents for Schoenthal and Neudorf are:

J.G. Henesil	("Schunthal")
Heinrich Jeurs	("Schunthal")
August Muller	("Niedorf")
Carl Nitchkie	("Niedorf")
Samuel Noske	("Niedorf")
Ernst Pfeiffer	("Schunthal")
Wm. Pfeiffer, butcher	("Schunthal")
Wm. Preuss	("Schunthal")
Fred Wayland, contractor	("Niedorf")
August Weinert, farmer	("Niedorf")



The S.A. Almanac for 1865 agrees with the Boothby Almanac for 1865 for the list of residents for Lobethal except that the S.A. Almanac includes Gustav Hettmann, as a second miller in the town.

1866 The Council Assessment Book for 1866 records the following commercial premises:

1. "A.F. Altmann, House, Workshop, Store, 4 acres etc".
2. "H. Boreham (F. Clark & Son Owners), Alma Hotel".
3. "F. Gerhard, 5 acres, House and Smithy Shop".
4. "William Green (W. Preuss owner), House and Store".
5. "F.W. Kleinschmidt, 207 acres, House, Garden and Brewery".
6. "Lange Bros. (G. Lange Owner), 27 acres and Steam Flour Mill".
7. "Rudolph Muller, House, Butcher's Shop and lots".
8. "Mengerson (late Klar), Store, Dwelling House etc".
9. "Otto Schmidt, 18½ acres, house, Tannery, etc".
10. "Frederick Stempel, House, Shop and 3 acres".
11. "John Thompson (F. Altmann, Owner) Loom and Shop".
12. A. Whald (W. Preif's Owner) Rising Sun Inn and Garden".

It is noteworthy that 5 vineyards are recorded, 3 of which were located in the township:

- a. "Emmanuel Klar, 24 acres, house and vineyard".
- b. "Carl Lauterbach, sections 5050 and 5051, 161 acres partly cultivated, vineyard etc".
- c. "John Menkins (late Hettner) 7 acres and 7 acres, House, Vineyard, etc".
- d. "Henry Juers (near "Schoenthal") pt. of section 5068, 20 acres partly cultivated, House and Vineyard".
- e. "Henry Bille, Lobethal, 6 acres, House and Vineyard".

The following extract describing Lobethal is taken from Bailliere's S.A. Gazetter and Road Guide, 1866-67:

"It is situated on the Western Branch creek, the Onkaparinga River flowing 2 miles to the East. The district is an agricultural one, and wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and other products are extensively cultivated. The cultivation of the vine also attracts considerable attention. There is a steam flour mill (Lange Bros.) in the centre of the township in full work, and another one to the North, not working, a brewery (Kleinschmidt's) to the South, a tannery to the North, and a distillery (Kumnick's). There is a post and money order office, a telegraph station, 3 Lutheran Churches, a lodge of the M.U. order of Oddfellows, and 2 hotels - the Rising Sun (Waladt's) and the Alma (Boram's). There is a silver mine situated in the township, but not at present worked. ....The nearest places to Lobethal are Charleston, 2½ miles S.E., Woodside, 4½ miles South, and Mount Torrens, 5 miles N.E.

....The small villages of Neudorf and Schoenthal lie within half-a-mile of the township. (This is obviously wrong as they are 1-2 miles away at least). ....Lobethal has about 360 inhabitants, mostly German, and 90 dwellings substantially built on the 2 sections forming the township".

From the 1866 Council Assessment Book, the following list of major landholder (i.e. over 100 acres) has been extracted;  
In the Lobethal area -

1. "Robert Buckley, sections 5087, 5088 and 5089. 195 acres partly cultivated, House, Barn etc".
2. "F.W. Kleinschmidt, Lobethal, 207 acres, House, Garden and Brewery; part of sections 5063 and 5177, 30 and 77 acres, partly cultivated and houses".
3. "William Krause (Owner, Wm. Priefs, Preuss?) Section 5134, near Lobethal, 123 acres partly cultivated and house".
4. "Carl Lauterbach, sections 5050 and 5051, near Lobethal, 161 acres partly cultivated, Vineyard, etc".
5. "Franz Rosenberg, sections 5055 and 5058, W. Lobethal, 120 acres partly cultivated and house".
6. "Adolph Rosenberg, sections 5057 and 5128, near Lobethal, 120 acres partly cultivated, houses etc".
7. "J.C.H. Seidel, part of section 5166, near Lobethal, 109 acres partly cultivated and house".
8. "Vofs & Co. (Voss?), part of 5172, near Lobethal, 102 acres and cottage fenced".
9. "Watts and Levi, section 5181, near Lobethal, 104 acres fenced".

In the Schoenthal and Neudorf areas -

1. "Gott. Eckart, sections 5203 and 5150, Niedorf, 122 acres partly cultivated etc".
2. "John Noske, sections ? and 5184, Niedorf, 157 acres fenced, cultivated and pasture; sections 5115 and 5147, Niedorf, 80 and 40 acres, houses etc".
3. "William Schubert, sections 5084, 5089, 5090, W. Schoenthal, 177½ acres cultivated and house".

Thus, although there were many German small-holders in the district, there also came into being a group of sizeable landholders with holdings that could provide a comfortable living for themselves and also for some of their descendents.

1868 April - A letter concerning the bad state of repair of the English district school in Lobethal and its close proximity to the Alma Hotel, is signed by 23 residents of the town and sent to the Board of Education. (However, not too many residents proved to be worried over the nearness of the pupils to the Public House, as the new schoolhouse that was built in 1869 was immediately next-door, side-by-side, to the Alma).

1869 F.W. Kleinschmidt closes his brewery (although one source quotes the date of closure as 1872 and the 1871 Council Assessment Book records a "Brewery and other building"), sells its equipment to Messrs. J.A. and G. Johnstone, brewers of Oakbank, and commences growing hops. January 18 - the new schoolhouse for the Lobethal District School is opened. About 70

pupils were attending the "English" school at this time. Mr. E. Kramm, a cloth-maker from Germany, arrives in Hahndorf with the intention of continuing his trade in the colony. Sometime in the period 1869-1871, the exact date is not known, he established a very primitive cloth-making "establishment" with a number of hand weaving looms located "in a mud hut with a thatched roof". During a "business" trip to Hahndorf, the Kumnick Brothers (F.A. & C.F.) heard of Kramm's enterprise and decided to pay him a visit. Seeing how unsuitable the premises were, and probably thinking that this could be a promising industry for Lobethal, they persuaded Kramm of the desirability of moving the business to Lobethal using Kleinschmidt's disused brewery as a home for the factory.

£80 was then collected from the residents of Lobethal to pay for the Custom's duty still owing on the machinery Kramm brought out from Germany. After the machinery was released, it was installed in the old brewery building; it consisted of one Carding machine, a horse-driven Spinning Frame and Two Hand Looms. The syndicate that ran the concern at this stage comprised Messrs. C.F. & F.A. Kumnick and F.W. Kleinschmidt, perhaps the leading entrepreneurs of the town at this stage in its development.

## PART II: 1870-1914 NEW DIRECTIONS

1870- Kramm's cloth 'factory' is moved to Lobethal  
1872 from Hahndorf and is established in  
Kleinschmidt's disused brewery.

1872 Cloth Factory - A new company is formed to manage the business by floating a sum of £5,000 capital with shares at £5 each. The first Board of Directors was comprised of Messrs. C.F. Lauterbach (Chairman), F.W. Kleinschmidt, F. Hannaford, T. Playford, W. Ehmke, C.W. Sudholz, J.E. Pfeiffer, F.W. Reishbieth and W. Nadebaum as Secretary. Evidently in this year building operations were begun to expand facilities on the old brewery site for the cloth factory, and, in fact, it is not until 1873 that a "Woollen manufactory" is first mentioned in the Council Assessment Books. The Third Annual Report of the Proceedings of the Chamber of Manufactures, for the period ending September 30, 1872 reports that "Your committee have noticed with much pleasure the progress with which a small establishment at Hahndorf has made within a very few months. The proprietor, Mr. Kraum, has, unassisted, imported and set-a-go machinery for the manufacture of ordinary Tweed, Flannel, and Woollen yarns, and has already a trade for his manufacture in its immediate locality. The Honourable Secretary has recently visited the works, and reports that, as soon as the new clip comes in, this un-pretending Factory, employing only 3 or 4 hands and one horse, will again be in full work." So when was the 'factory' moved to Lobethal?

The new Company appointed a manager from Germany by the name of F. Liebach. His father and brother accompanied him and became the first two foremen of the cloth factory. A steam engine was substituted for the horse, C.F. Kumnick made some more hand looms, and there appeared to have been approximately 20 people at work in the factory during the first few years. Some time later a further 2,000 shares, again at £5 each, were issued but 850 were not taken up, leading to a critical shortage of capital later on.

1875 November 6 - The foundation stone of the Lobethal Wool and Tweed Company's new factory building is laid by Miss Marie Sudholz, daughter of Mr. J.W. Sudholz, of Gilles Plains, one of the Directors of the Company. The following document, along with other items, was deposited in a "Time Capsule" according to the S.A. Advertiser, it read: "Lobethal Wool and Tweed Company (Limited), Saturday, November 6, 1875 - The foundation stone .....  
..... This Company was established on March 12, 1874, at Lobethal, after being commenced originally by the Messrs. F.W. Kleinschmidt, E. Kramm, A Waldt, C. Wuttke, and J.C.F. Lauterbach, who were succeeded by Messrs. T. Playford M.P. (Chairman), F.W. Kleinschmidt (Managing Director), J.C.F. Lauterbach, J.W.A. Sudholz, J.E. Pfeiffer, E. Kramm (retired). God save the Queen. Present Manager, John Taylor. (Signed) W. Nadebaum, Secretary on behalf of the Chairman and Board of Directors. Architect, Julius Hammer, Lobethal".

The Advertiser of 8 November, 1875 which reported the foundation-laying ceremony, also printed the following toast (amongst others) given at the celebration dinner by Mr. J.C.F. Lauterbach: "It was 'The Ministry and the Parliament', and with regard to the Ministry he thought they were to be congratulated upon having had the honour of paying to the Lobethal Company, the £2,000 bonus for the manufacture of tweed. (Hear, Hear, Hear). The money had not been paid over until the Government had fully satisfied themselves that it had been earned". This was the £2,000 offered by the South Australian Government for the first 2,000 yards of tweed manufactured in the colony, although other sources have indicated that this offer was not made until a later date, around 1878 or so when the factory ran into serious difficulty. From the 1875 Council Assessment Book, Lobethal now seems to have had 12 shops and stores of varying description (unlike earlier assessment books, 1872 does not specify the nature of the shop; for instance in 1866 F. Gerhard is shown as owning a "Smithy shop", in 1875 he merely owns "a shop"), 5 vineyards in and around the town, Kumnick's distillery, Smith and Voss' tannery, and Kleinschmidt's "Woollen Manufactory" on 3 acres of land. There is no mention of any flour mills.

- 1876 The Third Major Split occurs in Lobethal's Lutheran Community - Pastor L.F. Krause had been appointed the pastor of the "Zum Weinberg Christi" congregation at the end of 1871. Prior to coming to South Australia,

he had had a rather stormy history of relationships with the Lutheran Church in both Prussia and the United States, and the Church Council at Lobethal, therefore, "strongly advised the congregation to desist from calling Pastor Krause" (who was still in America at the time). However, despite this he was eventually installed as Pastor and almost immediately generated dissension resulting in "disaffection, friction and strife" within the congregation. After two years of bickering and trouble, the church council finally broke off all official connections with Krause in November, 1873, and at the Lutheran synod of 1876, its actions were ratified and Krause was officially removed from his post. Krause then joined the Immanuel Synod (the 'opposition' to the Australian Lutheran Synod from which he had just been dismissed), with his congregation, the Synod giving him and the ten families of 'followers' who left the "Zum Weinberg Christi" congregation with him, financial assistance to build a church for themselves in the town. Dedicated in 1876, the church was called the "Zum Kripplein Christi", (Church of Christ's Manger), and was located near the northern end of Main Street. It thus became the fourth Lutheran Church to be built in Lobethal. In 1919, the "Zum Kripplein Christi" congregation, after having amalgamated with St. Paul's, sold its church to the Church of England. It was reconsecrated on August 3 that year by the Bishop of Adelaide.

- 1878 The Tweed Factory is forced to close due to

drought conditions and financial difficulties. "After a few years of toil and the loss of many golden sovereigns by the promoters (evidently F.W. Kleinschmidt lost heavily but recuperated his losses through the success of his hop-growing) the factory was closed down by the directors as a bad speculation, and it remained idle for a lengthy period (1878-1881?). In 1881 another company was formed and the factory, with new machinery imported from England, was again started (one source says that the mill was in operation in 1881) but only to meet with the same unsuccessful result as previously". (Taken from the Mount Barker Courier of February 27, 1914). The Lobethal Deutsche Verein, an all-male choir of local residents, is formed. Later known as the Lobethal Harmony Club it acquired a state-wide reputation for the quality of its singing.

- 1879 Mr. Wilhelm Christoph is appointed Head Teacher of the Lobethal District School. He was to hold this position until his 'resignation' in April, 1916.
- 1880 The Mount Barker Courier is established by a Mr. Charles Maxwell Russell Dumas "a wily Frenchman".
- 1881 The Lobethal Freehold Gold Mining Company is formed. The company prospected 2 reefs and located gold deposits but no development was carried out due to lack of funds and the company itself was liquidated the following year, 1882. (Gold had first been located on the Western side of Lobethal in the late 1840's

by the German Geologist, Johann Menge).

- 1883 Newsome Burnley - A Yorkshireman, comes to Lobethal and finds employment as a cloth finisher at the Tweed Factory. Later in 1887, he established himself as a storekeeper and jam manufacturer. The abundance and variety of locally produced fruit was what induced him to take up the making of jam and his products received a certain recognition outside the district.  
November 7 - Ferdinand Mueller retires as the teacher of the Lutheran Day School, which he had taught since 1842.
- 1884 The present manse for the pastor of the "Zum Weinberg Christi" church (which became known as St. John's in 1955) is built on Main Street.
- 1885 October 10 - A meeting of the "leading townsmen" is held in the assembly room of the Rising Sun Inn to consider ways of establishing a local library. A committee was elected with Julius Davids, Lobethal's first Justice of the Peace, as President. A small brick room was hired in Main Street and the library begun with a few books and magazines. This was the beginning of the Lobethal Institute.
- 1887 Mr. Robert Redpath - from Scotland, is appointed as the new manager of the Tweed Factory. Either in this year or earlier, as seems more likely, a Mr. David Murray formed a new Company (possibly the company referred under the 1878 entry as that which imported the machinery from England?) to manage the Tweed Factory. Called the South Australian Woollen Factory Company, its first

manager was a Mr. J.W. McGregor, and in 1887, it was Redpath who replaced McGregor. The main problem that threatened the continued existence of the factory was that the water supply, "was insufficient and still quite unsuitable". For the third time, the Company managing the Tweed Factory went into liquidation but Redpath succeeded in obtaining enough capital to revive the enterprise once again, although he had grave reservations as to the future of the industry at Lobethal.

By this time, however, the residents of Mannum had heard of the chronic water problems at Lobethal, and they made an offer to the Company for the transference of the factory to their town, offering land, building materials and the removal of machinery free of charge to the Company. It was only after much spirited agitation by the people of Lobethal, and to a certain extent of course, the loyalty of the Company to the town, that the government finally built a 6,000,000 gallon reservoir in Lobethal, and the threat from Mannum was thus narrowly averted. Shortly afterwards, the reservoir's capacity was enlarged to 14,000,000 gallons as the initial storage proved too small to meet the town's or rather the factory's needs. At this time the mill was employing about 30 local people.

- 1889 The following description of Lobethal appears in Our Inheritance in the Hills, published in 1889: "The township has a population of some 250, whose houses are nearly all built along the main road. Vineyards and fruit gardens

yield a considerable amount of produce, and the tweed and woollen factory gives employment to the healthy German girls of the locality, besides engaging a certain amount of specially skilled talent. The quality of the material turned out from the factory has attained a fairly high reputation". ...."On the hills which almost completely surround the township of Lobethal there are many suitable sites for vineyards and fruit-gardens, and the measure of success which has attended the operations of the hopgrowers gives promise of a large trade in the future".

(Only two families grew hops to any extent, the Kleinschmidts, outside of Lobethal, and the Muellers, outside of Neudorf; the Kleinschmidts built a 'double' hop kiln in Lobethal itself at the junction of Main Street and the roads to Woodside and Lenswood, the Muellers built a single hop kiln next to their farmhouse and when that burnt down, they built another about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile down the Neudorf road; this kiln is still standing and is fairly intact).

"Good crops of wheat and oats are gathered every year, and hops are quite successfully cultivated". Formation of the Onkaparinga Co-operative Cheese, Butter and Produce Co. Ltd., which opened a factory outside Woodside for the processing of dairy products. One of the first directors was R.W., (as opposed to F.W.) Kleinschmidt of Lobethal.

From the last decade or so of the nineteenth century dairying became, "one of the principal industries in the Onkaparinga district", as well as experiencing a major period of expansion in South Australia as a whole.

1890 F.A. Pulleine - another Yorkshireman, settles in Lobethal and enters upon "gardening pursuits". Three years later he began drying fruit and vegetables at his "Spennithorne Factory" outside of the town. (The location of this factory has not yet been discovered), evidently it was destroyed by fire sometime in the beginning of the 1900's; F.A. appears in the 1900 S.A. Directory but neither he nor his son, F.B., are listed in the 1914 Directory. F.B. Pulleine took over his father's business in 1903 and the 1908 Cyclopaedia of S.A. says that, "it is being very successfully carried out"; he is also listed as being a member of the S.A. Chamber of Manufacturers in 1911. (Something must have happened between 1911 and 1914!) Pulleine had first settled in Tasmania after coming out from England, and he had some success with drying fruit there, winning a gold medal for his exhibit of dried fruits at the 1881 Adelaide Exhibition. George Sutherland, who wrote Our Inheritance in the Hills, had more to say about the Germans in The German Villages of South Australia, an article in The Centennial Magazine of May, 1890. He said: "Close to the apex of the triangular basin of the Onkaparinga, and about ten miles from Hahndorf, lies the no less interesting township of Lobethal. The situation of this quaint old-world village is one of the most picturesque to be found in the whole colony. ...The effect of peace and calm is such as one would imagine could only be found in some villages of the old world. ...Outside influences have quite recently produced some

effect upon even the quiet population of Lobethal. The German village children seem to take more kindly to the English language than to the speech of the Fatherland, and within the past ten years this preference on the part of the rising generation has become much more marked than it ever was before. ....But whether they speak English or German the young villagers seem to be very tenacious of their instincts. The stay-at-home impulse is strong in every true German, and it has only been from absolute necessity that the young men of the German villages have gone abroad to seek their fortunes among the distant places of Australia. ....The feeling, of course, is strongest among the young women, who readily submit to very homely living rather than leave their friends and relatives; and on this account it was that the Tweed Factory was established at Lobethal many years ago, (??) with the object of utilising the energies of the industrious and economical "Gretchens" of the village. ....The good people of Lobethal have been much agitated by a proposal to remove the factory to the banks of the Murray for the sake of the water-supply. It is chiefly, however, German labour that would be relied upon, if the change were made. From Lobethal, Hahndorf and Blumberg, right along to the Lower Murray, the population consists, to a very large extent of Germans. One can constantly observe the frugal German housewives working with might and main in their kitchen gardens and orchards, and even in the wheat fields, giving assistance in the arduous work of ploughing or of harvesting. The sharp division which is drawn by English farmers'



wives between the duties of the household and those of the field is seldom insisted upon by the poorer class of the German farming population. I have known frequently of German farmers over sixty years of age who habitually worked from 12 to 14 hours per day".

- 1891 The 1891 S.A. Almanac records that Lobethal had a population of 220 (N.B. the Almanac's figures were sometimes out of date) and had 60 houses.

What is more interesting and useful is an examination of the occupations of the 166 people listed as residing in the town. N.B. 26 of these did not have their occupations shown.

The Directory shows that there were:

1 Basketmaker, 4 Blacksmiths, 1 Bootmaker, 1 Brickmaker, 1 Cabinetmaker, 4 Carpenters, 1 Cooper, 1 Distiller, 2 Dyers (Woollen Mills), 35 Farmers, 3 Finishers (Woollen Mills), 32 Gardeners (as in Market Gardeners), 1 Hopgrower, 11 Labourers, 6 Landowners, 1 (official) Lutheran Minister, 3 Masons, 1 Mail Contractor, 1 Miner and a Mine Manager, a Postmistress, 2 Publicans, 3 Shoemakers, 5 Spinners (Woollen Mills), 3 Storekeepers, 2 Tailors, 4 Tweed Factory employees and the Tweed Factory Manager, 1 Watchmaker, 1 Weaver (Woollen Mills), and 2 Woolsorters (Woollen Mills), Total: 140. Quite a variety! And covering the full spectrum of occupations one would expect to find in a prosperous agricultural town, with one major secondary industry, in the 1890's.

Lobethal becomes part of the Presbyterian parish of Woodside and services were conducted in the public school. In later years services were held in the Institute.

John Moore settles at 'The Willows', approximately one mile from Lobethal. Moore had come from Gumeracha, after having established the firm of Moore Brothers, farmers and graziers, with his brothers in the Jamestown and Belalie areas. He was thus an experienced farmer and was to have a strong influence in the Lobethal district for many decades.

- 1894 Ewald Paul Kumnick - one of the sons of Carl Ferdinand 'Carpenter' Kumnick, returns to Lobethal from Melbourne. He took over his father's carpentry business and in the following year commenced the manufacture of cricket bats from locally grown willows. He used the now disused 'Zum Krueze Christi' church as the 'home' of his factory. Apparently, at a later stage, he was also making boxes (timber cases) for sale.

- 1895 F.A. Pülleine wins the gold medal for the best collection of dried fruit and vegetables offered for export in the 1895 Chamber of Manufactures Exhibition. In a special report in The Mount Barker Courier of 1 February, 1895, the Tweed Factory, F.A. Pülleine's 'Spennithorne' (named after his birthplace in Yorkshire) Evaporated Fruit and Vegetable Factory, and John Moore's property 'The Willows', are described. Passing reference is also made to 'Mr. Kleinschmidt's extensive hop gardens'.

- 1897 August 20 The Mount Barker Courier's District Geography Quiz is in this issue focussed on Lobethal and district:  
 "Q. What are the productions of Lobethal?"  
 "A. Tweed and hops, cricketers and cricket bats, pottery and goats".  
 (N.B. Mr. M.G. Zoerner established a brick and pottery works around 1879, his kiln was located opposite the Tweed Factory).  
 An article on The Lobethal Cricket Bat Industry in the same issue (& page) notes that;  
 "Prejudice is a difficult thing to contend with, (against Germans or against local products?) but Mr. E. Kumnick of Lobethal, had so successfully strived against it in connection with his cricket bat industry that he had secured the patronage of nearly all the country clubs and a large number of those in the city, while customers in the other colonies are also supplied".
- 1898 January - Tenders are called for the building of the first stage of the Institute, the main hall and dressing room.  
 March 19 - The foundation stone of the Institute is laid. Several hundred people attended the ceremony illustrating the interest of the community in the long-awaited project.  
 August 26 - The Lobethal Institute is formally opened.
- 1901 January - Federation. The Commonwealth of Australia comes into being.
- 1904 A new Public School (and teacher's residence) built to accommodate 150 children is located

on the site of the present Lobethal Primary School.  
 The Reading Room and Library are added to the Institute building. The contractors were Messrs. C. Meyer and E.P. Kumnick, and the cost was approximately £1,200.

- 1905 At the July annual meeting of the Lobethal Institute it was reported that the number of subscribers to the library was now 48.  
 The Lauterbach Brothers establish a cheese and butter factory in a disused Methodist chapel in Woodside. The factory secured first prize for its butter at the 1906 British Dairy Show. At a later date, the factory was taken over by the Adelaide Milk Supply Co-operative Co. Ltd. (AMSCOL) processing large amounts of milk for Adelaide consumers, as well as 'Amscol' butter and cheese.  
 The Lobethal Woollen Company, now called The South Australian Woollen Company, builds a warehouse in Fisher Place, off Gawler Place, Adelaide.
- 1908 Around this date, the S.A. Farmers Co-operative Union Ltd. purchased the Onkaparinga Co-operative Cheese, Butter and Produce Co.'s factory near Woodside. In the late 1920's, the factory was producing about 18,000 lbs of butter a week at the height of the season, about 1,000 gallons of milk, a ton of bacon, smallgoods and a large quantity of cheese, thus attesting to the prosperity and productiveness of the district in the early decades of the twentieth century. There is no doubt that the dairy industry in the pre-World War II period was a major income-bringer, and with

Lobethal also having the Woollen Mills, one can see why the town avoided the worst effects of the Great Depression and even showed some signs of continued 'affluence' during this period.

- 1909 Miss Clara Kleinschmidt's farewell concert is held in Lobethal before she leaves for overseas to pursue her career as an opera singer. The S.A. Woollen Co. becomes an incorporated body and acquires a new board of Directors comprising Messrs. A.E. Hamilton (Chairman), Peter Waite, F.G. Scarfe, Robert Vicars and Secretary Mr. F.E. Lester.
- 1911 January 16 - The Mount Barker Courier reports that the Premier, Mr. J. Verran, visited the Lobethal Woollen Mills to inspect the, "Great improvements (that) have been made in the mills and plant during the past few months. ....The whole of the old looms have been thrown out and up-to-date English looms put in, ...., and buildings have been erected to accommodate the additional plant. ....The mills are very busy at the present time and even with the larger plant are quite unable to cope with the orders for goods".  
The same article also notes that "Mr. E. Kumnick had made considerable improvements at his cricket bat factory, having added a large number of power driven machines. ....The trade in bats has increased wonderfully during the past twelve months, large orders coming from Western Australia".  
Chamber of Manufactures; In February, 1911, E.P. Kumnick Cricket Bat Manufacturer, and Frank Pulleine, Manufacturer of Dried Fruits

and Evaporated Vegetables, are listed as being members of the association.

The Lobethal Institute opens a branch library at Forest Range.

May 28 - The S.A. Journal of Agriculture records that on this date at a meeting in Woodside, Mr. A.H. Moore reads a paper on "Orchards in connection with Dairy Farms". He said that "dairying is one of the principal industries in the Onkaparinga district, and with better appliances and better methods than were adopted 20 years ago and much more open and extended market, due to the export trade, it is consequently more profitable. On most farms it is carried on in conjunction with hay-growing, potato-growing, pea-growing, pig-raising, etc. ....There seems to me to be nothing that works in with dairying so well on the smaller holdings in the Onkaparinga district as fruit-growing. ....Another important side line is brought into more prominence through fruit-growing in connection with dairying, i.e. pig-raising. Pig-raising in connection with an orchard alone is not a success, although it is with a dairy".

- 1913 November 15 - The foundation stone of the Institute's supper room, or Banqueting Hall as it came to be called, and kitchen is laid. The contractors were Messrs. C. Meyer and P. Michael for the masonry work and Mr. E.P. Kumnick for the carpentry job.
- 1914 February - The Lobethal Woollen Mills are partly destroyed by fire with the total damage amounting to over £10,000. The Mount Barker Courier reported that expensive new building

and re-fitting had recently taken place and that, "Over 100 operatives and woodcarters are employed, and had the mill been lost, it is very doubtful whether it would have been re-built at Lobethal, possibly it would have been moved nearer the seaport. So Lobethal people have reason to rejoice that the pride of their township will still be with them".

The newspaper also noted that, "With the exception of one, all the foremen, have grown up with the industry, and are local men: Woolsorter, Mr. P. Minouge; Turner, Mr. J. Stabernack; Dyer, Mr. A. Mines; Carder, Mr. H. Stabernack; Spinner, Mr. O. Stabernack; Warper, Mr. H. Pingel; Finisher, Mr. R. Pingel; Mr. W. Polle. (Note the number of German names in this group!)

In the article, it was stated that, "Owing to the great increase in the trade of late years the old Mill was quite unable to cope with it and it was decided to considerably enlarge the Plant. During the past three years many thousands of pounds have been expended on new buildings and machinery...." Thus it would appear that from the beginning of the second decade (from about 1909 onwards) of the twentieth century, the Woollen Mills at Lobethal entered a major period of expansion and redevelopment, given further impetus by the contracts gained from the government during World War I.

March - Fire destroyed Mr. R. Schubert's new fruit drying factory in Main Street.

The Sands and McDougall S.A. Directory of 1914 records that Lobethal has a population of 731. The Directory lists Herman Kleinschmidt as a hopgrower, Angus Moore as owning a butter

factory and M.G. Zoerner as a brickmaker.

July 3 - The new additions to the Institute are formally opened.

After the declaration of war (which was in August) the Mount Barker Courier reports that "The Lobethal Woollen Mills are working daily from 7 a.m. till 10 p.m. in order to supply 5,000 yards of Khaki for the contingent being sent from Australia to Europe. They are also making 1,000 grey blankets for soldiers, and anticipate a large order for flannel for shirts". However, the factory still faced problems with the provision of an adequate water supply and the newspaper goes on to say that, "The water question has now become acute.... It would be very unfortunate indeed if 100 hands were thrown out of employment perhaps for months owing to a shortage of water".

December 18 - The Mount Barker Courier notes that the Lobethal Vigilance Committee had travelled to Adelaide to see the Commissioner of Public Works about the construction of the proposed railway from Balhannah to Mount Pleasant. Although pleased with the advent of the new line, "...they desired to ask that the railway be brought as near the western deviation shown on the survey plan as possible, as Lobethal would then be brought within half a mile of a railway". The committee, led by Robert Redpath, manager of the Woollen Mills, also requested that the present town reservoir be increased 3 times in size to give an extra 3½ million gallons. (The reservoir was in fact expanded by 4 million gallons the following year).

PART III: 1915-1939 CHALLENGE AND GROWTH

1915 January - The first boy from Lobethal volunteers for military service. He was Mr. R.J.I. Redpath, second son of Mr. Robert Redpath, Manager of the Woollen Mills. The young man did not survive the conflict and was probably the first casualty of the war from the Lobethal Area.

April - Lobethal's reservoir had now been enlarged by an extra 4 million gallons, thus providing a much needed extra supply of water to the town, and the Woollen Mills in particular.

May - A request for a deviation in the Balhannah to Mount Pleasant Railway to bring the line closer to Lobethal is submitted by the town to the Acting Commissioner of Public Works.

June - The Premier, the Hon. Crawford Vaughan, visits Lobethal, inspecting the Woollen Mills and the proposed route for the railway. The deviation asked for by the town was not constructed, apparently mainly due to problems of geography, or at least that was what was said, and the closest the new railway came to Lobethal when it was opened in 1918 was the Woodside Station.

August - The Mount Barker Courier of August 6 reports that, "On Monday evening the Manager of the S.A. Woollen Mills, Mr. R. Redpath, and the assistant manager, Mr. W.R. Redpath (R. Redpath's eldest son), addressed the employees on the necessity of doing their best in the interest of the Empire".

1916 February 7 - The Mount Barker Courier notes

that on this date at a public meeting in the Institute, presided over by Cr. G. Johnston, "a local recruiting subcommittee was formed, consisting of Cr. Johnston and Messrs. E. Kumnick, R. Redpath, and R. Swaine, with O. Staberback (should be Stabernack) as secretary. Reports from the secretary of the local patriotic funds committee (Mr. O. Kleinschmidt) were received stating that up to January £495 gross has been collected from the townspeople of Lobethal and forwarded to various patriotic funds".

April - Mr. W. Christoph "resigns" from his position of Head Teacher of the Lobethal Public School after 37 years of service.

November - A public meeting is held in the Lobethal Institute to protest against the proposed new name of "Maranganga" (an Aboriginal name) for the town. (Part of the renaming of approximately 50 towns in South Australia which had German nomenclature - this was the controversial Nomenclature Act of 1916).

The meeting resolved that if the "old" name of Lobethal could not be retained for the town, then the name "Tweedvale", pertaining to the main local industry (the woollen mills) be adopted".

December - A letter appears in the Adelaide Chronicle by the presidents of the four Lutheran Synod in South Australia decrying the amendment to the Education Act which allowed for the closing of Lutheran schools throughout the State. They said, "We emphatically deny the truth of the very grave charge levelled in the House against our schools that they are centres of German propaganda...."

- 1917 The War - By the beginning of 1917 about 40 local men had volunteered for military service. All Lutheran Schools in South Australia are closed down by Act of Parliament. All German language newspapers were also forced to cease publication. Lobethal was formally renamed Tweedvale, Schoenthal was changed to Boongala and Neudorf to Mamburdi. (These were Aboriginal names - Boongala meaning "shade" and Mamburdi meaning "the Southern Cross". Pupils from the Lutheran Day School, now closed, attended the Lobethal Public School increasing its numbers from 73 to 102 students.
- 1918 August - C.F. Kumnick, founder of Lobethal's brandy distillery which operated until the 1890's, dies at 94 years of age.  
May - An article in The Mount Barker Courier reports that, "The value of wattle bark exported yearly from South Australia is in the neighbourhood of £60.00, in addition to which a large quantity is used locally". Wattle bark stripping was an important local "industry" in Lobethal and district during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.  
September - The new Balhannah-Mount Pleasant railway line is opened. The Mount Barker Courier of September 27 noted that, "On Friday last 93 out of 115 scholars attending the local (Tweedvale) school took advantage of the free ride on the new railway granted them by the Government. The journey was from the Charleston station to Mount Pleasant, back to Oakbank, and again to Mount Pleasant".  
November 11 - Armistice Day, the Official end of World War I.
- 1919 The "Zum Kripplein Christi" Lutheran Church is sold to the Church of England and on August 3 is reconsecrated as the "Prince of Peace" church by the Bishop of Adelaide. Weekly silent picture shows are held in the Institute by a Mr. Dennis who hired the hall from the Institute Committee for about a year.
- 1921 March 19 - The foundation stone of the Lobethal Presbyterian church in Main Street is laid.  
April - The Mount Barker Courier of 1 April reported that, "The building trade is at present very brisk in this town and locality. Several commodious residences, besides the local Presbyterian church and the additions to the Woollen Mills, are in the course of erection. A portion of an area of land previously owned by Mr. H. Kleinschmidt, and later by Mr. Russell, situated along the road leading to the local recreation grounds, having been cut up into 14 blocks, most of which have been purchased by local home-seekers, the building trade will continue to be prosperous for some time in the future. This being the first opportunity, after many years of a long-felt want of securing building sites in this neighbourhood..."  
July 15 - The Mount Barker Courier informs that, "Reynard (the fox) has lately been busy raiding poultry yards in and around this town. Messrs. F. Klar, R. Paelchen, and C. Klose have reported losses of poultry, in some cases to a large extent".  
July 29 - The Mount Barker Courier relates that, "On Saturday evening a large concourse

of townspeople (many being turned away on account of being overcrowded), witnessed the first picture show in connection with the Local Institute Committee, at the Tweedvale Institute Hall. (After the success of Mr. Dennis' screening of silent pictures, the Institute Committee decided that it, 'would enter the cinema field of business for its own benefit'. Mr. G.A. Pfeiffer was hired as projectionist and he held this position until the end of 1927). The President of the Institute Committee (Mr. R. Redpath) in his 'opening address', welcomed all patrons, and gave an assurance that this scheme will be carried on punctually to time, and that only good, clean pictures will be screened, enjoyable to old and young folks".

September 9 - The M.B.C. notes that, "The accounts of the S.A. Woollen Company which were issued recently, showed a further expansion in net profits, the total being £14,000 for the twelve months ended June 30 last, as compared with £12,695 for preceding year, £8,174 in 1919, £8,000 in 1918, £7,716 in 1917, £5,822 in 1916, and £4,663 in 1915. ....The directors' report shows that the additional buildings for the new plant at the local woollen mills have been completed, and it is proposed to provide for still further extensions. ....A 10 per cent bonus for the past year was paid to each of the employees at the local woollen mills, a substantial amount was distributed on last pay day amongst smiling participants".

November 21 - The M.B.C. reports that, "The hop drying building, lately converted into a dwelling house has been purchased by the S.A.

Woollen Company and will be used as a boarding house for mill employees". This was the old Kleinschmidt 'double' hop kiln in town, which is now the 'Mill Shop' selling remnants from the factory opposite.

December 2 - The M.B.C. relates that "Heavy showers of rain (over one and three-quarter inches) and hail, accompanied by strong gusts of wind and thunder was experienced here (Tweedvale) on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The rain, although beneficial to vegetable gardens at this time of the season, is harmful to strawberries, raspberries, and cherries causing fermentation. Young garden peas, cucumbers, beans and tomatoes have been somewhat badly damaged, and cherries considerably cut about by the hail. The following week, on the 9th, the newspaper reported that, "In the Tweedvale district quite 50 per cent of the first crop of strawberries have been utterly ruined. Apples are showing hail spots, and late planted potatoes and mangolds have rotted. Grass which had been cut for hay is rendered useless for fodder. Field peas in a ripening state are discoloured, and in some cases have also rotted. Red rust is showing in the hay and wheat crops.

The above newspaper extracts show the great variety of crops, especially fruit, grown around Lobethal at this time. Orcharding in the area was quite widespread and used to supplement income gained from other sources, until sometime during or soon after World War II when the implementation of a central marketing board effectively squeezed out the smaller orchardists. One oral history source has said that prior to the war, fruit-growers

took and sold their produce directly at the Adelaide markets, but that later, they were forced to sell to a central marketing board which offered a fixed price which was too low (and payment was often late as well) for the growers to continue with orcharding, instead turning to more profitable alternatives such as potato-growing.

Another major product of the Lobethal (and Onkaparinga as a whole) area was the growing of field peas which were dried after harvesting.

- 1922 January 29 - The Lobethal Presbyterian Church is dedicated. The Redpath family, particularly Robert Redpath, the manager of the Woollen Mills to 1929, were the main driving force behind the establishment and growth of the Presbyterian Church in Lobethal.

June - The Mount Barker Courier of June 30 reports that, "Mr. R. Schubert, of Tweedvale, is also making preparations for the building of extensive new additions to his present fruit drying establishment at Tweedvale. The new building will consist of six more kilns, shelter and storage rooms. Mr. Schubert's products have grown into great public favour and recently negotiations with a large firm in Adelaide having been successfully completed regarding taking all supplies, is warranting extensions to be made".

The remains of Mr. Schubert's fruit drying factory are to be found behind a house on the northern end of Main Street. Evidently the factory continued operations until sometime during World War II and the Sands and McDougall S.A. Directory of 1939 shows a

R. Schubert as a "fruit-dryer" in the entry under Lobethal but his name is absent in the 1944-45 Directory.

The South Australian Statistical Register for the year ended June 30, 1922 shows that a portion of the District of Onkaparinga produced: 1,192 bushels of wheat, 4,015 bushels of hay, 16,779 bushels (the highest in the table)\* of peas and beans, 916 tons of (second highest in the table) of potatoes, and 625, 687 lbs. of (highest in the table) of butter. It also had a total of 3,159 cattle, 1,598 being dairy cattle in milk (highest in the table), 11,950 sheep, and 1,401 pigs (second highest in the table).

\* The table concerned is for the returns from the County of Adelaide.

- 1923 The Lobethal Agricultural Bureau is formed. At times the Lobethal branch of the Agricultural Bureau had a membership of over 80.

- 1924 July 25 - Electric light and power is connected to Lobethal by the Onkaparinga Electricity Company Limited, the power station being at Woodside. The Institute was not connected with the Woodside power station until the end of 1927, as the Institute Committee had installed a Delco lighting plant in the middle of 1924. The Civil Record of S.A. records that, "Tweedvale has a flourishing woollen factory; a fruit-drying factory (this would have been R. Schubert's factory in Main Street), and two timber mills; about 110 dwellings, and the residents number 500". (This number would



seem to be too low as the Sands and McDougall S.A. Directory of 1914 already stated that Lobethal's population was 731).

- 1925 The Roman Catholic Church begins conducting services once a month in the Institute.
- 1926 The January issue of the Woodside and Tweedvale Presbyterian Churches Quarterly Messenger reveals the mixed English/German nature of the congregation in the names of its office-holders. This is somewhat surprising as most Germans or Australians of German extraction are either of the Lutheran or Roman Catholic faith. Perhaps in Lobethal the impact of the Woollen Mills which brought many English (and some Scottish) immigrants to the town, created a situation which 'sped-up' the integration of the German community with other 'ethnic', or non-German groups, and thus leading them to be involved in organisations where normally one would not expect a large German 'presence'. This inter-mixing of different groups seemed to have occurred quite naturally and spontaneously throughout most of the town's organisations and without any apparent obvious friction from the late nineteenth century (from about the 1880's) onwards.
- The Tweedvale officers of the Presbyterian Church were:
- Board of Management: Messrs. C.F. Aufderheide, W.W. Cook, R.J. Eaton, E. Hooper, L.H.R. Kau, L. Kleinschmidt, O. Kleinschmidt, L.L. Larwood, H.C. Meyer, J. Pingel, R. Pingel,

J. Swaine, H. Stabernack, L. Watkins and L. Weyland. (N.B. Some of these men who were of German extraction were involved in the Woollen Mills such as H. Stabernack and R. Pingel who were mill foremen. This may have led them to join the Presbyterian Church) Secretary: Mr. R.J. Eaton, Treasurer: Mr. B. Swaine, Choirmaster: Mr. O. Kleinschmidt, Organist: Miss S. Pingel, Sunday School Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. R.J. Eaton, Leader of Kindergarten: Mrs. F.J.H. Steward, Bible Class Treasurer: Mr. H. Mines, W.M.U. Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. F. Baumgurtel.

- 1927 June 13 - Continuous telephone service with Lobethal is now established.
- 1928 The first resident doctor in Lobethal arrives. He was Dr. C.C. Jungfer.
- The South Australian Woollen Company changes its name to the Onkaparinga Woollen Company Limited, and it was in this year that an extensive building programme was undertaken at the Lobethal Mill which was completed in 1929.
- 1929 A Higher Primary Department is added to Lobethal Public School to prepare students for the Intermediate Examination until Birdwood High School was established in 1936. Mr. H.R. Pingel becomes the new manager of the Woollen Mills after Mr. Robert Redpath, who had been Manager since 1887. Mr. Pingel had been assistant manager for some time,

possibly since August, 1918, when Mr. W.R. Redpath, the son of R. Redpath, who had been assistant manager left to become manager of the "Myrall" woollen mills at Ballarat in Victoria.

- 1930 January 28 - Pastor T.W. Lutze formally reopens the Lutheran Day School. The Lobethal Horticultural and Floricultural Society is formed.
- 1931 A "Mini" Gold Rush begins in Lobethal lasting approximately 2 years until the end of 1932. "...in 1931, J. McGuire and the 3 Fox brothers struck a rich patch when 2 handfuls of dirt yielded 11 oz. of gold. A rush quickly followed, hundreds of people converged on the town and 2½ miles of claims were taken up along the hills. The original prospectors on the Golden Hill property sunk shafts, the deepest to 65' and drove tunnels on their claim which was called the Golden Earl and 9 tons of ore raised and treated yielded 16 oz. gold. None of the other claims of the rush did well, many producing nothing at all, and the best getting no more than a couple of ounces for a year's work. By the end of 1932 all payable gold mining in the area had ceased".
- May 1 - This issue of Progress in Australia notes that, "Wool prices have staged a spectacular rise since the end of 1930. Woollen mills have commenced an almost incredible activity since January. ....In Australia when the mills closed before the Christmas holiday season, most of them were finding it difficult to carry on even with

reduced staffs and part-time employment. ....Early in the New Year, however, orders began to arrive and mills found themselves operating with full staffs - many putting on extra hands. Now, even by working overtime some are unable to cope with the increased demand for their products".

July 1 - In this issue of Progress in Australia it is reported that, "At Woodside the S.A. Farmers' Co-operative Union have a cheese factory where Gruyere cheese is manufactured - the only one in Australia - and cheese from there is sent to all the capital cities of the Commonwealth. Two types of Dutch cheese called Edam and Gouda are also manufactured, and exported to the Eastern States and Western Australia. The high import duties, and at present the total prohibition of the import of cheese are giving an opportunity for the development of the manufacture of this fancy cheese". The same issue of the magazine notes that, "The (Onkaparinga) mills (in Lobethal) today provide employment for between 400 and 500 persons....."

The Institute Committee considers the introduction of "talkies" in the face of declining returns from the silent picture shows. A Mr. W.V. Benbow signed a three year contract with the Institute Committee for the regular showing of "talkies" with the first screening being given in Lobethal on August 15, 1931. (Benbow was an itinerant 'picture-show' man who screened "talkies" in the districts outside of Adelaide).

- 1932 Ninetieth Anniversary of the founding of Lobethal: Celebrations were held and a

commemorative booklet produced. The following extract is from that booklet: "Tweedvale today is a prosperous town in an equally prosperous district. Comparatively speaking the economic depression had dealt leniently with the residents. ....The Onkaparinga Woollen Mills gives employment to hundreds of hands. ....In 1931 more than 3,000 cricket bats were manufactured by Mr. Kumnick. At the same establishment hundreds of thousands of cases are manufactured from South Australian timber each year. ....Gold mining is being carried on successfully in the hills near the town(?) ....Business establishments and trades are conducted by the following: General Stores: Mr. C. Klose, (this is now a modern supermarket in Lobethal managed by the Klose family), Messrs. H. & D. Norsworthy; Restaurants: Mr. J.G. Schapel, Mrs. Watkins, Mrs. Steen, Mr. W. Dienelt, Mrs. Eizenberg; Hotels: Mr. J. Tidswell (Alma), Mr. J. Stanton (Rising Sun); Boarding Houses: Mrs. J. Stevens, Mrs. Bransden; (these would have been for the mill employees), Barbers: Mr. V. Moran, Mr. Hirschhausen; Plumbers: Mr. O. Dankel, Mr. Promnitz; Garages: Mr. J.G.A. Graeber, (Graebers still have a garage in Main Street), Mr. Anderson, Messrs. Gower and Grote; Blacksmith: Mr. A. Watkins; Cricket Bat and Box Factory: Mr. E.P. Kumnick; Butchers: Messrs. E. & H. Gerhardy; Bus Service: Mr. O. Graeber; (Graebers' Bus Service from Lobethal to Adelaide and return continues today); Carrier: Mr. E. Schubert; Baker: Mr. W. Dienelt. (Lobethal continues to have its own bakery today). The Tweedvale Hospital is conducted by Matron Davis (In the last couple

of decades the Hospital has been turned into an 'Old People's Home' for the elderly citizens of the town).

In the district around Tweedvale the chief occupations of the residents now are dairying, fruit and vegetable growing, wattle-bark stripping and potato-growing, which are marketed either in the city or the northern towns".

- 1934 September 1 - The Lobethal Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade is formed. The first Examination was held on November 29, 1934 and of the 14 students who sat, 12 gained their certificates.
- 1935 A Police Station is established in Lobethal for the first time. The Onkaparinga Bricks and Sand Company - "This plant was built during 1935, (Vanagas says 1937), and commenced operations in a small way". The Mining Review of 1953 goes on to say that, "Red building-bricks chiefly are produced to supply requirements in the surrounding districts; also a small quantity of firebricks are made. A high-grade tapestry or fancy brick - is also produced. The demand at present (1953) exceeds production. The plant is operating at full capacity and produces 21,000 bricks per week with a compliment of 10 employees". Vanagas says that, "Mr. C.E. Nuske found some clay which he thought would be suitable for making a good building brick. In 1937, together with his two sons, C.G. and B.W. Nuske, he engaged an experienced brick maker, Mr. Z. Miels with a view to making bricks on a commercial basis. Mr. G. Schubert had the finished article tested in Adelaide, and the

bricks were found a first class product. ....The plant was later taken over by Mr. G. Schubert and today (1954) the weekly turnover is 8,000 per day. The industry now belongs to an Adelaide firm 'Marshall and Brougham'. December - As a 'Centenary gesture', Tweedvale is given back its original name of Lobethal. Two other towns in South Australia were also given back their original German names (Hahndorf and Klemzig).

- 1936 The 1936 S.A. Centenary Official Civic Record says that, 'The Township of Lobethal, three miles distant from Woodside, is the largest in the district, (D.C. of Onkaparinga), with a population of 1,100. The principal industry is that of the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills which cover an area of three acres and employ 300 hands. ....and in recent years a considerable number of modern homes have been erected. This is a very flourishing town, having, in addition to the industry mentioned, a cricket bat factory and considerable support from the neighbouring farm and orchard land'.

February - The Institute Committee decides to take immediate steps towards the building of a new hall and picture theatre. After the State Bank rejected their application for a loan (they still owed £580 on another debt), Mr. H. Stanton, the leasee of the Rising Sun Inn, offered the Committee a loan of £3,000 for 10 years at 5½ per cent per annum interest. The loan was accepted by the Committee in mid-May. At the same time the treasurer, Mr. R.A. Preuss, offered an amount of £500, later

increased to £800, for a five year term at the same rate, which was also accepted".

August 8 - The foundation stone of the new cinema was laid. The contractors were Messrs. Newman and O'Malley, the tender being £3,214. The public was asked to contribute 10 shillings each towards the cost of seating in the dress circle, and in return each donor would have his name inscribed on one seat. 111 people donated £106, and thus of the total of 257 seats in the dresscircle, 212 have name-plates. Many of the original name-plates still remain on the backs of the chairs in the dress circle; there are many couples, a few families such as the Foxes which took up a whole row of 8 seats, and the rest were individuals. That so many people were able to donate the sum of nearly a £1 during the lean years of the '30's attests to Lobethal's continued prosperity relative to the lingering Depression that most of the State was still in.

- 1937 The Bonds Scenic Motor Tours Land and Air Cruises to Lobethal Booklet dating from about 1937 says that, 'The population during the past ten years has more than doubled and is now in the vicinity of 1,400, and the town boasts many new and modern dwellings, shops, and public buildings. Even during the worst years of the depression, from 1930 onwards, there was never a time when some new building was not in progress, and, with the town's constant expansion, business has been more and more attracted from the surrounding districts. ....The town is supplied with electric light from the Onkaparinga Electricity Co.'s power house at Woodside, and current from this source

is also largely used by the local woollen mill: its water supply is obtained from three local reservoirs with a storage capacity of 49,500,000 gallons. (A far cry from the old days!)

The following churches are represented and have buildings: Evangelical Lutheran (St. John's), United Evangelical Lutheran (St. Paul's), Church of England (Prince of Peace Church), and Presbyterian, while the Roman Catholics hold service in the hall each month. ....The Hospital, though not a large one, has recently been renovated and improved in equipment,.... ....Banks represented in the town are The Bank of Adelaide, The Savings Bank of South Australia (The Bank of Adelaide, agents), and The Commonwealth Savings Bank at the Post Office".  
January 23 - the new Cinema is formally opened. The hall had a registered seating of 699 persons and the Institute Committee's final debt amounted to £4,057. Picture shows were held every Saturday, except from 1944 to 1948, when an additional show was held on Wednesday nights.

1938 January 3 - the S.A. Grand Prix (100 miles) is held; the race passed through the Main Street of Lobethal. On this day, the 50 mile handicap was also held.

1939 January 2 - the Australian Grand Prix (150 miles), the S.A. Grand Prix (75 miles), and the Australian Stock Car Road Championship (50 miles) are all held with the route again passing through the Main Street of Lobethal.  
January 13 - A divine service was broadcast

nationally from the "Zum Weinberg Christi" (St. John's) Lutheran Church with Pastor T.W. Lutze conducting the service.  
September 3 - World War II is declared.

# LAND OWNERSHIP (1856)

(As shown on the copy of portion of Schedule attached to the Central Road Board Plan No. 56. Confirmed 20th October, 1856, reproduced in the Vanagas Report.

OWNER	Section 5124	ALLOTMENT	OWNER	Section 5125	ALLOTMENT
Heinrich Thomas		1	Ferdinand Wilhelm Kleinschmidt		1
Elenore Kathner		2	" " "		2
Johann Dienegott Weinert		3	Friedrich August Altmann		3
Gottfried Bormann		4	Johann Gottfried Bormann		4
Traugott Meusal		5	Traugott Weinert		5
" "		6	Johanna Halbroth		6
Diedrich Hemich Schmidt		7	Karl Gotthilf Meier		7 & 8
" " "		8	Christian Redlich		9
Tooke		9	Johann Gottfried Emanuel Klar		10
Christian Pfennig		10	Albin Wanke		11
Gustav Hettman		11	Adolph Moritz Julius Tenner		12
" "		12	John August Muller		13
G. Hebner		13	" " "		14
Johann Kleinitz		14	Johann Gottlieb Hettner		15
Gottfried Haute		15	Johann Gottfried Haupe		16
" "		16	Gottlieb Lange		17
Carl Ferdinand Kumnick		17	F. Lange		18
Aenas Morrison Allen		18	J. G. E. Klar		19
August Friedrich Muller		19	Lutheran Church		20
Daniel Ramm		20	Ferdinand Miller		21
Johann Karl Ludwig		21	Friedrich Johann Christian Gerhard		22
			Johann Kleinitz		23
			A. F. Kumnick		24
			Christian Hansdorf		25
			A. F. Kumnow (road in Lobethal)		26

N.B. This Schedule and the one following has not been verified by the necessary L.T.O. titles research.

LAND OWNERSHIP (1861)

(This list of names and their occupations is taken from an L.T.O. list probably associated with  
L.T.O. Plan 58: Plan of Lobethal examined and found correct by Conrad W. Wornum  
(Licensed Surveyor), 1861.

OWNER	Section 5124	ALLOTMENT	OWNER	Section 5125	ALLOTMENT
Heinrich Thomas, Farmer		1	Heinrich Thomas, Farmer (See note below)		1 **
Elenore Kathner, Widow		2	Heinrich Thomas, Farmer		2 **
Johann Dienegott Weinert, Storekeeper		3	Friedrich August Altmann, Joiner		3
Johann Gottfried Bormann, Farmer		4	Friedrich Wilhelm Kleinschmidt, Builder		
Trangott Weinert, Farmer		5	Johann Gottfried Bormann, Shoemaker		4
Heinrich Ludwig Holst, Cooper		6	Traugott Weinert, Farmer		5
Diedrich Heinrich Schmidt, Farmer		7	William Anderson (of Balhannah)		6a
Christian Wenzel, Farmer		8	Johann Carl Ludwig Gerlach, Merchant		6b
Johann Wilhelm Gutsche, Tailor		9	Karl Gotthief Meir, Farmer		7 & 8
Carl Heinrich Thiele, Shoemaker		10	Christian Wenzel, Farmer		9
Johann August Muller, Blacksmith		11	Johann Gottfried Emanuel Klar, Farmer		10a
Johann Kleinitz, Farmer		12	Robert Pratzner, Shoemaker		10b
Johann Gottfried Haufe, Farmer		13	Gottfried Krause, Farmer		11
Johann Gottfried Haufe, Farmer		14	Albin Ferdinand Wanke, Farmer		
Wilhelmine Constantine Felsch, Widow		15	Adolph Moritz Julius Tenner, Painter		12
Johann Wilhelm Gutsche, Tailor		16	Johann August Muller, Blacksmith		13
Johann Gottlieb Steicke, Farmer		17	Johann Herman Meukens, Storekeeper		14
Carl Jonathan Klau, Farmer		18	Johann Gottlieb Hettner, Farmer		15
Johann Gottfried Pfeiffer, Farmer		19*	Johann Gottfried Haufe, Farmer		16
Johann Traugott Grosse, Joiner		20	Johann Gottfried Haufe, Farmer		17
Johanne Beate Piefke, Widow		21	Johann Gottfried Haufe, Farmer		18
			Wilhelmine Constantine Felsch, Widow		
			Johann Gottfried Emanuel Klau, Farmer		19
			Lutheran Church		20a
			Carl August Hensel, Gentleman		20b
			Samuel Steicke, Farmer		21
			Johann Christian Gerhard, Blacksmith		22
			Johann Gottfried Pfeiffer, Farmer		23*
			Johann Kleinitz, Farmer		24
			Friedrich August Kumnick, Locksmith		25
			Christian Hansdorf, Wheelwright		26

\* Section allotment numbers reversed  
in original documents

\*\* Section 5125, Allots. 1 & 2 bought  
under Real Property Act by F.W.  
Kleinschmidt, 1858. It will be  
noticed that in some cases the  
allotments conveyed have been  
duplicated. Search has not been made  
to ascertain the reason why J.F.

Muller was enabled to reconvey the  
allotments to other persons (Notes from L.T.O. document)

POPULATION COMPARISON 1881-1961 (Taken from Census Figures)

	1881	1901	1911	1933	1947	1954	1961
LOBETHAL	220(2)	387(3)	731(1)	810(1)	888(1)	1013(1)	1085(1)
NEAR LOBETHAL	-	-	-	409 )1219	454 )1342	567 )1580	611 )1696
BALHANNAH	95	158	339	339	358	414	548
NEAR BALHANNAH	-	-	-	-	83 )441	50 )464	-
BETHANY	168(3)	186	142	129	168	99	98
BLUMBERG (BIRDWOOD)	110	219	597	602(3)	553	548 )658	394 )642
NEAR BLUMBERG	-	-	-	-	-	110	248
CHARLESTON	-	79	164	171	128	191	348
NEAR CHARLESTON	-	-	-	-	109 )237	78 )269	-
HAHNDORF	461(1)	496(1)	685(3)	504	808(3)	638 )824	705 )905
NEAR HAHNDORF	-	-	-	-	-	186 ) (3)	200 ) (3)
OAKBANK	111	170	340	385	412	311	332
NEAR OAKBANK	-	-	-	-	-	34 )345	46 )378
WOODSIDE	-	413(2)	706(2)	744(2)	477 )851	495 )878	569 )935
NEAR WOODSIDE	-	-	-	134 )878	374 ) (2)	383 ) (2)	366 ) (2)

N.B. Lobethal, Balhannah, Charleston, Oakbank and Woodside are all located in the district council of Onkaparinga. Bethany is located in the district council of Tanunda. Birdwood is located in the district council of Gumeracha. Hahndorf is located in the district council of Mount Barker.

Lobethal and district moving ahead of the larger towns of Birdwood, Hahndorf and Woodside in the period 1911-1933. In 1911, the population of the four towns was fairly evenly matched; Birdwood - 597, Hahndorf - 685, Lobethal - 731 and Woodside - 706. By 1933, Lobethal is far ahead of the others with 1,219 people as opposed to Birdwood - 602, Hahndorf - 504 and Woodside - 878.



APPENDIX B Statistical information for 1971 & 1976.

## LOBETHAL STUDY

## STATISTICAL INFORMATION — SHEET 1 — DWELLINGS

b.y.h.

	1971		1976		% Change
	No.	%	No.	%	
Occupied Dwellings	417	(91.2%)	462	(93.5%)	10.8%
Unoccupied Dwellings	40		32		-20.0%
Total Dwellings	457		494		8.19%
<u>CHARACTERISTICS OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS</u>					
Single Dwellings	387	(92.8%)	428	(92.6%)	10.6%
Semi-Detached	7	( 1.7%)	10	( 2.2%)	42.9%
Attached	10	( 2.4%)	2	( 0.9%)	-80.0%
Other	13	( 3.1%)	20	( 4.3%)	N.S.*
Owner/Purchaser	301	(72.2%)	346	(75.9%)	15.0%
S.A. Housing Trust Tenant	14	( 3.4%)	16	( 3.5%)	14.3%
Other Tenant	74	(11.7%)	62	(13.4%)	-16.2%
Other	28	( 6.7%)	38	( 8.2%)	N.S.
<u>Number of Rooms</u>					
1	4	( 1.0%)	2	( 0.4%)	-50.0%
2	5	( 1.2%)	6	( 1.3%)	20.0%
3	15	( 3.6%)	12	( 2.6%)	20.0%
4	75	(18.0%)	56	(12.1%)	-25.3%
5	211	(50.6%)	202	(43.7%)	- 4.3%
6	76	(18.2%)	110	(23.8%)	44.7%
Other	31	( 7.4%)	74	(16.1%)	N.S.
<u>Number of Bedrooms</u>					
0	4	( 1.0%)	2	( 0.4%)	-50.0%
1	19	( 4.6%)	16	( 3.5%)	-15.8%
2	118	(28.3%)	102	(22.1%)	-13.6%
3	244	(58.5%)	288	(62.3%)	18.0%
4	24	( 5.8%)	32	( 6.9%)	33.3%
Other	8	( 1.8%)	22	( 4.8%)	N.S.
<u>Outer Walls</u>					
Brick/Veneer	226	(54.2%)	250	(54.1%)	10.6%
Stone	70	(16.8%)	68	(14.7%)	- 2.9%
Concrete/Cement	2	( 0.4%)	12	( 2.6%)	500.0%
Timber	39	( 9.5%)	18	( 3.9%)	-53.8%
Metal	10	( 2.4%)	8	( 1.7%)	-20.0%
Fibre	68	(16.3%)	86	(18.6%)	26.5%
Other	2	( 0.4%)	20	( 4.4%)	N.S.

\* N.S. Not Significant

LOBETHAL STUDY

STATISTICAL INFORMATION — SHEET 2 — POPULATION STRUCTURE

b.y.h.

AGE GROUPS	1971						1976						% CHANGE*				
	MALES	FEMALES	AUST. BORN	O/SEAS BORN	TOTAL NO.	%	MALES	FEMALES	AUST. BORN	O/SEAS BORN	TOTAL NO.	%	MALES	FEMALES	AUST. BORN	O/SEAS BORN	TOTAL
0-4	55	70	123	2	125	9.1	70	45	113	2	115	8.0	—	—	—	—	—
5-9	71	55	120	6	126	9.1	66	64	120	10	130	9.1	20.0%	- 8.6%	- 2.4%	400.0%	4.0%
10-14	81	47	121	7	128	9.2	70	60	117	13	130	9.1	- 1.4%	9.1%	- 2.5%	116.7%	3.2%
15-19	50	60	110	0	110	8.0	57	54	108	3	111	7.8	-29.6%	14.9%	-10.7%	-57.1%	-13.3%
20-24	39	53	75	17	92	6.7	50	64	106	8	114	8.0	0	6.7%	- 3.6%	(+8)	3.6%
25-29	49	50	85	14	99	7.1	51	51	87	16	103	7.2	30.8%	- 3.8%	16.0%	- 5.9%	12.0%
30-34	40	40	66	14	80	5.8	47	49	78	18	96	6.8	- 4.1%	- 2.0%	- 8.2%	28.6%	- 3.0%
35-39	34	28	55	28	82	5.9	45	41	66	20	86	6.0	12.5%	2.5%	0	42.9%	7.5%
40-44	36	42	67	11	78	5.6	32	24	46	9	55	3.9	- 5.9%	-14.3%	-16.4%	-67.9%	-32.9%
45-49	37	41	54	24	78	5.6	26	46	62	10	72	5.1	-27.8%	9.5%	- 7.5%	- 9.1%	- 7.7%
50-54	54	52	84	22	106	7.7	36	40	48	28	76	5.3	- 2.7%	- 2.4%	-11.1%	16.7%	- 2.3%
55-59	35	40	67	8	75	5.4	47	37	66	18	84	5.9	-13.0%	-26.9%	-21.4%	-18.2%	-20.8%
60-64	28	21	42	7	49	3.5	34	48	76	6	82	5.8	- 2.9%	20.0%	13.4%	-25.0%	9.3%
65-69	26	28	} 151	} 6	54	3.9	30	24	} 152	} 18	54	3.8	7.1%	14.3%	N.A.	N.A.	10.2%
70+	46	57			103	7.4	48	69			116	8.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	26.1%
TOTAL	693	684	1,211	166 (12.1%)	1,377	100	706	716	1,243	179 (12.6%)	1,422	100	1.9%	4.7%	2.6%	7.8%	3.3%

\* Change in same age group, i.e. 1971 0-4 age group is 5-9 age group in 1976

N.A. Not Available

LOBETHAL STUDY

STATISTICAL INFORMATION — SHEET 3 — CULTURAL

b.y.h.

Birthplace of Overseas Born

Country	1971		1976		% Change
	No.	%	No.	%	
U.K./Eire	38	24.4	43	24.0	13.2
Canada	0	0	14	7.8	—
Germany	38	24.4	42	23.5	10.5
Austria	9	5.8	6	3.3	-33.3
Netherlands	22	14.1	26	14.5	18.2
Poland	17	10.9	18	10.0	5.9
Yugoslavia	10	6.4	4	2.2	-60.0
Other European	16	10.2	26	14.5	62.5
Other	6	3.8	0	0	—
TOTAL	156	11.3	179	12.6	14.7

Major Religious Groups

Religion	1971		1976		% Change
	No.	%	No.	%	
Catholic	122	8.9	142	10.0	16.4
Church of England	156	11.3	141	9.9	-9.6
Lutheran	545	39.6	521	36.6	-4.4
Methodist	138	10.0	181	12.7	31.2
Presbyterian	220	16.0	180	12.7	-18.2

APPENDIX C A history of mining in the Lobethal  
area.

## A HISTORY OF MINING IN THE LOBETHAL AREA

Following the discovery of rich silver-lead lodes on the edge of the township of Lobethal in May 1850 the Wheal Emma mine was opened and worked by German miners up to mid 1851 during which time a series of shafts and drives were put in; copper and manganese were also found. When reopened for less than a year in 1854 nearly 15 tons of ore was raised and treated with good results. The mine was reworked in 1860, 1864, in 1866 when cobalt was found, and finally in 1903 when results were poor.

The Lobethal Freehold Gold Mining Co. in 1881-2 prospected 2 reefs on the North-East side of the town by shaft sinking, some good prospect of fine gold were found but no development was carried out due to lack of funds. The Parliamentary Claims 1½ miles South of the town were worked by a company in 1884 and a number of shafts were sunk along a reef but results were poor.

Gold was first observed to exist on the Western side of Lobethal in the late 1840's by the German Geologist Johann Menge. A later land owner found gold in a quarry he opened on the land and a company was formed to work the alluvial in the creek bed and produced about 40 oz. During the 1890's the Golden Pile mine was opened on the property and an inclined shaft was sunk to 58' from which drives were extended into the reef. 10 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> tons of stone treated yielded 11 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> oz. gold. The section was reworked in 1930-31 by Lawson and Jackson and numerous shafts were sunk with poor results. In 1932 they found a rich pocket further to the North and opened the Bristol Mine from a number of shallow shafts but results were mostly poor.

South of, and adjoining the Golden Pile property, a landowner in the 1880's filled up 2 pickle bottles

with gold he found on the land. Serious prospecting was commenced in 1888 by W. Couch but it was not until 1896 that a mine was opened. First called the Duchess of Neidorf, then later, Golden Hill, the mine was worked up to 1900 from a tunnel and a number of shafts, the deepest 112'. Some rich pockets were struck from time to time but the mine proved to contain mostly low grade ore. Intermittent prospecting was carried out during the next 30 years and in 1931, J. McGuire and the 3 Fox brothers struck a rich patch when 2 handfuls of dirt yielded 11 oz. of gold. A rush quickly followed, hundreds of people converged on the town and 2½ miles of claims were taken up along the hills. The original prospectors on the Golden Hill property sunk shafts, the deepest to 65' and drove tunnels on their claim which was called the Golden Earl and 9 tons of ore raised and treated yielded 16 oz. gold. None of the other claims of the rush did well, many producing nothing at all, and the best getting no more than a couple of ounces for a year's work. By the end of 1932 all payable gold mining in the area had ceased.

One and a half miles South-West of Lobethal an alluvial gold discovery in the 1890's led to a minor rush and over a hundred ounces of gold is said to have been found. In 1903-04 a Mr. Sampson worked a reef above the alluvial by shaft sinking and called it the Golden Thorpe. It was intermittently worked up to 1907, again in 1936-38 and recorded a total production of 92 oz. from 220 tons of reef rock.

Adjoining this, the Federal Mine was opened in 1904 by Dyer brothers and Olsen and was worked by them up to 1910, and again between 1915 and 1917. A series of shafts were sunk along the reef, the deepest to 83' and a tunnel was driven from the foot of the hill. Forty-one tons of ore were treated which gave 21 oz. of gold.

APPENDIX D The Hop Kiln in Australia and its  
significance in the Lobethal area

## THE HOP KILN IN AUSTRALIA

### Introduction

The hop kiln in Australia derived from two main cultural influences: the traditional English kiln, and to a smaller extent, the traditional German-style kiln. In the more remote history of kilns, both styles probably had a common European ancestor, for hops were first brought to England from Flanders in the Netherlands in the early sixteenth century, as the following couplet of 1511 indicates:<sup>1</sup>

'Turkey, carp, hops, pickerill and beer  
Come into England all in a year'.

Indeed hops were used by German, French, and Dutch brewers for at least one or two hundred years prior to this date; however, because the first people to colonise the east coast of 'New Holland' in the year 1788 were from Great Britain (whether convicts, or shortly after, free settlers) the paintings of hop kilns, when they do appear in Tasmania after the middle of the nineteenth century, and in Victoria in the 1880's, show the round oast houses of Devon, albeit sometimes built, in their new environment, of wood not of stone. Early newspapers, such as the Sydney Gazette of March 24th, 1805,

describe the dimensions and working principles of a kiln, so that anyone desirous of building one could (with a knowledge of building) erect a kiln and make it work. It seems certain however, that despite the several public accounts available to potential and actual hop growers, the kilns built differed markedly from the models given because of local conditions relating to available material, size of the hop garden, position of the kiln, nature of the fuel, and above all, to the experience acquired by the hop grower, as year by year he dried his crops to be as marketable as possible. So kiln floors were adjusted up or down (over the years), and the depth of hops at each drying altered, if a different thickness of hops on the floor was considered more suitable for the condition of the crop at a particular picking; and gradually the experience became a hop-lore (as it had become before in England, the Netherlands, France and Germany), with each grower 'swearing by' his own methods, based on his knowledge of local conditions.

### Hop growing areas in Australia

Hops are vital in the brewing of beer, because they impart the characteristic bitter flavour to beer, and there is no substitute for the hop plant although many other substances have been tried. In the nineteenth century, before refrigeration, some of the chemical constituents in the hops were also valuable for their inhibiting effect on the growth of certain micro-organisms which had the propensity to turn the beer sour. Consequently, the first Governors made earnest attempts to encourage hop growing so that a wholesome beverage might be brewed for the colonists. The need for hop

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1. *Parker, Hubert H., The Hop Industry, p. 3. Also for early history, Simmonds, P.L., Hops, Ch. 1; also Burgess, A.H., Hops, Ch. 1; also Pearce, H.R., The Hop Industry in Australia, Ch. 1.*



cultivation is shown by Governor King's correspondence to the Home Secretary in 1801:

'When the inundation of spirits is stopped, which must be the case in the course of this year, I hope the brewing of beer will become common, but this has been much retarded for want of hops, not a single plant having ever reached this colony'.

King offered a prize of a cow from the government herd for the first successful hop grower, and James Squires won the cow with two vines in March 1806:

'One was a cutting from the previous year which had many fine branches on it; the other was a two-year-old cutting with innumerable clusters "mostly ripe --- and of exquisite flavour"'.<sup>2</sup>

The first kilns built in the colony must have been erected about 1806 because both James Squire and Gregory Blaxland were growing hops and brewing at this date; but there is no specific reference to kilns, although brewery buildings are mentioned. The kilns were probably small and primitive at first because the crops were so small, and dried

hops imported in bales would have augmented the colonial growth for a number of years. However, hop growing did not flourish in New South Wales and very few attempts were made at hop cultivation after 1850. It was to be in the south of the southern colony of Van Diemen's Land, established in 1804, that the climate and soil would prove more suitable for the transplantation of the English hop varieties.

The first reports of hop growing in and around Hobart Town appear in newspapers between 1816 to 1820, although it was 'good land twenty to thirty miles up the River Derwent that in the 1850's bore the first commercially successful hop crops in Australia'. It was also in 1850 that Van Diemen's Land was renamed Tasmania. In the same decade the first detailed accounts of actual hop kilns can be obtained, relating to the Tasmanian experience. A number of growers had become recognised experts, and one such family name, Shoobridge, still has family holdings today in the Derwent Valley.

Only in the 1870's did Victoria make a bid to become a hop growing colony, and because weekly newspapers had become well established by this time there are many drawings (at first) and photographs (after 1890) of the hop kilns built in the Bairnsdale and other hop growing districts of Victoria. These buildings soon begin to resemble very large sheds more than the conventional compact oast houses of England, and to some extent Tasmania.

South Australia's attempts at hop growing were, like the early Victorian ventures, unsuccessful because the variety of hops planted initially (the English/Tasmanian Golding and Grape) were not sufficiently hardy for the harsher mainland climate and higher temperatures. Whereas the Victorian plantings

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2. Pearce, H.R., *The Hop Industry in Australia*, pp. 8, 14, 17. See also pp. 19-22 for analysis of failure of hop growing in N.S.W. See also pp. 22-34 (Tasmania) pp. 73-5, 129-85 (Vic.); pp. 70-71 (South Australia); pp. 19, 70, 209-210 (Western Australia).

increased to almost a thousand acres between 1877 and 1898, South Australia probably never had more than a hundred acres under hops in any one year. Victoria's success was in the short term aided by the introduction of the Californian hop called the Cluster or Golden Cluster, but other vicissitudes reduced the Victorian acreage from 121 to 64 acres between 1911 and 1918. The present Victorian hop industry is a post-1960 phenomenon, based on new varieties of hops, produced by the Victorian plant-breeding programme organised by Carlton and United Breweries Ltd., Melbourne, and headed by Mr. A.S. Nash. The most successful of these varieties has been the 'Pride of Ringwood' hop. Western Australia, the only other hop producing state in Australia also had a hesitant hop industry between 1873 and the end of the century. The first small successful commercial attempts were started by a few growers in the period 1929-31, and in 1931 a Mr. J.J. Bunn built his own kiln in the Pemberton area. The industry dwindled away, when in 1950 one of the last of the growers Mr. W.E. Gardener had his kilns and gardens destroyed by fire. In that year also Mr. A.W. Bunn took over from his father, and in 1967, as the sole Western Australian grower, had 70 acres under hops.

#### South Australian Locations

Three main areas were tried for hop growing in South Australia: the Adelaide hills area from Lobethal and Mt. Barker to areas on the Onkaparinga River nearer Meadows, Mylor and towards the coast in the west; the Encounter Bay - Mount Compass area, fifty miles south of Adelaide; and in the Mount Gambier district in the south-east of the colony. The main period in which hops were grown was from the 1870's to the early 1900's, and the comments in the newspapers and agricultural journals are few and far between. Hops occurring in the index as they do, between honey and horses, received limited entries.

It is the Lobethal area that is of particular importance in this appendix for three reasons. First, two of the early growers, mentioned in newspaper and other accounts, are called Kleinschmidt, and Mueller, obvious German names, in a town that was a small German settlement from its inception. Secondly there remains intact, a hop kiln on the Miller (Mueller) property at Lobethal. It is one of the few hop kilns still in existence in the State, and although it has not been used for many years for other than a barn, the external appearance has not been modified.<sup>3</sup> And finally, recent

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3. *Another kiln was reported six years ago, situated at Mylor, but was not investigated at that time by the author.*  
*There was also a kiln at Yahl (a short distance south-east of Mt. Gambier), made of galvanised iron, and reasonably intact and identifiable as a kiln. The local people referred to it as an oast or kiln, "once used for drying hops"; later it was used as a milking shed. Comments from Mr. D.A. Cumming, November 1982, who visited this area about five years ago. Mr. A.H. White mentioned (November 1982) that when he was Forester in Charge (S.A. Woods and Forests Department) of the Caroline Forest, south-east of Yahl, during the 1950's and early 1960's there were several kilns in, and around Yahl. They were mostly used as barns. From memory, he said, one was owned by the Hill family; this was close to the Yahl School and had big black wood roof beams. Another, behind the racecourse belonged to the Attiwell family; and a third was on the Caroline Road, just north of the Thompson property. He remembers that there was a kiln, built of local Mt. Gambier stone, on the Hutcheson property in the Glenburnie district, north-east of Mt. Gambier (now the Myora Forest Reserve) which was bulldozed some-time in the fifties.*

evidence shows that at least a small hop garden was producing hops at Lobethal as late as 1938. The Miller kiln is the second kiln on the property and stands further from the old homestead. The first one was burnt down, possibly about the turn of the century, a fate of many kilns. The one still standing is quite Australian-looking in outside appearance; the stone walling suggests a small barn, but the roofing system illustrates that the function of the building was a kiln, with a drying floor at one side. The lean-to type of roof over the drying area slopes at about 25°, whereas the kiln roof is a four-sided, steeply pitched roof, topped by a metal cowl, which would act similarly to the more usual wooden pivoted cowls which were a characteristic feature of the English kiln in this period.<sup>4</sup>

It is no longer possible to determine the exact position of the hop-drying floors in the kiln, or whether there were one or more floors used, one above the other, and so an analysis of the general lay-out of kilns will be given, showing the basic principles on which hop-drying was conducted in the nineteenth century.

#### Principle of the kiln

The principle on which the hop kiln works is that heat rises from a fire or burning apparatus on the

ground floor, through a bed of hops (of varying thickness) which is spread on a mesh floor supported by wooden slats positioned some feet above the source of the heat. The hot air is sometimes forced from below, as well as drawn by a draught from above by the design of the cowl (a type of chimney) on the roof. The kiln is usually square or round, and occasionally octagonal, and the pitch of the roof is much steeper than for a normal shed or barn.

The skill of the hop dryer comes in judging the heat of the fire so the hops are not over-dried or scorched, and do not produce a fearful "reek"; he aims for evenly dried hops which do not sweat in the bales when packed after their cooling-off period on a side floor to equalise the remaining small moisture content. Hence, temperature and times are part of the judgement in drying, as is the height of the hop floor above the source of heat, and the type of fuel used. One explanation of the round kiln, or oast house, is that the round shape produces better draughts through the kilns.

Further changes in kilns occurred because the Australian summer conditions were so much harsher than in England; the different environment produced many changes based on the different experience of the growers. For example, from the earliest days it was noted how much more luxuriantly the same hop varieties grew in Tasmania compared with England; such growth was also probably aided by the necessity for summer irrigation in the Australian conditions, a factor seldom needed or contemplated in England or Europe. Consequently, the depth of the hops on the drying floor was varied through experiment and

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4. *Refer to detailed drawings of the Miller kiln, pp. 160-161; and to the series of photographs on Lobethal kilns, pp. 30-36.*

experience, with a denser and heavier hop-cone (the inflorescence) being dried. All these many aspects of kiln building, and skills of hop-drying are given particular expression in the following extracts relating to the Tasmanian and Victorian experience from the early 1800's to the present day. These extracts are derived from the writer's book, The Hop Industry in Australia, published in 1976.<sup>5</sup>

#### SPECIFIC EVIDENCE ON KILNS IN TASMANIA AND VICTORIA

##### a) Tasmania: 1850-1906

##### (i) Methods of kilning

Once picked, the hops were transported as quickly as possible to the kilns for drying, for if left too long they sweated and were spoilt. At the kilns too experience and judgement were required, because of the primitive nature of most of the early kilns. An oast house consisted of a kiln and a drying floor where the hops were left for some time after being taken off the kiln. In Tasmania the whole building gradually became called the 'kiln' and the use of the word 'oast' became associated with the round-shaped kilns similar to the English ones and built later in the century.

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5. Pearce, Helen R., The Hop Industry in Australia (Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1976). Reference page numbers for following sections:  
(a)(i) pp. 38-9, (ii) pp. 43-5, (b)(i) p. 92, (c)(i) p. 128, (iii) pp. 137-8, (d)(i) p. 163, (e)(i) pp. 194-5, (ii) pp. 218-9.

The kiln floor, on which the hops were placed for drying by the application of heat, varied from 8 to 10 feet square up to 16 to 20 feet. It was made of haircloth stretched over a floor framework and the hops had to be spread evenly on this at a depth of not much more than a foot. The whole floor was perhaps 6 to 9 feet above the lower floor of the kiln, and the heat was supplied by a charcoal fire burning in a furnace at the side of the kiln, the heat being evenly distributed by a lantern.<sup>6</sup> The fire was gradually built up, and the hops would slowly lose their moisture; they were turned after about nine hours and were usually dried for twelve hours altogether. Then they were taken off the kiln and allowed to lie from one to several weeks on the drying floor next to the kiln before being trodden by foot into bags. Four pounds of green hops made one pound of dried hops. Great care had to be taken in the drying to ensure that the hops were not over-heated and rendered too brittle or scorched, or dried with a fuel, like an uncharred wood, or turf, that would tend to smoke them. All these mistakes could seriously impair the flavour of the hop, while

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6. *An internal structure on the floor of the kiln, built of bricks, with some bricks left out so that the heat can be diffused evenly through the gaps* (Sydney Gazette, 24 March, 1805). *The lantern described in the Sydney Gazette was 3 feet high and 14-16 inches wide; it was joined to the furnace mouth at the front of the kiln and reached almost to the other side - about 6 feet long. The top bricks either sloped together or were arched to form a roof.*

under-drying could produce other more serious side effects, like sweating in the bags which rendered hops quite useless to the brewer.

(ii) Improvements in kilning

One of the most important factors causing an improvement in the quality of Tasmanian hops was the better drying of the hop. The rudimentary kilns of the earlier era were being replaced on the properties of the larger growers by big, well designed and well constructed buildings, which produced a much better dried hop sample. For twenty years from 1865 expensive brick and stone kilns were built or existing kilns improved. Some of the new circular kilns worked on the different principle of passing a large volume of dry, cooler air through the bed of hops. Previously all the air that made contact with the hops was heated first, and this heat tended to drive off the essential hop oils. The new method was more economical since a deeper bed of hops could be dried at the one time, which made a saving on fuel. Moreover, three loads of hops could be dried in twenty-four hours instead of only two, and this increased the handling capacity of the kiln. With lower heats there was less chance of water condensing on the roof and dropping back on to the hops so producing a reek and discolouring them. In the new kilns the haircloth floor on which the hops were spread was perhaps 12 feet above the fire

rather than 7 or 8 feet, while the loft or cone above the haircloth might be another 20 feet high and was topped by a 6- to 8- foot cowl. The circular kilns were invented in England by John Read in the belief that a fluid or gas passes more rapidly through a cylindrical than a square tube.

W.S. Sharland erected a circular brick oast at New Norfolk in the early sixties, and another was built on the Shooobridge property at Valleyfield in 1884. The Valleyfield oast was 21 feet high to the haircloth and 65 feet to the ball of the turret. It is the only round oast still in use in Tasmania today, the new kilns all being square. In the new kilns the hopper-like heating of the earlier kilns was replaced in some cases by one open fire in the middle of the kiln or several fires over which were suspended cast-iron plates to disperse the heat. There were air holes spaced at intervals near the ground floor and as the air coming in was warmed, it rose and so more air was drawn in, until a continuous stream of air was passing through the hops and out the cone at the top.

The English practice of building several smaller kilns and drying floors in the one building was not copied in Tasmania, where some very large kilns were built. George Whiting mentioned 'the colossal [sic] oast-house of Mr. Shooobridge, at Bushy Park' as being probably the largest in the world. This was an octagonal kiln, built in 1867 at a cost of £1100 by a Mr. Kipling of Hobart Town. The kiln could dry 2000 bushels a day

and had a cooling room attached, 100 feet long and 20 feet wide. This kiln is also still in use today and is known as the Text Kiln, for biblical texts are inscribed on tablets fixed to the walls. A similar octagonal kiln was built at Fenton Forest by L.M. Shoobridge about 1880. In this kiln 1000 to 1200 bushels of hops could be dried at a time.

The most unusual kiln built during this period was the invention of W.E. Shoobridge of Bushy Park. It was a revolving kiln built in 1883. In the circular tower the revolving floor or tray for the hops was supported by a vertical shaft, fitted in a socket-bearing in the smooth cement basement floor. A fixed sheath or rim sloping towards the centre prevented hops from falling off the tray. The revolving floor was geared to a large water-wheel, powered by a race from the River Styx. On a horizontal shaft attached to the central support curved comb-teeth could be lowered to mix and turn the bed of hops. These innovations were expected to result in 'mechanically perfect uniformity of drying'. Another improvement was the method by which the hot air was delivered to the hops. The furnace was outside the kiln and a number of six-inch tubes open to the air at one end, crossed the furnace flue, so carrying the warmed air into the kiln. This prevented any of the charcoal fumes coming into contact with the hops. The draught within the kiln was further increased by a revolving fan being placed at the base of the turret,

which was set in the conical roof some twenty-five feet above the drying tray. A third advantage of the new kiln was that the small particles of resin containing the lupulin (the resinous yellow powder found under the scales of the calyx of the hop) which fell from the hops as they were dried and turned could be collected from the basement floor.

It was this type of experimentation, when applied not only to kilning methods and kiln design but also to selection of varieties and the most efficient ways of irrigation, that improved the quality of Tasmanian hops. They became accepted by Tasmanian brewers and also entered 'largely into consumption in all of the Australasian colonies'. By 1885 hop growing had become 'fairly settled as one of the leading industries of the district' of New Norfolk.

b) Victoria: 1866-1900

(i) Cost of kilns

The last big item which added to the Victorian costs of production was the outlay of capital in the erection of kilns. The early kilns were fairly modest buildings built in a variety of sizes and shapes, but many of those built in the 1880's were extremely large structures which, with the reduced acreage of the later eighties, were probably never used to capacity and would have been more expensive to fire than a smaller kiln. The shapes of the very early

kilns were similar to the English design, but they were probably constructed of different materials. Many English oast houses were round and built of stone with a slate roof. An illustration of hop picking at Bairnsdale in 1880 shows similar shaped oast houses in the background, although what materials they were built of cannot be ascertained. Other 'round' Victorian kilns were actually octagonal because they were built of timber, but they had the same high pitched roofs with the vent on top. The picture of the Coranderrk kiln shows this type of building very well. The roof seems to be made of wooden tiles. The kiln built at Bairnsdale in 1882, on the other hand, was very large for that time and is an example of the more general design of kiln that was adopted later in Victoria: it looks like a very large shed. Kilns were essential to successful hop cultivation. The material and labour used in erecting them probably cost more in Victoria than in Tasmania because both labour and materials had to be moved greater distances and the cost of labour was greater in any case.

c) Tasmania: 1901-1930

(i) Overseas influence on kilns

In general, information was sought from abroad on all aspects of hop culture and drying. One of L.M. Shoobridge's brothers was in Germany in 1905 inspecting a new process for drying hops. The adoption of

overseas ideas was also practicable at this time because of the better prices being offered for hops owing to the entire Commonwealth market being available to Tasmanian growers protected by a duty of 6d per lb against imported hops. After a visit to Tasmania in March 1905 one reporter commented on the satisfactory market that growers had enjoyed for 'some seasons past... Evidence of the good time experienced by growers is visible in the shape of kilns, new dwellings, and additions to existing ones'.

(ii) Controversy over kiln design

The second feature of the Tasmanian industry that was important to its advancement was the improvement in curing the hops. A controversy was triggered off in 1915 when an article was printed in the Australian Brewers' Journal describing the modern kiln erected by Stephen King at his Kingsholme hop field, Ellendale, Tasmania. It was said to have the best features of the English, American and Saaz methods, the last named system drying the hops at a much lower temperature than normally. The new kiln was so designed that the hops did not have to be turned during the drying process - a procedure which tends to break up the cones - and also they could be cooled and allowed to toughen on the kiln drying floor for two hours before being removed to the proper cooling floor where a moisture readjustment normally takes place.

W.E. and H.W. Shoobridge promptly challenged the statements made about this new kiln, both in reference to the 'newness' of the principle of drying hops involved and the 'newness' of the design of the kiln.

In the first place, the Kingsholme kiln is built on exactly the same plan as one erected on the Conniston Estate in the Macquarie Plains district, three years ago, and this was only copied from kilns that have been in use on the various estates belonging to the Shoobridge family for many years.

A description then follows of the Saaz dryer at Bushy Park where the hops were thinly spread on five floors and dried by warmed pure air at 100°F [38°C], circulated by a powerful fan moving 40,000 cubic feet of air per minute. This kiln had been in operation since 1912, and after analysing the hops from the Saaz dryer, A. De Bavay had written,

'If you can produce such hops in Tasmania I do not see any necessity to import from other countries. Of course there will always be variations in the aroma of hops grown in different places; but as regards the content of soft resins (the only preservative the hop contains), your hop is equal to the best grown in the world'.

As the Kingsholme had a soft resin content of 11.25 per cent and the Shoobridge Saaz dried hop a soft resin of 12 per cent, it

seems some very good quality hops were being grown in Tasmania during the period under discussion. Further, capital was being invested in modern plant, and growers were showing themselves willing to experiment with new ideas and methods, copied from the most advanced overseas techniques.

d) Tasmania: 1930-1945

(i) Community kilns

The so-called 'community' kilns, the first one being built by Jones & Co. in 1936, were another convenience, especially for the smaller growers, who were thereby saved a large capital expenditure in erecting their own kilns. When the company purchased green hops to be dried in these kilns, it deducted 2d to 3d per lb from the dried hops' weight; in comparison the grower who dried his own hops received the full price. The use of community kilns had lowered the percentage of hops formerly graded below brewers' quality from 25-30 per cent to 10-15 per cent, which gave the grower a higher contract price for more of his hops.

c) Tasmania - Victoria: 1945-1976

(i) Kiln temperatures, and continuous dryers

Lastly a certain amount of work has been carried out on kiln temperatures and the best method of supplying heat for hop drying. Most Tasmanian kilns are now oil-fired, but a great deal of responsibility still rests



with the hop drier, to judge when the hops are ready to be taken from the kilns. This depends on many variables, such as the variety of hops being dried, how long since the hops were picked, the depth of hops on the drying floor and the general external weather conditions. In Victoria too oil-firing is the most general form of drying, for oil gives better temperature control and oil burners can be shut off at the end of a day if necessary and the hops left to set or cool in the kiln rather than being pushed straight out onto the cooling floor. In 1965 there were still a few growers using wood-fired kilns in Victoria and Tasmania, although the most usual method of firing, between the period of wood to oil burners was first by charcoal and later by anthracite coal.<sup>7</sup> The use of fans to produce a forced

draught also came generally into use after 1945, although the Shoobridge family and others had been using this principle, rather than the natural draught, since W.E. Shoobridge built his revolving-floored kiln in 1883 and mounted a fan in the turret above the drying floor. The use of Saaz-type drying in several kilns in Tasmania after 1912 has also been mentioned; but as with many new ideas, controversy about the benefit of fans raged among the growers for a number of years and was only generally accepted after World War II, by which time most growers had experimented with this new concept and found it produced more evenly and more efficiently dried hops.

Community kilns, while operating on a principle no different from other modern kilns, have enabled the smaller growers to sell their hops green and have them dried by the most up-to-date kilning practices, thereby producing a more uniform sample of dried hops. One grower in Tasmania felt this has been 'perhaps the most notable advancement in the hop industry during the past half century'.

A very modern method of hop drying was built into a new kiln in the Ovens Valley in 1967, when D. O'Sullivan imported a continuous drying machine from Germany to replace a hop kiln destroyed by fire during the 1966 harvest. This kiln has hops moving on a continuous belt, and so far has given very good results, with the hops drying evenly and with a minimum of damage to the

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7. Burgess, *Hops*, pp. 204-41. Smoke from wood fires in the early days tended to give the hops an unpleasant aroma. D. Moore, manager of Kentdale, Bushy Park, Tasmania (personal interview, 1967), said that the old circular oast-house at Kentdale was wood-fired, and to prevent the hops from being smoked, the air was heated by passing it through pipes, and this heated air dried the hops. The other two kilns were oil-fired. P.H. Thomas ('The Tasmanian Hop Industry', p. 87) stated in May 1948 that modern hop kilns had recently been installed using fuel oil to supply heat for drying. In the older kilns firewood or smokeless coal was often utilized.

cones and subsequent loss of market value.<sup>8</sup>

(ii) Recent trends: hop pelletisation

There are several trends of the 1960's towards the mechanisation of hop production which have been further accelerated in the seventies by the large increase in labour costs. Some of the changes have taken place in the field and some in the picking sheds and kilns. In the field, pruning machines are beginning to replace hand pruning, and the use of herbicides instead of cultivation has been extended advantageously in Tasmania. Victoria, on the other hand, has not found the use of herbicides particularly successful.

In the kilns, mechanical loading and unloading of the hops has replaced the

earlier manual handling of both green and dried hops, while the kilns have been improved by high air speed drying, using velocities of up to 100 feet per minute. New kilns constructed over the last six years tend to be larger, as the hopgrowing units have themselves increased in size. Increased analytical testing helps to control the quality of dried hops.

A completely new innovation in Australia in the preparation of dried hops is hop pelletisation. This method was first used at Scottsdale in 1974, while a plant was commissioned by Henry Jones (IXL) Ltd. for their Bushy Park property in 1975. In 1976 a plant is expected to begin operating in Victoria.<sup>9</sup> So far there have only been small quantities of hop pellets sold, but it is hoped they will boost export sales, because pelletisation and its packaging reduces the deterioration rate of hops. This is a favourable factor in the sale of hops, but especially in those to be exported. In addition, there is a market demand for seedless hops, which are considered by some people in the industry to be more suitable for pelletisation. If seedless hops are used in this process, it presents an added attraction for overseas buyers.

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8. Burgess, *op.cit.*, pp. 235-9. Continuous dryers overcome the thermal inefficiency of ordinary kiln drying and the unevenness of kiln drying but also increase the capital expenditure, compared to that required for simple kiln drying. Machine picking, giving a steady flow of hops, is likely to encourage the use of the continuous drying method.

Continuous dryers were being used in Germany before the turn of the century, and E. Gross (*Hops*, pp. 238-45) describes some of these approved dryers in detail: for instance, the Heijak kiln and the Zelinka continuous kiln.

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9. The incidence of hop pellet utilisation is now (1982) well established in the brewing process in Australia.

Thus pelletisation will help to promote the spread of seedless hops. There has already been an increase, as anticipated, in the production of seedless varieties. Australian brewers are beginning to prefer them to seeded ones, and since many overseas countries normally brew with seedless hops, these are easier to dispose of when there is a surplus needing to be exported. Seedless Pride of Ringwoods have been planted by a number of growers, and although the yield per acre is lower than for seeded hops, this is partly offset by the higher alpha-acid content per pound dry weight. Additionally, the need to produce a high-quality hop, which primarily means a high alpha percentage has resulted in a considerable increase in laboratory testing at a number of stages during hop production. In particular, tests show when the hops are at the optimum condition to be harvested. It should also perhaps be noted here, while mentioning tests of measurement that Australian hop measurements have become metric, with hectares and kilograms being used for the first time by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in recording the 1972-3 crop statistics.

Documentation on the hop industry in Australia has always been meagre, while statistics relating to it have been of the most rudimentary nature until the 1960's. Thus the increased attention given to it in all aspects of its functioning over the past ten years, augurs well for its future. Its problems may always be

similar, but its direction will be charted and controlled.

#### Specific evidence on South Australian hop culture

There is almost no evidence about South Australian kilns, and so the method of working the kiln at Lobethal can be understood by implication only from the foregoing particular evidence relating to kilns in Tasmania and Victoria.<sup>10</sup> The book by the German writer Emanuel Gross on Hops in their Botanical, Agricultural and Technical aspect and as an article of Commerce, published in German in 1899, and translated into English in 1900, gives diagrams of some nine kilns with detailed explanations, but these were probably commercial kilns used in Germany for large-scale production, although one at least is cited as "The Heijak kiln for small growers". The kiln at Lobethal shows no particular resemblance to any of these kilns, even the one called the "Muller hop kiln". Thus, since little is known about South Australian kilns, the following extract on South Australian hop growing itself, is given in detail.

'In South Australia many attempts were made between 1870 and 1900 to establish hop gardens. T. Klein-schmidt of Lobethal and a Mr. Bell of Encounter Bay and Mt. Barker had exhibited hops by 1877, proving that hops could be grown in the colony. In 1886

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10. *It is hoped a more detailed study may be made on kilns reported as still standing in South Australia. See Footnote 3.*

Kleinschmidt had ten acres of the Grape variety under cultivation, the Golding variety having proved unsatisfactory. He had made ~~£~~50 an acre for the 1885 crop although prices had dropped from 4s 6d to 1s per lb over the next few years. There was another hop property (of four acres) in the Lobethal district in 1886, about twenty acres under cultivation in the south-east and "a plot on Kangaroo Island".

The area in the south-east was mainly around Mt. Gambier, where five or six growers "used portions of their land for hops". Mostly their efforts were successful on this limited scale; but in one or two cases failure was shown by land lying "covered with thistles where once the tall plant climbed the long poles". In March 1892 with the crop almost ready to be harvested a good rain was needed. Yields were expected to be about 7-8 cwt per acre on one ten-acre property in the area.

Another ten acres of hops was under cultivation in 1896 at Mylor. Here on D. Murray's Rockford Estate near the Onkaparinga River, Golding and Grape hop varieties were grown.<sup>11</sup> It was noted that the experiment of hop growing had proved an "unqualified success". The manager, J. Wright, stated that the hops were of good quality, and compared well with the imported article. He felt, however, that there

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11. *Information from Mr. Robert Martin (November 1982): part of 'Murray's Rockford Estate' is now a property at Mylor where it was reported (six years ago) that a kiln existed; see Footnote 3.*

was a "prejudice against local hops" because prices paid over the last two years had been low: 9d per lb compared to earlier values of 1s 9d per lb.

If there was a prejudice against South Australian hops it was possibly inspired by poor quality, for it was several times suggested that in general the hops lacked "something". The result was that the South Australian acreage declined and by 1908-9 there were only three acres under hops. The main problem facing growers in South Australia was probably the same unresolved one that was confronting hop growers in Victoria: a variety had not yet been imported that would flourish in the higher temperatures and drier climates of these colonies. In 1882 it was stated that, despite excellent hops being grown at Lobethal in the hills district and also at Mt. Gambier, "somehow or other" hop culture did not expand as "rapidly as might be expected". Kleinschmidt in 1886 did not realise "the best possible crops", although in sixteen years he had found hop growing gave satisfactory returns. Mt. Gambier growers in 1892 "persisted in" the cultivation of the hop with some satisfaction, while an agricultural report of the same year commented on defects in some of the kilns in that area. The green hops were "quite equal to any....grown in England", but because labour was short at picking time the hops were not taken off the vines quickly enough and then were further spoilt in the kilning. It was suggested that early, medium and late hop varieties be planted to help the labour situation by spreading the harvest over a longer period, and also that school children might be employed for the harvest. D. Murray also recommended in 1899 that the cultivation of an early, medium and late variety would be an advantage when a new hop garden was proposed at Mount Compass.

If a suitable variety was lacking, so also was a summer water supply. The creeks and rivers often ran dry between January and March so that irrigation could not always be practised to compensate for the very dry summer atmosphere. In South Australia no further attempts were made to establish a hop industry after 1910<sup>12</sup>, although recent evidence shows a hop garden in Lobethal until 1938.

### Conclusion

'The hop industry in Australia has always been a minor undertaking in a country renowned for its wool, wheat and wine production. Yet the industry is as old as the first settlement, and the original qualities of hop growing, with its one derived and dependent market of brewing, make it a fascinating historical study, in which the economic pulse of a developing continent can be measured and in part explained. This is because most men in the dry, hot and dusty climate of Australia become confirmed and dedicated beer drinkers. Trade journals of the late nineteenth century often stated that the brewing industry was the most accurate measurement of the condition of "the times", a barometer of the economic health of the community; and to brew beer, hops were essential'.<sup>13</sup>

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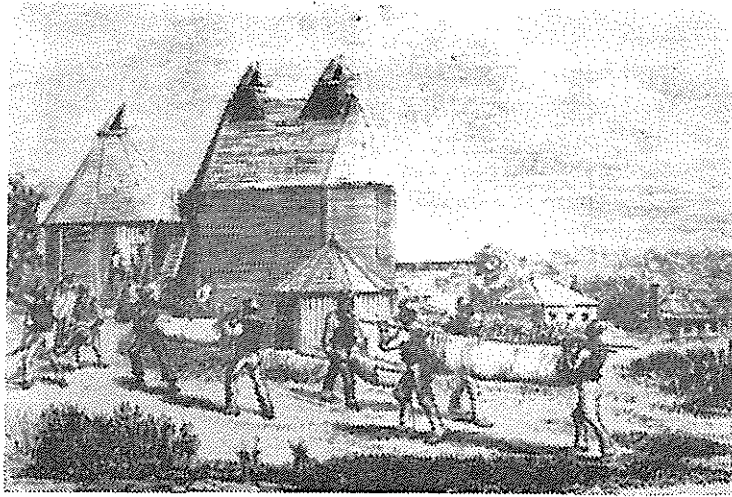
12. Pearce, H.R., *The Hop Industry in Australia*, pp. 70-71.

13. Pearce, *Ibid.*, p. 1.

Why then, since South Australia had the thirsty drinkers, of English and German origin (traditionally beer drinkers), did the colony not develop a successful hop industry? The areas selected seemed very suitable: sheltered valleys, well-watered, and in the cooler locations of the colony.

Hop cultivation is a risky venture, requiring a high capital outlay, a high labour input, and a three year wait for mature hops. Hops are subject to many insect and other diseases; they are easily damaged by strong winds, especially when ripening; and the situations in which they grow are the sort of areas in which forest fires can easily sweep through.

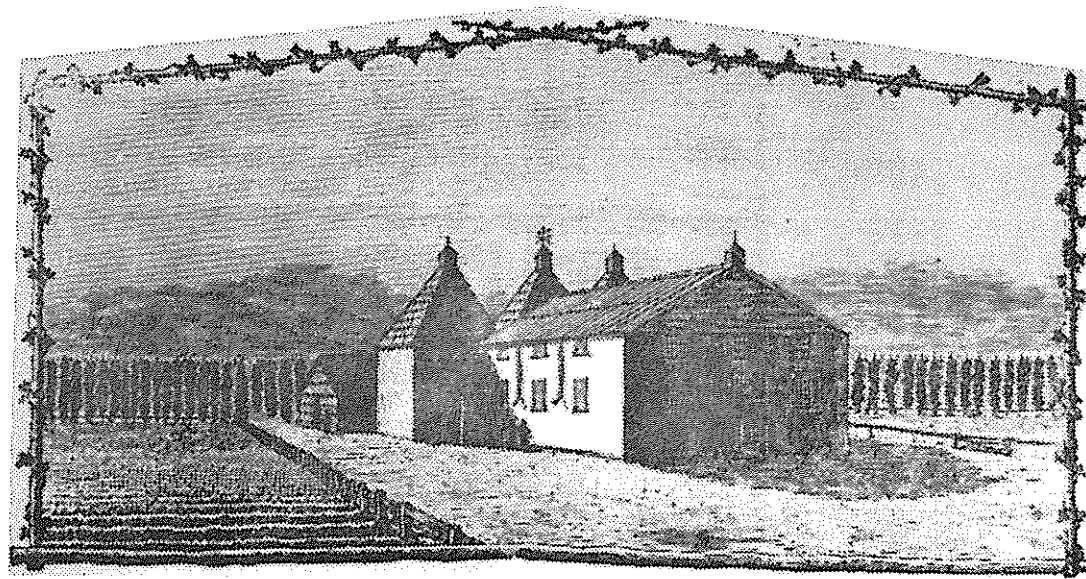
Perhaps the people who grew hops in South Australia were not prepared to take the repeated set-backs and high risks. Perhaps other crops grew equally well in the suitable areas, and gave a more assured return to the farmer. Perhaps the hop varieties tried in South Australia were too delicate for the environment, and similar experiments with later, specially-bred hops, like the Victorian Pride of Ringwood of the 1960's, would today prove successful. Whatever the questions, and whatever the answers, the kiln at Lobethal is a unique reminder of a gallant failure - the failure to make the hop vines flourish in the valleys of South Australia to the extent that hop cultivation might become an economic and commercial success for the State. And yet, in isolated Lobethal, the hop vines did grow for perhaps seventy years; and a double kiln in the Main Street, and the Miller's first kiln, and then the 'new' second kiln, and perhaps several others dotted amongst the hills, dried hops in February, March and April each year until the final crop of the 1937-38 season concluded this enterprise, at the very time that the motor car was ending the isolation of Lobethal.



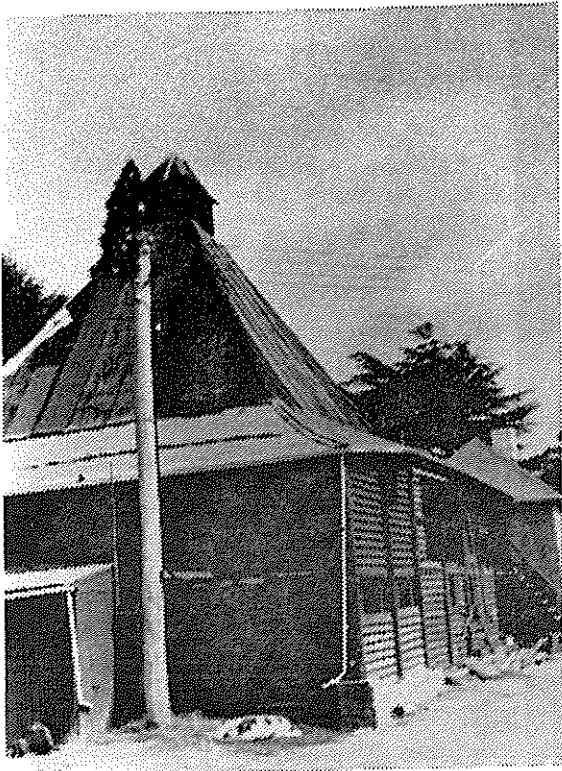
'The hop kilns, Coranderrk', Victoria, 1876



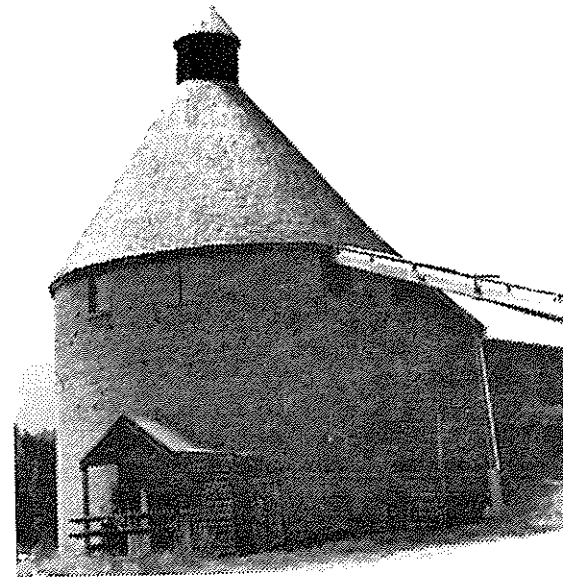
'Hop-picking near Bairnsdale', Victoria, 1880



The Bairnsdale hop kilns, Victoria, 1883



Valleyfield hop kiln, New Norfolk,  
Tasmania. Built in 1845.

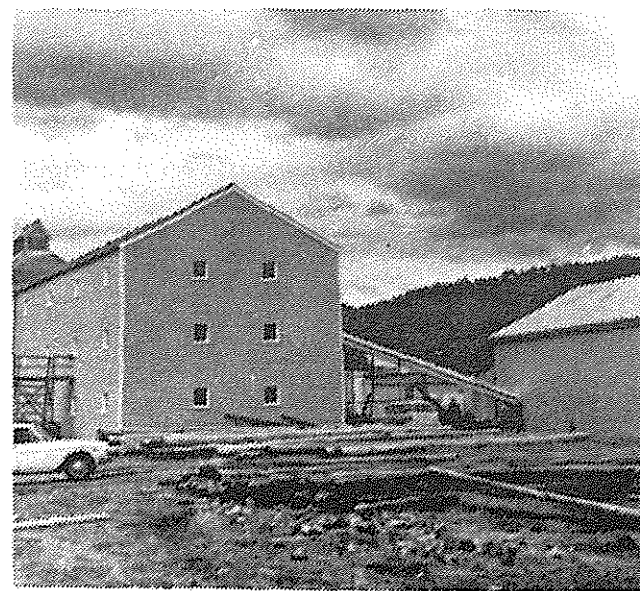


Valleyfield oast house, New Norfolk,  
Tasmania. Built in 1882 or 1884.

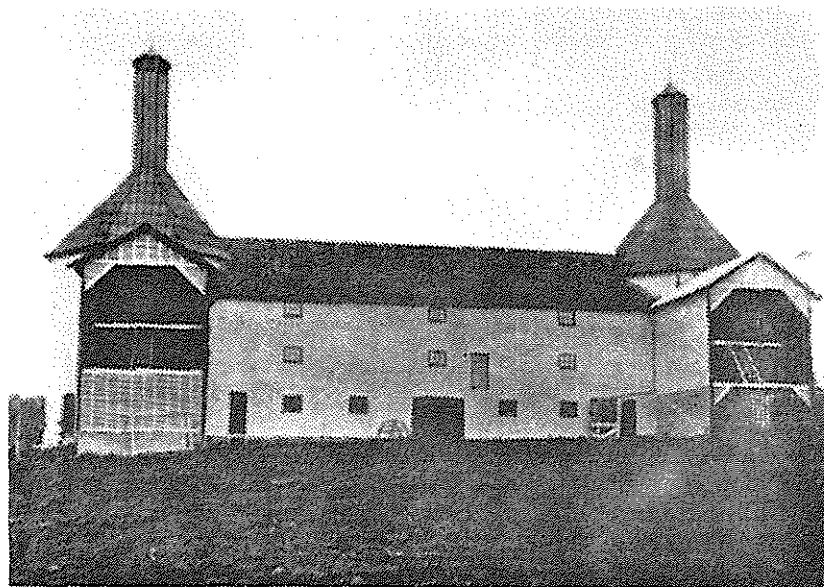




Hop kiln at Bushy Park, Tasmania  
(known as the Text Kiln). Built in 1867.



Hop kiln (left) at Ranelagh, Tasmania, 1967

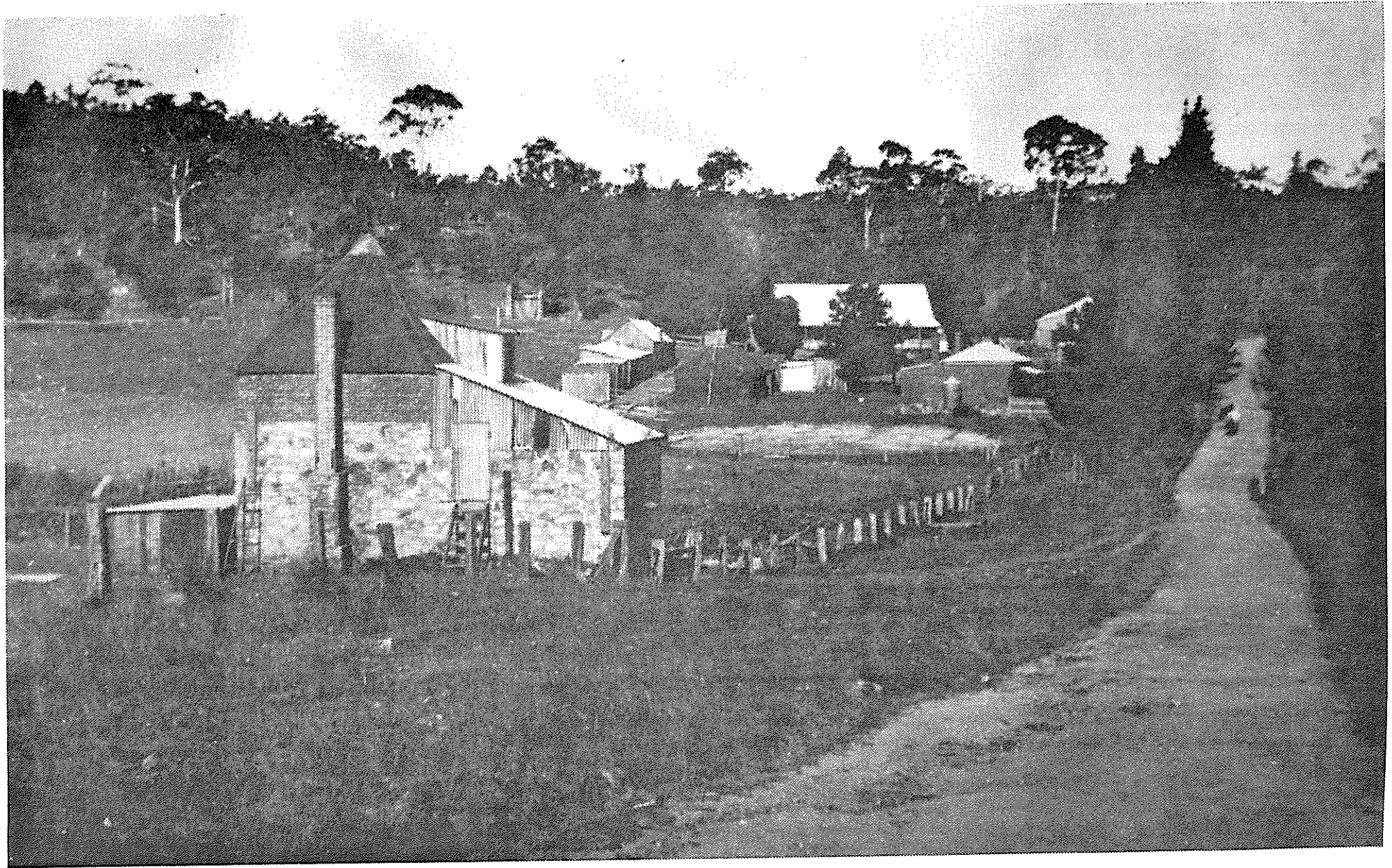


Hop kiln at Ellendale, Tasmania. Built in about 1915.



Oasthouse at Yahl, South Australia,  
built c. 1880.





Mr. Miller's hop kiln at Neudorf, South Australia



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Information obtained from; the Onkaparinga District Council,  
Royce Wells, former Historical Research Officer, Department of Mines and Energy,  
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## DRAWING CREDITS

Surveys and drawings of properties in and around Lobethal were undertaken by S. Nikias and A.L. Green in association with students of the School of Architecture and Building, South Australian Institute of Technology. Below is a list of individual properties, their surveyors and delineators.

No. 50	Mill Road	E. Foundas
No. 54	Mill Road	M. Anglely
No. 87	Main Street	W. Antoniou
No. 5	Woodside Road	C. Sutcliffe
No. 47	Woodside Road	M. Nieuwendijk
No. 47	Woodside Road (Bakehouse)	J. Evangelista
House on Section 5103 (Onkaparinga)		C. Bastiras G. Caripidis S. Paraskevopoulos
Barn on Section 5066 (Onkaparinga)		M.J. Gibbs M.R. Turnbull
House on Section 5176 (Onkaparinga)		J.S. Eckert
Barns on Section 5176 (Onkaparinga)		G.M. Coffey J.C. Riddell
House on Section 5306 (Onkaparinga)		N. Carsiotis S.A. Kirkwood
House and stables on Section 5130 (Onkaparinga)		A.H.F. Angas S. Godfrey
Barn on Section 5129 (Onkaparinga)		C. Landorf
Barn on Section 6046 (Talunga)		J. Eckert

#### GRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS

S. Nikias and A.L. Green were in charge of the graphic design and took most of the photographs.  
G. Young and A.L. Green were responsible for the final selection of drawings and photographs in the text.

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