ONKAPARINGA HERITAGE

Historical Studies of the Onkaparinga District Council

Edited by
Gordon Young

South Australian Centre for Settlement Studies

The Authors

The following people were responsible for writing this book. Their names appear on the contents pages against their respective chapters.

A. Aeuckens : B.A. History consultant.

J. Coupland : B.A.(Hons.) History consultant.

G. Drew : M.Sc. Dip.Ed. Information officer, South Australian Department of Mines and Energy.

A.L. Green : B.Arch. Architectural Consultant.

B.Y. Harper : B.A.(Hons.) M.T.P., Senior Lecturer in Planning, S.A. Institute of Technology.

D. Jordan : B.A.(Hons.) Ph.D. (Melb.) History consultant.

P. Perkins : A.A.(Dip.) A.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A., Architectural consultant.

G. Young : F.R.A.I.A., A.R.I.B.A., Senior Lecturer in Architecture, S.A.I.T.

Contents

VI

Contents Cont

List of Illustrations

List of Illustrations (Cont.)

List of Illustrations (Cont.)

x

Photographs

Photographs (Cont.)

Map 1 Location of District Council of Onkaparinga in relation to Adelaide
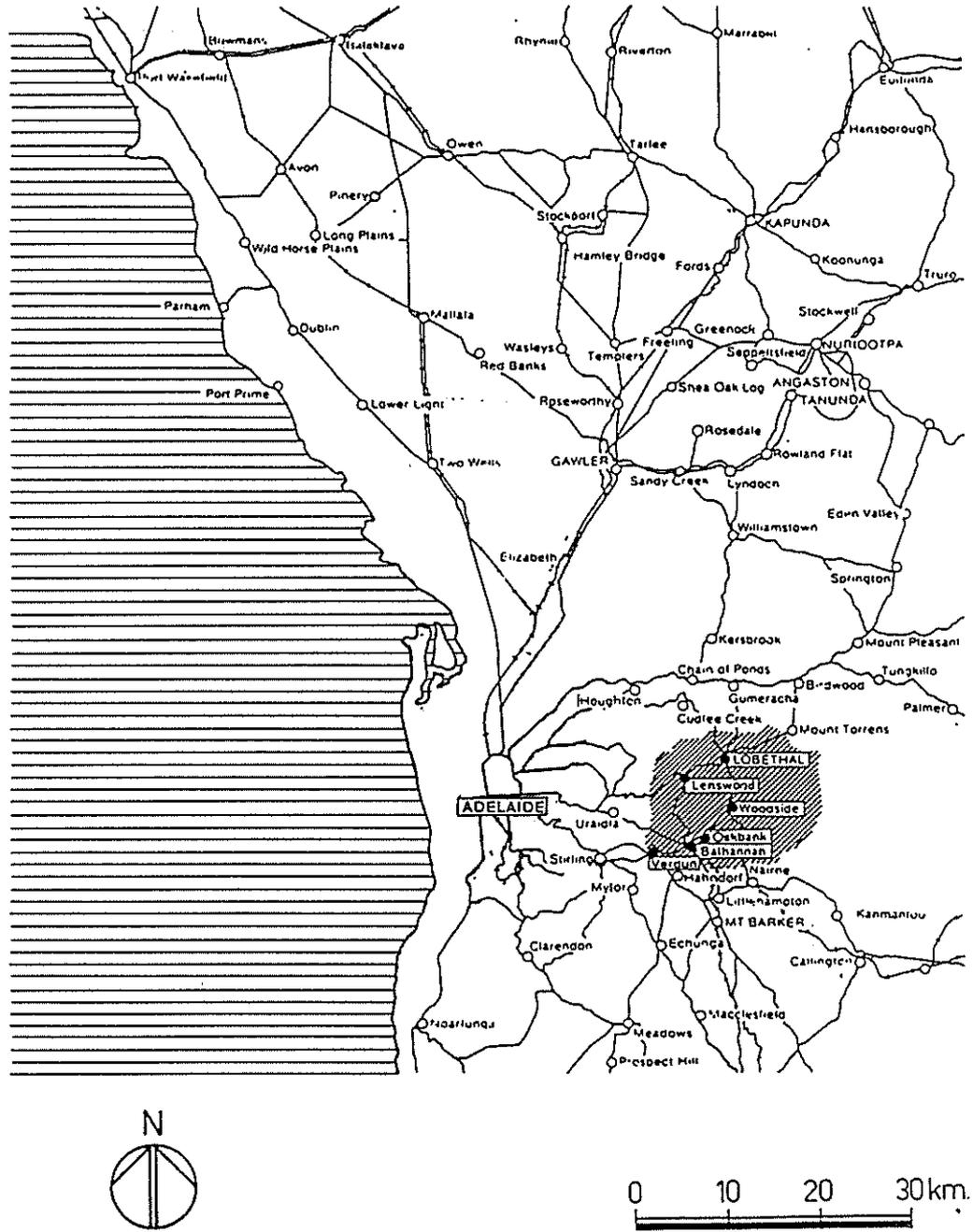
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H. Angas, J. Balnaves, J. Evangelista, E. Foundas, J. Galdies,
J. Heaton, H. Makins, S. Nikias, J. Petrie, C. Sutcliffe,
T. Veidt.

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staff of the School of the Built Environment and Administrative
Services, S.A.I.T.

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Map 2 District Council of Onkaparinga
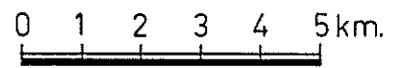
Preface

The Onkaparinga District Council Heritage Survey is the fifth
of its kind undertaken by the Centre.* Work on the first phase
of the survey commenced late in 1982 with the aid of a grant
from the South Australian Department of Environment and
Planning. Annely Aeuckens, the Centre's consultant historian
assisted by Jane Coupland, historian, carried out extensive
studies of the area's early history and the development of its
agricultural industry. In 1983 Annette Green, the Centre's
consultant architectural historian, conducted a heritage survey
of the area and working in conjunction with Annely Aeuckens
produced a list of historical precincts and buildings in the
district on behalf of the South Australian Heritage Branch.
        The second phase of the project commenced early in
1984 and was funded by grants from the Commonwealth and the
Onkaparinga District Council. Further detailed historical
research was carried out by Dr. Deborah Jordan, a consultant
historian. Township and landscape studies were also undertaken
by Peter·Perkins, a consultant architect, in liaison with Brian
Harper, Senior Lecturer in Planning, School of Built
Environment, South Australian Institute of Technology.
        To complete the project detailed studies of selected
buildings were carried out in 1985 by Joe Timpani, a graduate
architect from the School of Architecture at the South
Australian Institute of Technology.

Gordon Young

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*   These were the Barossa Survey 1976-77, the
            Hahndorf Survey 1978-80, the Lobethal Survey
            1980-82, and the Birdwood Survey 1982-84.

Introduction

Gordon Young

'My Dear Sir - I am just returned from the Bush, having been
absent eight days - the greater portion of which have been
spent in examining the sources of the Angas (i.e. Onkaparinga),
and forming the lines of its boundaries; it affords me much
pleasure in being able to state that this beautiful survey
exceeds my expectations...etc.'

This was the beginning of a report written by William
Beavis Randell, stock manager of the South Australian Company
to David McLaren, the Company's Colonial Manager on February
9th 1839. (See Appendix A, p.207). The area he was describing
is now the Onkaparinga District Council. Just prior to the
time this letter was written, on January 24th 1839, McLaren had
claimed a Special Survey in the region known as the Sources of
the Angas River. From an area of 16250 acres McLaren purchased
8000 acres to which he later added an extra 1000 acres. On the
very same day the Company also claimed half of another Special
Survey which was taken out south of the sources of the Angas
River by Matthew Smillie, a Scottish lawyer. Thus, with the
exception of the first Special Survey at Mount Barker which had
previously been taken out by W.H. Dutton and his partners, the
Company virtually at one stroke had acquired the whole of the
arable land in the Onkaparinga Valley, an area in which the
townships of Woodside, Oakbank and Balhannah were eventually
established.

For at least a decade afterwards the Company used this
fertile valley for pasturing its stocks of sheep, cattle and
horses. However, by the late 1840s, with the occurrence of
closer agricultural settlement in the Adelaide Hills the
Company began to lease its land holdings out to tenant farmers
on either 7 or 14 year leases. Such comparatively short-term
leases subsequently retarded the development of suitable
husbandry in the valley and led to considerable dissatisfaction
between the tenants and the company through the rest of the
19th century. (See p.26). It was mainly the enterprise of the
smaller landowners who settled in the valley in this period
which stimulated the development of permanent settlements.
Foremost amongst these early pioneers were the Johnston family,
Scottish immigrants from Glasgow, who settled in the Oakbank
district in 1840. At first they were farmers, but soon became
noted for their brewing skills. The capital they gained
from this lucrative activity was not only employed in erecting
a chain of hotels throughout the Adelaide Hills but also in
creating the townships of Oakbank and Woodside.

Other Scots had already arrived in the district in 1839.
They included John Brakenridge and his family, who came from
Argyle and who along with his son, were employed as shepherds
for the South Australian Company. Another was James Turnbull
Thomson of Dundee who arrived at Holdfast Bay in August 1839,
and who by December 21st was advertising a 'New township near
Mt. Barker called Balhannah', where by the following March
(1840) he had opened the first public house in the Onkaparinga

district. At the same time Matthew Smillie was laying out the
nearby township of Nairne, where residential allotments were
first offered to the public in January 1840. (Nairne was later
incorporated into the Mt. Barker District Council). Other
Scottish settlers moved into the area between the present day
Nairne and Woodside. Amongst them were the Murdoch family who
took up a large section of land in 1840, which they called
'Craigdarroch'. Later the district around became known as
Murdoch's Hill.

Along with the arrival of these early Scottish settlers
were those of east Germans from the Prussian provinces of
Brandenburg, Poznan and Silesia. These were groups of farmers
and rural artisans who first settled on a portion of Duttons',
Mt. Barker survey and named their German village Hahndorf, in
honour of Captain Hahn, the Danish captain of the Zebra, the
ship which brought them to the new colony.

In 1842 another group of German settlers who arrived on the
Dutch vessel the Skjold, settled on two sections of land in the
Sources of the Onkaparinga Special Survey, a spot they later
named Lobethal (Valley of Praise). During the rest of the
decade and well into the 1850s other groups of Germans arrived
and settled in areas adjoining the new township (viz. Neudorf,
Schoenthal, and the Tabor Valley).

Further afield another group settled at Springhead, which
lay near to Mt. Torrens whilst in the South of the district
other German settlers moved from Hahndorf and took up land in
the surrounding areas, at Paechtown to the west and Grünthal to
the east (the latter was renamed Verdun at the end of World
War 1).

Scattered amongst these groups of German and Scottish
settlers were others from English and Irish stock. Two
significant English families who settled near Mount Charles
were the Dunn's and the Newmans. These were the people from
the West Country (Devon and Somerset) who pursued their
traditional rural pursuits of sheep rearing and wheat growing.
The gold rushes to Victoria which began in the early 1850s
created a huge demand for both flour and wheat and gave both of
these families the capital they needed to expand their
properties and finally allowed Charles Dunn to create the new
township of 'Charlestown' (Charleston) which was surveyed and
subdivided in September 1857.

To the west of the Onkaparinga District Council area are
the steep slopes of the Mount Lofty Ranges, an area known to
early settlers as the Tiers. Groups of gold miners and
woodcutters moved into it soon after settlement began, the
latter were attracted by the copious stands of Stringybark and
Blackwood, building timbers required by a rapidly expanding
Adelaide. When the hillsides had been cleared many of the
woodcutters remained with their families and turned to market
gardening and orcharding.

By the mid-1850s a settled farming community in the upper
Onkaparinga Valley was rearing stock, growing wheat and
practising a variety of small-scale mixed farming methods which
had been carried on for centuries by their European forbears.
German settlers in particular continued on with these ancient

rural pursuits. Their small farms were a hive of industry,
where apart from growing wheat as a cash crop they grew barley,
oats, rye and peas, along with a variety of other vegetables
and soft fruits. Apart from their cattle they had goats and
pigs providing them with a variety of meat and dairy products,
and wine was cultivated for both family and liturgical needs.

Closer rural settlement of the valley stimulated the growth
of secondary industries such as brewing and milling. These
enterprises were located in the small townships that began to
appear (See Table 2 p.153). Both Oakbank and Lobethal had
breweries, the former had the Johnsons' Brewery whilst the
latter boasted an early brewery built by F.W. Kleinschmidt in
1851. The sparkling qualities of the abundant springs in the
valley contributed to the development of the industry, which
later stimulated hop-growing around Lobethal by the
Kleinschmidt and Mueller families.

In 1869 F.W. Kleinschmidt closed his brewery and sold off
its equipment to the Johnston brothers at Oakbank. He then
commenced in collaboration with the Kummick brothers the
Lobethal Tweed Factory. At first this company was located in
Victoria Street, Hahndorf but in 1872 its hand-looms were
transferred to Kleinschmidt's brewery buildings at Lobethal.
After years of only sporadic success the company was sold to
the South Australian Woollen Factory Company in 1887. With the
assistance of the State Government and under the guidance of
its astute new Scottish manager Robert Redpath, this company
soon began to prosper.

Lobethal's social and economic background changed rapidly
in the latter part of the 19th century. From being a largely
German settlement it became one of the state's most important
industrial townships with a mixture of skilled British artisans
from the north of England and Scotland added to its already
settled population of German farmers and rural artisans.
Amongst the newcomers was Newsome Burnley, a Yorkshire woollen
worker who later became a store-keeper and then a well-known
jam manufacturer. Another Yorkshireman F.A. Pulleine
introduced fruit-drying to the town in the 1880s, an industry
which was also successfully carried out well into this century
by the Schubert family of Lobethal.

In the 1870s the failure of wheat growing in the Adelaide
Hills caused by the development of rust and other diseases,
lead many farmers to leave the Onkaparinga area and seek larger
farms in the expanding rural districts of the mid-north and
south-east of the State, or to diversify their farming
operations. Thus by the late 1880s dairying, orcharding,
hop-growing and wattle-bark stripping were some of the mixed
agricultural pursuits carried on. These changes influenced the
types of secondary industries which developed in the valley
townships. The last decade of the 19th century also saw the
introduction of improved methods of butter and cream production
and fruit preserving techniques, (viz. mechanized milk
separators and refrigeration equipment). Another important
fillip to the growing economy of the district was the discovery
of copper at Balhannah and Grünthal (Verdun) between 1869 and
1876. Small deposits of alluvial gold had been found at Forest

Range and near Balhannah between 1849 and the late 1860s but
the discovery of larger deposits of the mineral near Woodside
in the 1880s led to the beginning of extensive mining
operations. Each of these discoveries attracted miners and
others into the district and supported the development of the
adjoining townships. However, these miniature mining booms
soon collapsed, due either to the difficulties of the mining
operations (e.g. high water tables) or the collapse of mineral
prices on world markets.

Woodside, which is approximately at the centre of gravity
of the Onkaparinga District Council began to develop as a
commercial centre in the mid-to-late 1850s. It also became the
centre of Government with the establishment of the Council
Offices in 1853, and the building of a Police Station and Court
House in the following year. The larger present-day Court
House and Cell Block were built in 1859. Further expansion of
the town took place in 1864 (Woodside extension) and 1882
(North Woodside extension) the latter as a response to the
mining booms of the era.

Oakbank was subdivided in 1855 and developed as a company
town by the Johnston brothers. Their town layout was somewhat
romantically portrayed in a water colour rendered plan of
Oakbank prepared by the architect R.R. Page in 1864 (Fig.27,
p.97). Building development took place slowly and at first was
concentrated in the northern portion of the township around the
Oakbank Brewery. In 1880 Henry Pike and his son Walter and
son-in-law Ernest Albert Beasley established a second brewery
in the southern portion of the township and called it the
Dorset Brewery. This soon became a thriving concern and
stimulated further building development in the township.

Balhannah, the first township to be subdivided in the
Onkaparinga district never developed in the way James Thomson
imagined it would. The allotments he provided in his plan of
1840 proved to be too small and were later re-subdivided to
form larger holdings. In 1857 James Blyth laid out another
subdivision on the west side of the Main Road and in the
following year Osmond Gillies subdivided land adjoining on the
north side of the road. These small settlements were known as
Blythtown and Gilleston. This scattered village form remained
until as late as 1928 when a further subdivision of farmland to
the south of the earlier ones created the more cohesive
framework of present-day Balhannah. (See Fig.47, p.164). The
arrival of the railway link from Adelaide and its location on
the main Adelaide to Melbourne line meant that for many years
Balhannah was an important railway centre (other townships in
the Onkaparinga were only reached by rail when the
Balhannah-Mt. Pleasant railway line was opened in 1918).

The early decades of this century saw Balhannah becoming an
important centre for the fruit-growing industry. In 1908 the
Wicks family established their large nursery to the north of
the township and later in 1914 they were instrumental along
with the Filsell family in building the first private cold
store specifically designed for fruit in Australia. It was the
expansion of the fruit growing industry in the Balhannah/Forest
Range district which led to the creation of the new township of

Lenswood at the end of the First World War. (Lens, a French manufacturing town in the Pas-de-Calais region, was a major battle zone throughout the war).

The shortage of man-power on the farms during the war led to an increase in the use of mechanised transport and farm machinery. In the dairy industry milking machines were introduced on the farms and in the dairy factories mechanical agitation replaced hand stirring. The delivery of milk from the farms to the factories was changed from individual delivery to delivery by trucks organised by farmers' co-operatives. Later refrigerated tankers were introduced to collect the milk.

The economic effects of the Great Depression on the Onkaparinga district does not appear to have been as drastic as those felt in metropolitan Adelaide. Although the fruit growing industry suffered a set-back in the depression's early years, it had regained its markets and become one of the most important rural industries by the late 30s. Likewise the dairy industry and the valleys two dairy factories increased output enormously in the inter-war period. The local economy was again stimulated by a resurgence of gold mining in the 1930s, an event promoted by the desperate economic times and largely related to the mineral fossicking carried on by the unemployed of metropolitan Adelaide. Lobethal's woollen mills had expanded their activities during the First World War (viz. a large scale production of blankets) and by the late 1920s when the Onkaparinga Woollen Company was formed had become the pre-eminent industry of the district.

The establishment by the Commonwealth Government of the Woodside army camp in 1926-27 brought another influx of population to the district. This increased considerably with the advent of the Second World War in 1939 and the large-scale training of army personnel which took place here up until 1945. After the war, in the late 1940s, the camp became the first home in Australia for hundreds of post-war immigrants, many of whom found work in the booming woollen industry of Lobethal.

The forty-one years since the last Great War have seen immense changes taking place in the expansion and movement of population in all Australian states. These have had their effect on the Onkaparinga district. The consolidation of secondary industries within the more highly populated areas aided by improved road transportation has seen the closure of the district's dairy factories and the transfer of their operations to metropolitan Adelaide. A similar fate almost overtook the Onkaparinga Woollen Mills after the Company was taken over by 'outside' interests in the mid-1970s.

The advent of the European Common Market and the virtual disappearance of the traditional United Kingdom market almost dealt a body-blow to the area's fruit-growing industry. However, by exploring new home and overseas markets the industry was re-established by the mid-1980s.

Although many of the State's country towns lost population to the metropolitan area between the early 1950s to the early 1970s there has always been a steady growth during this period in the population of the townships of the Onkaparinga District

Council. This growth not only reflects a recent Australian
trend towards seeking a more rural life-style (aided by
widespread car ownership and improved road networks), but it
also shows the continuing attraction of the area's productive
agricultural capacity.

This report takes up many of the historical themes which
have been mentioned above. Starting with aspects of the
colonization of South Australia and the theories of land
alienation which were adopted (i.e. the Wakefield system) it
proceeds to a discussion of the discovery and settlement of the
Onkaparinga district and its early agricultural development.
The consolidation of rural activities and the appearance of
large-scale dairying and fruit growing are studied in detail as
is the impact and importance of the brewing and mining
industries. (N.B: the importance of the woollen industry is
dealt with in Lobethal - Valley of Praise.) With the advent of
settled rural communities the development of religious and
educational institutions became apparent and these are given
their due prominence in the report. The centres for
urbanization of the Onkaparinga district and the types of
pioneer buildings and building techniques employed are also
described. Finally as a tribute to the area's great physical
beauty, the work of Sir Hans Heysen and his paintings of the
Onkaparinga are included as an appropriate postscript to the
report.

Gordon Young
December 1986.

CHAPTER 1

Physical Environment

Brian Harper

The Onkaparinga District Council area is located in a relatively broad valley portion of the upper reaches of the Onkaparinga River - a river which is older than the Mount Lofty Ranges through which it now flows westwards to the sea. Physically the area is bowl-shaped, but with a higher rim in the west than in the east, and more open to the north than it is to the south. Located some 22 kilometres from Adelaide, the council district covers 22000 hectares and stretches some 20 kilometres from north to south and 15 kilometres from west to east, but the orientation of the district, flanking either side of the Onkaparinga, is approximately north-east to south-west.

The whole area contains three reasonably well-defined sub-regions (map 3) of which the central 'Valley Region' is dominant and contains the four largest urban centres of the bowl. To the north-west is the 'Western Region' which merges into the Cudlee Creek area, and to the south-east is the 'Eastern Region' which physically continues to Nairne and Mt. Barker beyond the district boundaries.

The Valley Region generally has an elevation less than 450 metres above sea-level. Deltaic soils overlay hard quartsize rocks, but the soils are usually deep, loamy and fertile and these were significant in attracting early settlement. Much of the region has been cleared of its original vegetation and is used for market garden crops and general farming. It is within this region, close to the water supply of the Onkaparinga River itself, that major settlement centres evolved and have now partly urbanized the region - Lobethal, Woodside, Oakbank and Balhannah between them contain half the population of the whole district.

The Western Region consists of sloping hills up to 600 metres above sea-level. Here the soils tend to be strongly leached and acidic and generally shallow as they lay on hard quartzites and other impervious rock materials. The steeper slopes of the region still retain native vegetation and where this has been cleared it has been replaced with either pine forests or orchards, and on the middle slopes with vines. Orchard crops vary from cherries on the upper slopes, to apples, and to plums on the lower slopes.

The Eastern Region is a significant contrast to the Western Region. It contains gently undulating topography with some high points up to 500 metres. The eastern slopes are covered in sedimentary soils such as Rendzinas and Terra Rossa, which overlay sedimentary and metamorphosed rocks often associated with limestone. This combination, as elsewhere in the Adelaide region, has been used for farming purposes. Many of the higher slopes have been cleared but there are still patches of native trees particularly in areas associated with dairying and grazing.

Hence, within this bowl-shaped district, a variety of land uses has developed in response to changes in aspect, soils and micro-climate, and these are depicted in the accompanying cross-section diagram of the area.
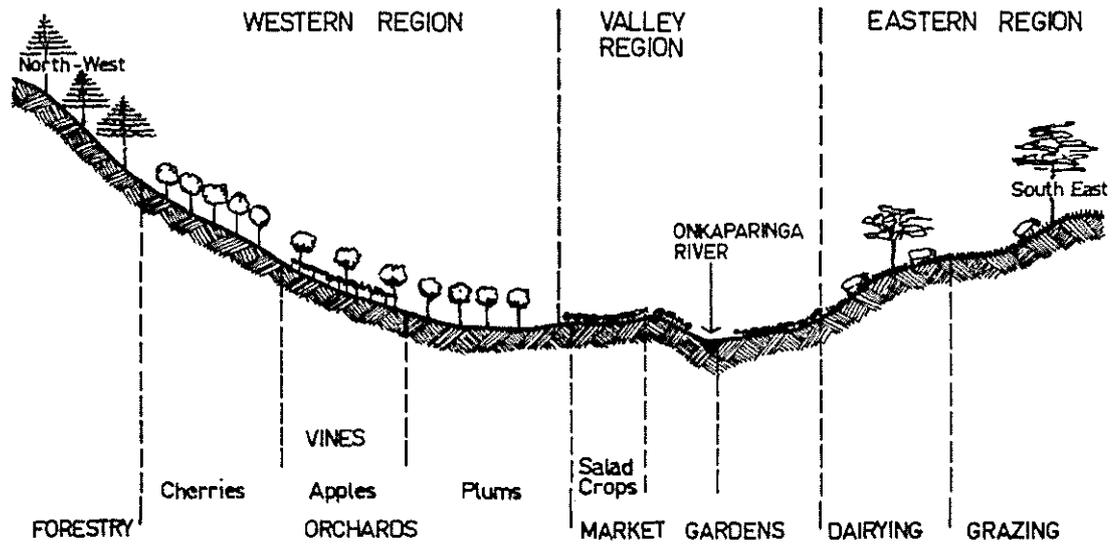
Figure 1 A cross-section through the upper Onkaparinga Valley (Note: the vertical dimensions are exaggerated)

Map 3 The physical regions of the upper Onkaparinga Valley

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0 1 2 3 4 5km
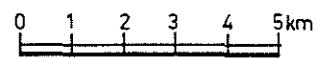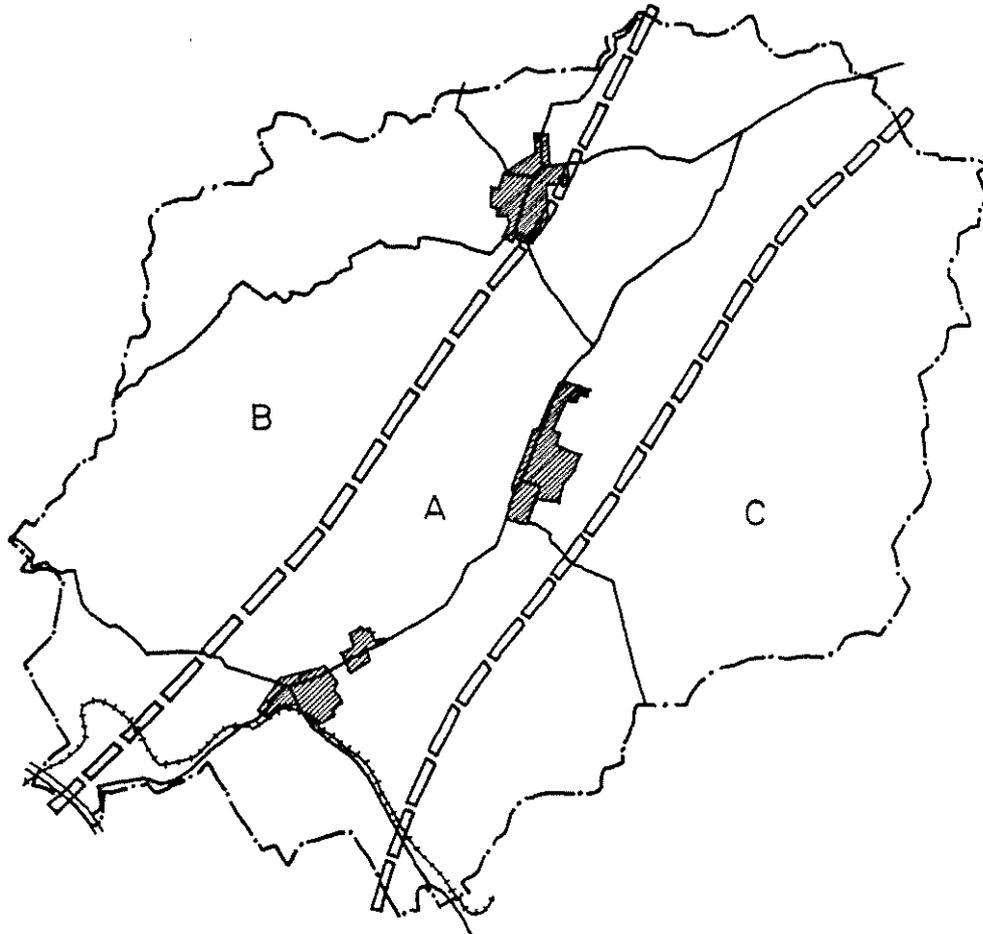
REGIONS

A   VALLEY REGION

B   WESTERN REGION

C   EASTERN REGION

CHAPTER 2
The Colonization of South Australia:
Theoretical Aspects and Land Alienation

Jane Coupland

The manner in which South Australia came to be colonized was largely determined by the ideas and principles expounded by Edward Gibbon Wakefield. His ideas were a reflection of the social political and economic thoughts current in English Society during the last quarter of the 18th Century and the beginning of the 19th Century. During this period, English society underwent the most profound socio-economic and political transformation ever experienced in the country's history. The Industrial Revolution accelerated after 1750 and the transformation of agriculture continued, such that a very new society emerged, one based on commercial agriculture and industrial production. In sociological terms the working population was transformed from a class of small farmers and farm labourers into a class of industrial wage labourers. In economic terms national production was geared for the export of manufactured goods. And in political terms the aristocratic influence in Parliament declined as the middle class emerged as the holders of economic and political power.

British colonial policy changed considerably during this period. The Old British Empire, which was developed under the Mercantile era, collapsed with the decolonization of the Americas.[1] The establishment of colonies in Africa, Asia and the Antipodes was part of a new Anglo-Saxon Empire and was built on very different principles to those which underlay the Old Empire. Thus, a thorough transformation of views on the status, purpose and value of colonial possessions had taken place.

The new society had given rise to new thoughts and ideals on first the economy; its functioning and the nature of growth, and secondly society and politics; the structure of the new social and political order and the nature and role of the individual in that society. A consideration of new developments in theories of economics, society and politics is essential for an understanding of E.G. Wakefield and his contemporaries and the context of their arguments.

With the publication in 1776 of Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations* a new tradition in economic thought was begun. This period is commonly known as the Classical period in economic thought. It was the thoughts, concepts and ideas of these new economists that influenced the writers and policy makers of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, among them was E.G. Wakefield.[2]

The Classical economic's concern with economic growth in the long term lead them to study the origin, nature and magnitude of the surplus derived from production.[3] It has long been recognised that the economic surplus was the key to economic expansion, however, Classical economists, such as Adam Smith, constructed a series of arguments concerning how the

surplus could best be utilised. It was in these arguments that they refuted the ideas and concepts of the Mercantile age.

Adam Smith articulated the concept of 'the division of labour'. For Smith, the division of labour was of great importance to economic growth. The specialisation of the labour force brought with it the '...greatest improvement in the productive powers of labour...'[4] This subdivision of tasks was possible only in a society in which production for exchange took place. An agricultural community exchanged subsistence goods and materials for manufactured goods with the local market. Such exchange rests upon and further reinforces the subdivision of jobs. Further division of labour is limited by the extent of the market and therefore it follows that measures which widen the market act also to enhance the division of labour and thus to further improve the productive powers of that labour. It came to be viewed that foreign trade was a means of expanding the market and hence was seen as a means of leading to the further specialisation of labour and therefore also to the greater improvement in the productive powers of that labour. Foreign trade allows a country to overcome the narrowness of the home market and therefore trade gave much greater opportunity for the operation of the principle of the division of labour.

Exchange was the key to economic expansion and growth over time. The free, unhindered exchange of goods was called for by the Classical economists. This lead to the Free Trade cause. It was argued that political barriers, customs and tariffs, acted as barriers to the flow of goods, this limited exchange which in turn limited the division of labour and hence restrained growth and improvement. Political frontiers, tariffs and regulations were characteristics of the Mercantile age. The supporters of Free Trade opposed these institutional arrangements and advocated the free flow of men and goods. The Free Trade cause decisively affected English opinions on colonial possessions by shifting emphasis from territorial possessions and empire to the free exchange of goods on an international scale.

Also characteristic of the Mercantile age was the role which Government played in trade and economic affairs in general. This too was negated by the Classical economists on the grounds that economic affairs were governed by laws ascertainable by man but which lay beyond his direct control. Government had no role to play in the determination of economic affairs. Indeed Government was to contain itself to defense, justice, law and order, leaving economic affairs to the market. Adam Smith argued that any activity which interfered with the market whether initiated by Governments, (i.e. restrictions of trade), or by private interests, (i.e. monopolies), were to be condemned. Furthermore, Smith argued that when an individual acted to further his own interests he also, though unconsciously, acted in the interest of society. The individual would advance his capital in such a manner as would generate the greatest income in return. The total income accruing to the social classes which made up society (Landlords, Capitalists and Labourers) would thus be increased. Economic improvement

could best be enhanced by the liberalising of the individual.

In summary then, the Classical economists considered that the productive powers of labour could best be enhanced by the continual specialisation of labour through trade. Trade beyond the national market was a stimulus to economic expansion. However such trade had to be organised on the basis of the free flow of goods and men, where the market was free of interference from either Government or private interests.

Wakefield's theories of colonization

Wakefield's work on the colonization of South Australia was based on the argument that colonies served to extend international trade and thus enhance economic expansion and development.

> Trade beyond the national frontier was dependent on exchange, not on dominion.[5]

Trade beyond the domestic market was seen as the crucial factor in bringing about economic development, and colonies were seen as an important way in which this trade could be expanded. Thus, colonies were seen not simply as dominions but as economies with which the colonizing countries could exchange goods. So, the new policy towards colonies, which was suggested by the works of the Classical economists and adopted by the British Government, was that colonies should form part of an international system of trade.

Adam Smith had pointed out that the colonization of the Americas had stimulated European trade and industry; Wakefield argued that the colonization of South Australia would greatly enhance the expansion of the British economy. He stated that '...colonies are of value simply because they enlarge the productive territory of the nation that plants them...' He stipulated that colonization would enhance trade and industry in England and lead to prosperity in the colony only if capital as well as labour was transferred from England to the new colony. Wakefield argued that in England there was an insufficient utilization of capital, which had caused a surplus of capital. The colonization of South Australia was one way by which the field for the utilization of capital could be expanded. In the new colony, capital could be employed in the purchase of fertile land and in trade with the Mother country. By enlarging the field for the utilization of capital through colonization, then economic expansion and development would be enhanced both in England and in the new colony.

Wakefield's argument challenged the premises of British colonial policy, which was popularly known as the 'shovelling out of paupers'. This policy was based on the assumption that pauperism was caused by excess labour. All that was required to eliminate pauperism was the transference of the excess labour to the colonies. Wakefield challenged this by arguing that the insufficient utilization of capital was a major cause of pauperism and that to overcome pauperism both capital and labour had to be transferred to the colonies. Wakefield's ideas and arguments on colonization were collectively referred to as the policy of 'systematic colonization'.[6]

Wakefield set out other principles regarding the colonization of the colony of South Australia. They are as follows:

1. There should be established in the new colony a proportion between labour and land as would render labour plentiful and not dear.[7]

2. To establish and maintain this proportion between land and labour, a sufficiently high price for land had to be charged. This would require labourers to work for wages for a considerable period of time[8] rather than purchase land and become landowners (which would result if the price of land were too low). A 'sufficient' price would thus maintain a plentiful supply of labour and would restrict the size of the landowning class, thereby maintaining the appropriate proportion between labour and land. Under such conditions capitalists would have the confidence to invest and labourers would emigrate, since remunerative work awaited them[9]. This would lead to the most profitable tenure of the land.

3. The revenue derived from the sale of land ought to be devoted to the emigration of labour, which once arrived would work the land previously purchased. Wakefield argued that according to the extent of land sold there would be an increase of demand for labour to cultivate it. According to the extent of land sold there would amount a sum of money with which the colony could fund the emigration of the necessary labour.[10].

4. The sale of land should be at a uniform price for all situations and should not be sold by auction. This would ensure liberty of appropriation.

Land Alienation

Under the auspices of the South Australian Association, a bill for the foundation of the Province of South Australia and its colonization was introduced into the British Parliament. The bill became an Act in 1834. Incorporated into the Act were the main principles of the Wakefield scheme for colonization. The Act required that the proceeds from the sale of crown land be used to procure labour from within the United Kingdom, that land sales be uniform in nature, that land not be selected prior to survey and that land be sold by tender and not by auction. To implement this system of colonization a Board of Colonization Commissioners was to be appointed.

In 1835 a Board of Colonization Commissioners, headed by Colonel Torrens was appointed. Before the Act could come into operation the Colonization Commissioners were required to sell £35,000 worth of land and to deposit £20,000 of that sum into the British Treasury. However investors were reluctant to purchase land in a new colony which was not actually founded and which did not have an established Government, and so the Colonization Commissioners could not immediately fulfil their task. At that point, one of the Commissioners, Mr. George Fife Angas, proposed that a joint stock company be formed with the purpose of purchasing the remaining amount of land which would enable the Commissioner's task to be fulfilled, thereby guaranteeing the colonization of South Australia. To attract

additional purchasers of land the price per acre of land was reduced from £1 to 12s. per acre. By the beginning of 1836 the South Australian Company was formed with a capital of £200,000 with Mr. Angas as Chairman of Directors.[11] The Company was formed for the purpose of purchasing and renting land in the colony, improving and cultivating land, erecting wharves, warehouses and other buildings, and constructing dwelling houses and laying out farms for letting to the colonists.[12] Immediately the Company purchased 102 lots of land, at the reduced price, each consisting of a town acre and a country section (134 acres). In addition the company was entitled to rent 220,160 acres of land for pasturage. The company was involved in whaling, fishing, sheep, farming, shipping, banking and general commerce.

Once the required amount of land had been sold, the foundation Act of 1834 came into force and in 1835 settlers began arriving in the colony, even though Proclamation was not to take place until 1836.

Many of the first settlers who penetrated the country-side of the colony did so as employees of the South Australian Company. Usually, trade follows the flag, at least that was the respected maxim of the British Empire, as D. Whitelock points out. But, 'the founders of Adelaide...were such unabashed commercialists that trade actually preceded the flag...'[13] Whilst there was much activity in the colony prior to Proclamation, little in the way of agriculture was undertaken. This situation had arisen from the ruling that land could not be selected by purchasers before it had been surveyed. Since the settlers had begun arriving in the colony before the land had been surveyed, they were forced to remain for many years in the town of Adelaide while awaiting the land surveys to be completed. Agriculture in most country areas, including the Onkaparinga District could not be undertaken during this period. It was not until 1839 that land became available.

The survey delays did not have the same effect on the livestock industry as it had on agriculture and rural settlement in general. As A.J. Perkins notes, flocks and herds could be tended independently of the ownership or the lease of the land.[14] Thus, during the period before the land surveys were completed and settlers could begin to occupy the land, there existed a group of squatters[15] who did not pay rent of any kind, yet were able to graze their flocks and herds over vast areas of land which they did not own.[16] The squatters soon amassed great personal wealth and with it prestige and social status. They rapidly became the aristocracy of the colony.[17] The emergence and prosperity of the squatters reveals how the Wakefield scheme - which attempted to establish a class of small farmers in a setting absent of a powerful and wealthy landed aristocracy - failed to achieve one of its prime objectives. Had the surveys been carried to completion more quickly the Wakefield scheme may have been more successful in the short term.

A stated aim of the Wakefield scheme was to prevent the accumulation, by individuals, of large estates, and the

dispersal of such estates throughout the colony. The Special
Surveys however made possible the large estate. The clause
added to the land regulations in 1835 which made possible the
Special Survey was worded as follows:

> Anyone who shall hereafter pay in advance to the proper
> officer, either in England or in the Colony, the price of
> 4,000 acres of land, or upwards, shall have a right for
> every 4,000 acres thus paid for, to call on the Colonial
> Commissioner to direct the survey of any compact district
> within the Colony of an extent not exceeding 15,000 acres;
> and within 14 days after the publication of such surveys at
> the Lands Office, to select his land from any part of such
> district before any other applicant.'[18]

By means of the Special Survey an individual could acquire
4,000 acres, neatly divided into 50 sections of 80 acres each.
There seems to have been no upper limit as to the amount of
land that could be acquired by these means. However, most of
those who acquired land under the Special Survey generally
claimed properties of 4,000 and 5,000 acres. George Fife Angas
appears to have been an exception, since on his behalf Mr.
Flaxman purchased five Special Surveys, each being a little
over 7,000 acres in size.[19] The South Australian Company
also owned vast tracks of land in the colony. In the Onka-
paringa district alone they purchased two Special Surveys,
thereby becoming the largest landowners. It can be stated
therefore that the introduction of the Special Survey seriously
compromised the principles of Wakefield's scheme. However as
grazing gave way to a pattern of diversified agriculture so the
size of each holding sometimes decreased to 80 acres or less.
Wakefield's plan was thus partly fulfilled in the longer term.

In January 1839 the first Special Survey was taken out and
by August of the same year no less than twenty eight Special
Surveys had been purchased in various localities in the
colony. Most of the best land in the Onkaparinga district was
alienated by means of the Special Survey (map 4). The first
was acquired by W.H. Dutton, J. Finniss and D. Macfarlane in
January, 1839 and was recorded by the South Australian Gazette
Register as follows:

> Notice is hereby given that the sum of £4,000 having been
> deposited with the Colonial Treasurer by William Hampden
> Dutton, late of Sydney, but now of Adelaide, a Special
> Survey of 15,000 acres in the District of Mount Barker has
> been ordered by His Excellency, the Resident Commissioner
> to be commenced immediately in order that 4,000 acres may
> be selected therefrom by Mr. Dutton...'[20]

The area in which this Special Survey was taken out, had
previously been used as a cattle station by J.B. Hack and
Finness.[21] Apparently, Hack who had squatted on the land had
been too slow in declaring ownership of the area, which allowed
W.H. Dutton to declare the area as the site for his Special
Survey. Another party interested in the same area was the
South Australian Company. Its manager at the time, David
McLaren, was also too slow to take out a survey in the area.

Instead, the Company took up a survey in the region known as
the Sources of the Angas River - this in fact being the
Onkaparinga River and not the Angas River. From an area of
15,000 acres they purchased initially 4,000 acres and almost
immediately increased this to 9,000 acres.[22] This purchase,
it appears, was a result of a directive issued by the London
based directors of the Company, and was contrary to the stated
objectives of the Company. Initially the Company stated that
its aim was to purchase as much town land as possible.[23] By
taking out some 9,000 acres in the Special Survey of the
Sources of the Angas River the Company was clearly departing
from its stated objectives and embarking on a new policy toward
the purchasing of land. Later, the Company together with
M. Smillie took out a Special Survey south of the Sources of
the Angas River and to the west of Dutton's survey at Mount
Barker. The survey was for 5,000 acres and was located such
that it enabled the Company to connect it with the so called
Sources of the Angas Survey (map 5).

    The land taken up through the Special Surveys by the South
Australian Company and W.H. Dutton together covered much of the
Onkaparinga district, including the areas where, later, the
townships of Woodside, Oakbank, and Balhannah were to be
established (map 6).

Map 4 Special surveys within the District Council of Onkaparinga

1   LOBETHAL

2   WOODSIDE

3   OAKBANK

4   BALHANNAH

5   VERDUN

PART OF THE MOUNT BARKER SPECIAL SURVEY

PART OF THE SOURCES OF THE ONKAPARINGA SPECIAL SURVEY

PART OF THE SOURCES OF THE TORRENS SPECIAL SURVEY
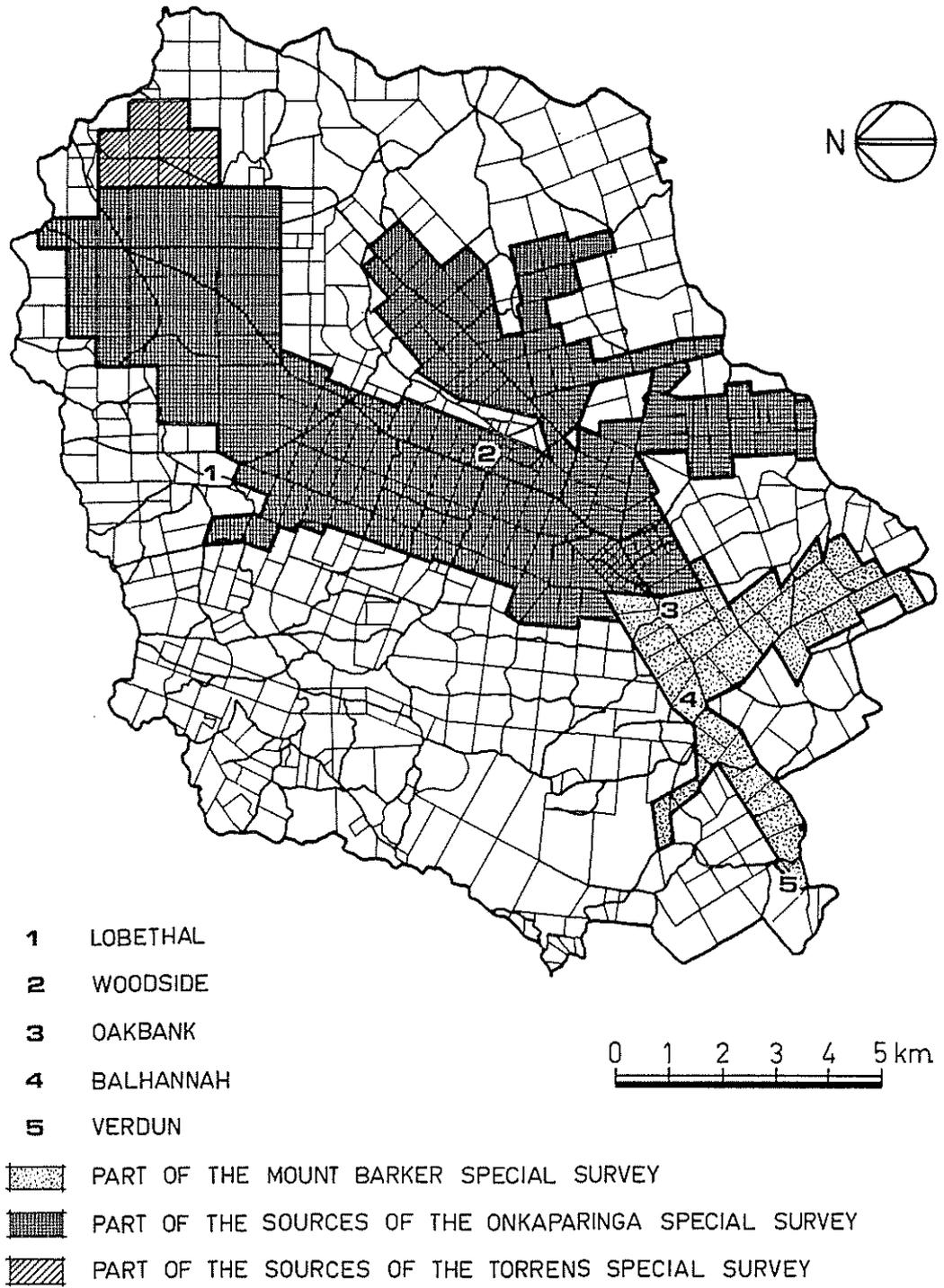
Map 5 Land granted to the South Australian Company in the District Council of Onkaparinga (see also Table 1)

Map 6 Land grants in the District Council of Onkaparinga (see also Table 3)

▨	1839 – 1840
▥	1841 – 1850
▦	1851 – 1860
▨	1861 – 1870
▨	after 1870
1	LOBETHAL
2	WOODSIDE
3	OAKBANK
4	BALHANNAH
5	VERDUN
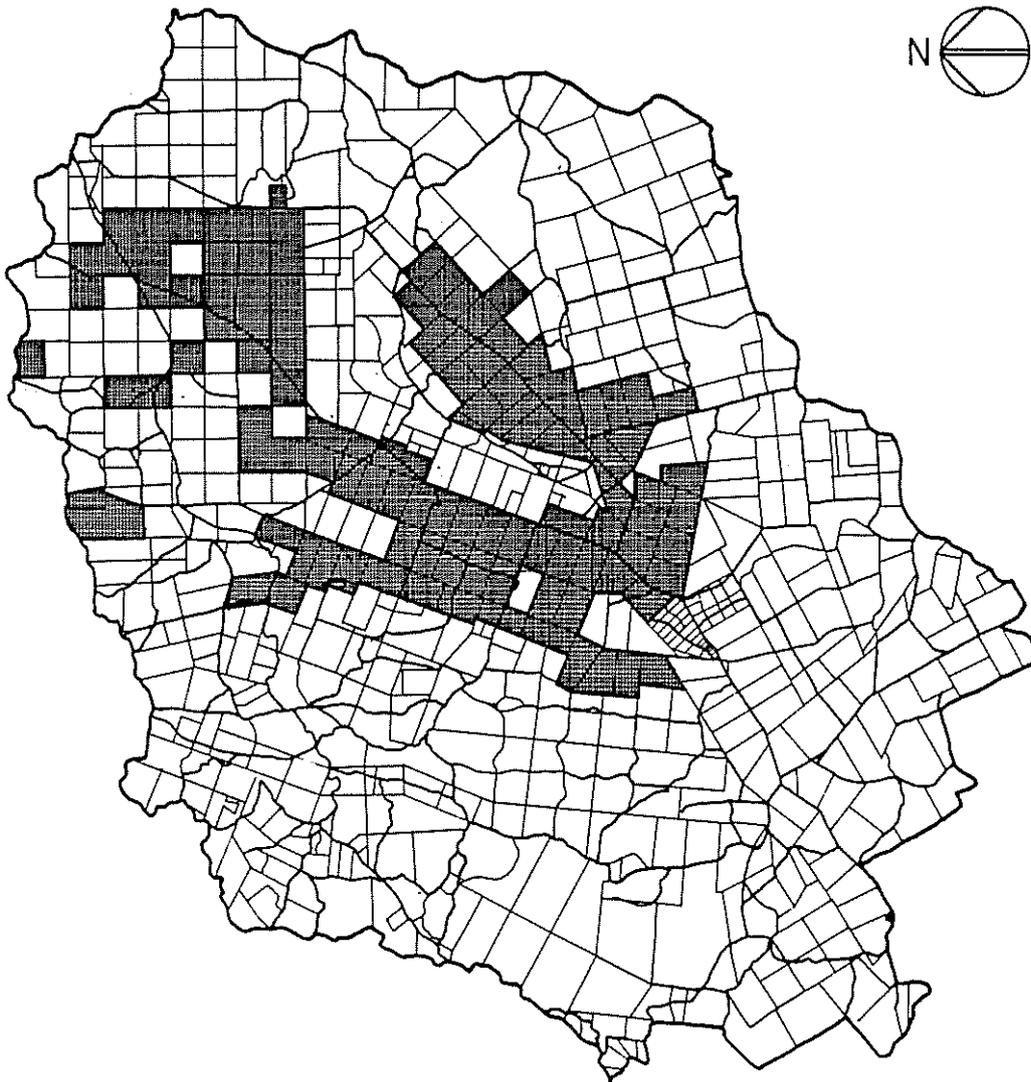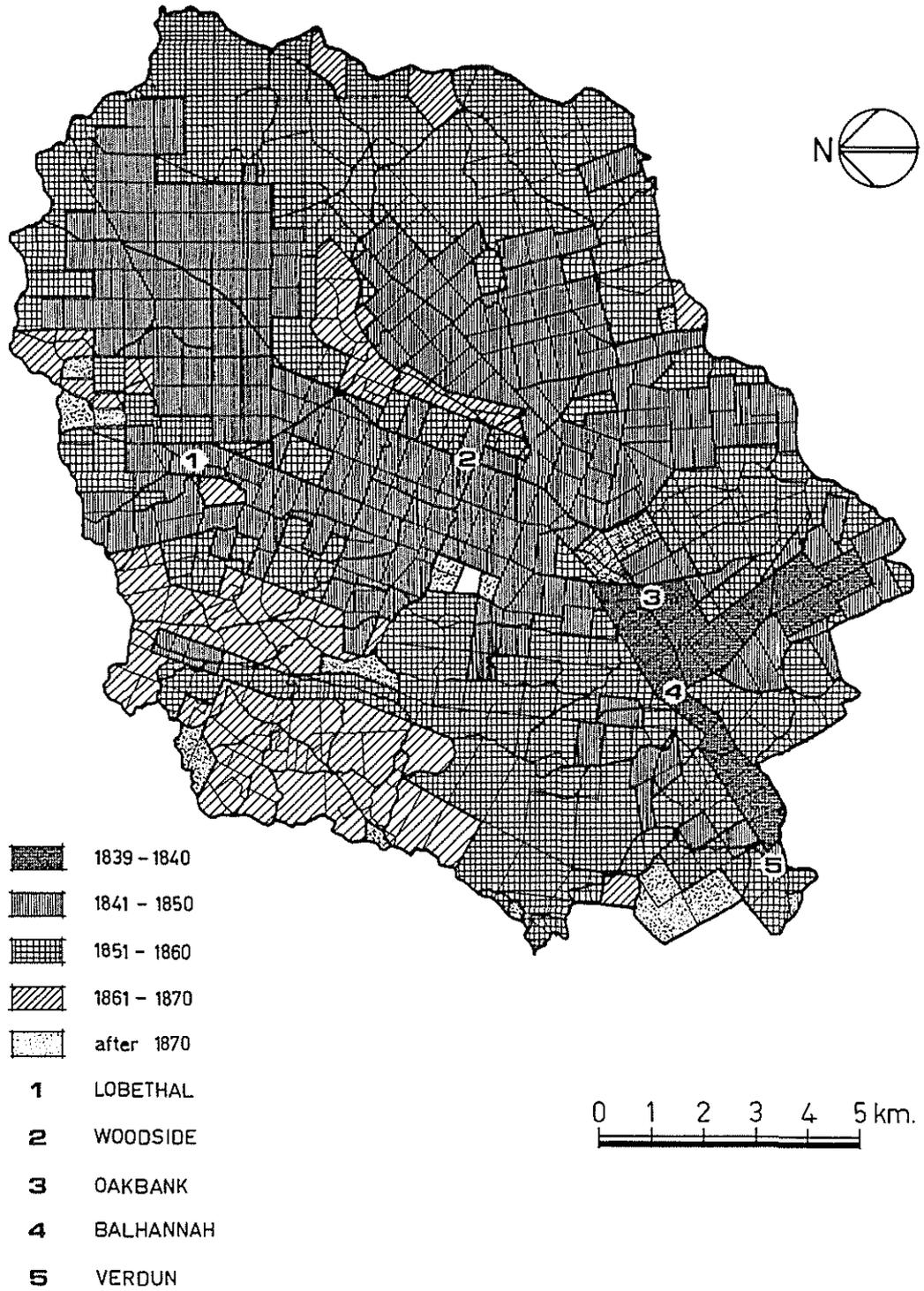
Notes

1. K.E. Knorr, *British Colonial Theories,* 1570-1850, p.155.

2. This period of economic thought was exceedingly complex;
    the arguments and ideas which emerged were as numerous as
    they were diverse. It will be necessary in this report to
    discuss only those general arguments and concepts which
    directly influenced thought on the role of colonial
    possessions and the nature of colonization.

3. W.J. Barber, A *History of Economic Thought,* passim.

4. Ibid. p.27 for a detailed discussion of Smith's concept
    of the division of labour.

5. K.E. Knorr, op.cit.

6. For an interesting discussion on Wakefield's theory of
    colonization see Karl Marx's chapter on theories of
    colonization in Vol.1 of *Capital.*

7. E.G. Wakefield, 'A letter from Sydney' in Wakefield,
    A *Collected Works.*

8. Ibid.

9. W. Oldham, *The Land Policy of S.A.* 1830-1842.

10. J.D. Young, 'The Response of Historians of S.A. to
    'Wakefield's Theory' 1838-1957', B.A.(Hons.) thesis,
    University of Adelaide 1967.

11. H.G. Viney, Adelaide Chamber of Commerce, A *Century of
    Commerce in South Australia 1836-1936.*

12. *Deed of Settlement and Royal Charter of Incorporation,*
    S.A. Collection.

13. D. Whitelock, Adelaide : *1936-1976, A History of a
    Difference.*

14. A.J. Perkins, *S.A., An Agricultural & Pastoral State in
    the Making,* p.45.

15. Ibid.

16. Ibid.

17. Ibid.

18. A.J. Perkins, op.cit., p.103.

19. A.J. Perkins, op.cit. 5 special surveys were purchased
    totalling 36,000 acres of land.

20. *South Australian Gazette & Colonial Register,* 12th
    January, 1839, p.1, Col.3.

21. A.J. Perkins, op.cit.

22. A.J. Perkins, op.cit. p.131.

23. Ibid.

CHAPTER 3

The Onkaparinga District, 1839-1871, Settlement and Consolidation

Annely Aeuckens

Major Themes

The Dominance of the South Australian Company: It was the major landholder and also landlord in the Onkaparinga district until the early 20th Century. The Company was responsible for much of the initial occupation and 'exploitation' of the area having claimed not one but two special surveys (plus an extra 1000 acres) in 1839. For most of the 1840s this large holding was used by the Company for the grazing of its stock until it decided to abandon its pastoral pursuits towards the end of the decade. The Company then became the largest landlord in the district (it owned half the total leasehold land) leasing most of its 9000 odd acres to tenants on 7 or 14 year leases. From 3 tenants in 1845, before Agricultural settlement began, the numbers increased to 74 in 1850. It was these tenants and those lucky enough to obtain the remaining freehold land who undertook the agricultural development of the region from the late 1840s onwards. (See *The Company's Tenants* at end of Chapter. N.B.: a 'tenant' could comprise one or more individuals).

The Importance of Pastoralism from 1839 to the late 1840s; Due to the South Australian Company's pastoral policies until the mid-1840s, the Onkaparinga district did not witness the establishment of agriculture on a measurable scale for nearly ten years after the special survey(s) were taken out. Many of the very early settlers who came to the area found employment with the Company as shepherds while others established their own pastoral properties. Following the revival of the South Australian economy after the problems of the early 1840s which brought the colony close to collapse, emigration recommenced from about 1845 bringing with it a new 'lease on life' for the country districts. These new settlers enabled a phase of closer settlement to begin in the rural areas around Adelaide and for an expansion in agriculture to take place.

The Development of Agriculture: With the emphasis being on the production of wheat and other cereal crops until the late 1860s/early 1870s when, due to problems with diseases such as red rust and weeds such as cockspur, as well as soil exhaustion, the transition towards a new type of farming began. Wheat growing had been the mainstay of the area, as it had been in others, since the early 1850s when it had received a major boost with the Victorian gold rushes and the opening up of the Murray River as a vital transport route to markets in the eastern colonies. However, with the factors listed above and the 'unlocking' of the northern districts to closer settlement, the Hills districts were deprived of their major 'cash crop'. During the 1870s the beginnings of a new commercial agriculture, based on a diversity of pursuits and

products, began to emerge. This small-scale intensive farming was well and truly established by the 1880s/1890s and provided a marked contrast to that followed in the 1850s and 1860s, although many of the activities of the late nineteenth century had their origins in the 'subsistence' farming of earlier years. The 'market gardening' of the early German Settlers in the 1840s and 1850s and the sale of their produce in Adelaide foreshadowed the future agricultural role of the district in the late 19th and 20th Century. However, by this time the district was not supplying Adelaide alone but was directing its produce towards export markets, particularly that of Britain, the focus of a new industrial empire.

The Growth of communities and townships which occurred in two main phases; first, the establishment of small, scattered communities from the early days of settlement in the 1840s which then, in turn, provided the nucleii for the various town-ships, the provision of schools, churches and other essential amenities such as roads, postal and telegraphic services. Before the establishment of formal local government in the early 1850s (e.g. the district road board in 1850 and the district council in 1853), residents were often forced to resort to petitions and letters to the colonial government, to obtain services such as post offices and mail routes to and from settlements. It was a feature of community life in the 1840s that, due to the isolation from the administrative and commercial centre, residents had to band together to achieve specific objectives even if this meant a certain amount of 'inter-village' rivalry. Even with the coming of local government, this method of 'agitation' continued with petitions reaching the Legislative Council on occasion, and friction both between communities or within them seemed to reach a particular height during the 1850s. It was only once all the basic amenities had been provided by the 1860s and communications were improved, that the various townships started to see themselves as part of a larger district rather than separate entities. In fact the Onkaparinga district was widely known up to the mid-late 1840s as being part of the 'northern districts of Mount Barker' and did not seem to develop its own identity until the early 1850s.

The Role of 'ethnic' or national groups in the spread of settlement in the district; particularly the Scottish and German immigrants who were the two leading groups (in terms of impact) in the Onkaparinga area up to the 1860s. The German settlers were numerically much larger than those of Scottish origin and were predominantly found in two localities, around Hahndorf-Grünthal (which they settled in the period 1839-early 1840s) and through Springhead-Lobethal-Woodside (from 1841 to the early 1850s). Although a much smaller group, the Scottish settlers, who concentrated in the Inverbrackie-Oakbank-Balhannah area, were important for their role as large landholders and for their influence in both the early social and economic development of the Onkaparinga district. Most of the leading figures in the early history of the area were Scottish emigrants who established themselves in the Onkaparinga in the

first years of settlement. An English enclave in the district
was that of Charleston which was positioned, somewhat isolated,
on the fringes of the council area. Thus, throughout the 1840s
and 1850s the district had a number of culturally distinct and
self-contained communities which had their own schools, churches
and social life reinforced by the physical isolation which
separated them from their neighbours and the capital. It was
not until the 1860s that this 'separateness' began to break
down with the rise to maturity of a locally-born generation,
and not until the late nineteenth century that it had
disappeared to any major extent.

Minor Themes

Mining: There were two phases of mining activity in the
district during this period and they corresponded roughly with
those occurring throughout the colony as a whole. These took
place from the late 1840s intermittently through to the mid
1850s (copper and gold) and then again from the end of the 1860s
to the mid-1870s (bismuth and copper).

Industries: These were mainly linked to the agricultural
pursuits of the district, e.g. flour mills, breweries, timber
cutting or to the necessities of rural and township life, e.g.
trades such as carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, butchering
and so on. It was not until the late 19th Century that any
industries of importance emerged or developed such as the
Lobethal Tweed Factory, the two large breweries situated in
Oakbank or the butter factories at Woodside.

Churches: Three phases of church building took place up to
the early 1870s; from the mid 1840s-early 1850s (churches were
opened in 1845, 1849, and two in 1851), the late 1850s (1857,
two in 1858 and two in 1859), and the mid 1860s (1865 and two
in 1866).

Schools: A few private schools were established in the
district in the 1840s, most of these being associated with
churches, but the main growth period for schools was during the
mid-late 1850s when all the 'public' (i.e. government) schools
were built and opened. By 1860 there were 10 'Licensed' and 4
'Private' schools in the district.

Communications: From the provision of mail and telegraphic
services through to coach routes and the making of roads and
bridges. Generally minimal and difficult in the 1840s, com-
munications improved dramatically during the 1850s until by the
late 1860s most of the district had access to basic amenities
and isolation between the various communities slowly began to
disappear as communications became more regular and reliable.

The following, reprinted from *Farm and Garden*, September 9th,
1858, is the memorial referred to in the letter signed 'Clod'.
(*Farm and Garden*), p.147.

The Company's Tenants

To the Directors and Proprietors of the South Australian Company

The memorial of the undersigned, tenants of the South Australian Company in the Hundreds of Talunga, Para Wirra, and Onkaparinga, respectfully showeth -

That your memorialists are desirous of drawing your attention to the anomalous method adopted in leasing your lands in this province.

That your memorialists, by such leases, have no encouragement whatever to effect any permanent improvements on your property.

That the natural effects of such a system are that a thriftless and improvident style of farming is carried on.

That the object of your tenants at present is to make money as quickly as possible, greatly to the injury of the land, and to carry their capital to another neighbourhood and expend it on their own freeholds, in proof of which your memorialists would cite the fact that very few of the original lease holders now occupy the land and that in many instances there have been two or three changes of tenants during the term of one lease.

That it is a matter of notoriety that a more scourging system is pursued on your land than on that of freeholders or land leased with a right of purchase.

That neither are any substantial houses erected nor vineyards nor live fences planted, whilst the original post-and-rail fences are becoming useless, with very little good timber left for their re-erection.

That some of the very best land in the district is comparatively valueless for want of draining.

That it is quite useless for you to suppose that by strict covenants you will compel tenants to effect these permanent improvements; no prudent man would lay out his capital in permanently improving property in which he had only a temporary interest when he could go a few miles away and purchase a freehold for the same amount as it would take to make such improvements; and although it is quite possible that men of straw may sign such covenants it will be with no idea of fulfilling them.

That the resident proprietors, who may be supposed to have the best means of knowing how to manage their property as to secure their own interest, almost invariably lease their country lands with a right of purchase, in proof of which we beg to refer you to the Hon. J. Baker and to the Hon. G.F. Angas, each of whom will receive a copy of this memorial.

That when a tenant avails himself of his right of purchase the proprietor is, generally speaking, enabled to purchase two or three sections from the Government with the money, and to lease each of these two or three sections on the same terms as the original section, thereby doubling or trebling his income at each operation.

That should you anticipate any inconvenience in granting a right of purchase that might be exercised at any time, it

could be made to have effect only at the termination of the
lease.

That your memorialists would particularly wish to point
out the unfavourable position they will hold in a few years
through no vineyards being planted; the soil and climate
having been so satisfactorily proved to be admirably
adapted for the production of first-class wine, for which
there is an unlimited demand and a world-wide market,
whereas the only market they have for the exportation of
corn will be closed in a very few years by the increase of
home production.

That your memorialists understand that in future no
leases are to be renewed to those tenants who have freehold
land of their own adjacent to your property.

That in the opinion of your memorialists this class of
men should more particularly be encouraged, as having a
more permanent interest and attachment to the spot, being
less likely to be birds of passage, besides being men of
capital, and therefore more likely to be enabled to pay
their rents in the events of a reverse of times, as
shadowed forth above, and which may be much nearer than is
generally anticipated.

Your memorialists, therefore, hope you will give these
matters your calm consideration, with a view of granting
either a right of purchase or remuneration for any
permanent improvements to the extent of two-thirds their
full value.

And you memorialists will ever pray.

'Clod' wrote that,

Some of the largest proprietors of land in the colony,
particularly the South Australian Company, lease their
land, expecting the tenants to effect all improvements, and
to leave everything at the end of the term without any
compensation. Is it any wonder that under such a system
the land should be badly farmed? I think I cannot point
better than by referring your readers to a memorial which
has lately been sent to the Directors of the South
Australian Company in England, it being understood that the
hands of the resident Manager are tied by his employers, he
being compelled of course to carry out their instructions.
The memorial needs no comment from me. It is the
expression of the sentiments of a large and respectable
class of men, who feel where the shoe pinches.

CHAPTER 4

Early Agricultural Development

Jane Coupland

Introduction
Initially the Onkaparinga district was concerned with sheep and
cattle grazing. Towards the end of the decade following the
taking up of land in the district a new pattern of agriculture
began to evolve. Initially wheat and later dairying and fruit
growing became the principal lines of rural production.

The Pastoral Industry in the Onkaparinga District
The Onkaparinga valley and adjoining areas had long been seen
as containing excellent pasture for sheep and cattle. In the
first stage of settlement J.B. Hack, an early squatter, had an
extensive cattle station near Mount Barker. The Mount Barker
special survey taken out by Dutton, Macfarlane and Finnis
incorporated most of Hack's station thus forcing him to move
elsewhere. Dutton then used this land to graze cattle. The
sources of the Onkaparinga special survey taken out by the
South Australian Company was used to fatten cattle brought
overland from the eastern colonies for the Adelaide market.
Later William Smallpiece Whittington purchased land in the
Balhannah area and grazed sheep and cattle on a scale which
made him one of the pioneers of the pastoral industry.
    The pastoral industry in the Onkaparinga district made
rapid progress, herds and flocks became more numerous and large
areas within it were turned over to the grazing of animals.
Pastoralists in general were concerned with extracting as much
profit as was possible from rural production; those in the
Onkaparinga district were no exception. The pastoral industry
continued to expand during the early years of the colony
largely as a result of the incentive provided by an established
export market. Wool gave the pastoralists good returns upon
their investments, while a guaranteed market made investment
safe. Pastoralism continued to thrive during the first decade
of settlement in the district. However in the following two
decades it was to be replaced by other rural activities. This
change was initiated by the arrival in the district of small
scale farmers.[1]

The First Settlers and Diversified Agriculture
Agricultural pursuits were undertaken when large numbers of
settler farmers moved into the district. W.H. Dutton settled a
group of German immigrants on part of his Special Survey near
Mt. Barker. Dutton's reasons for establishing this settlement
(which became known as Hahndorf) were two-fold. Firstly, the
immigrants, who leased rather than owned the land, would put it
into production straight away and thus Dutton could immediately
obtain a return for the land. Secondly, the immigrant settle-
ment would provide a much needed source of labour for the
district and this would greatly enhance the attractiveness of
the land to other settlers. The diversity of rural activities

pursued at Hahndorf is revealed in this contemporary account,
   Wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and maize are extensively
   grown; dairy cows and flocks of sheep are kept; bacon is
   much cured; and the quantity of land substantially fenced
   for all rural purposes, is very considerable.[2]

Although many agricultural activities were pursued, wheat
rapidly became the principal crop in the district. Probably
farmers relied on a principal crop such as wheat; to provide
their main source of income, with other activities supplying
domestic needs and also, undoubtedly, providing an additional
source of income.
   Throughout the Onkaparinga Valley, wherever the settlers
established farms they began to cultivate crops and raise
animals. From available information[3] it has been possible to
determine the most likely layout of a farm of the early 1840s.
A typical farm would have been made up of five, ten or twenty
acres of wheat, often a field of potatoes, usually a vegetable
garden, and several cows and pigs. The layout of farms in
predominantly German settlements was slightly different to the
English settlers' farms.
   Immediately at the back of the house there was usually a
vegetable garden, then an orchard, a field of either wheat,
barley or potatoes and finally some land for the grazing of
stock. This type of farm layout was typical of all German
villages when first settled (e.g. Lobethal).
   The rural basis of the district and the pattern of
diversified agricultural production can be seen clearly from a
glance at some of the occupations of the settlers. The records
for the 1840s and early 1850s, show that the majority of people
listed were farmers. Other occupations listed include the
following: blacksmith, wheelwright, butcher, storekeeper,
shoemaker, brewer and publican. Occupations which were
primarily concerned with processing agricultural products and
with providing farmers with equipment and supplies. This also
reveals the development of factories in the district which
processed rural products. For example, the first brewery
established in the District was Mr. Thomson's brewery in
Balhannah, which had but a short existence owing to the
financial difficulties of its proprietor. Later in the early
1840s the Johnston family took up land in the Oakbank area and
shortly afterwards, they established the Oakbank Brewery. This
was the beginning of the most important industry in the
township (see chapter 9).

Size of Land Holdings
The size of land holdings within the Onkaparinga district
during the first decade of settlement varied only slightly,
with the most common size of holding being about 80 acres. The
South Australian Gazette for 1850 lists the size of each
occupant's land holding for the purpose of levying tax. It
appears that there were a great number of farms of between 1
and 20 acres in size, and a similar number of farms of between
150 and 170 acres and others between 230 and 250 acres. Only a
few farms are found with areas outside of these ranges. Most

Table 1 Summary of crop records for South Australian Company Land within the Onkaparinga Special Survey

	1845	1850	1855	1860
Total acres leased within the Onkaparinga Special Survey	326	8312	8819.5	9013
Acres wheat % of area leased	115	2787 33.5%	3156 35.8%	3957 43.9%
Acres of barley % of area leased	29	207 2.5%	99 0.1%	234 2.6%
Acres oats % of area leased	2	319 3.8%	163 1.8%	75 0.8%
Acres potatoes % of area leased	10	130.5 1.6%	70.25 0.8%	63 0.7%
Acres hay % of area leased	0	73 0.9%	302 3.4%	413 4.6%
Area garden % of area leased	3	6.5 0.08%	2.5 0.03%	6.5 0.07%
Areas sundries % of area leased	0	4 0.05%	12.5 0.14%	3 0.03%
Area fallow % of area leased	0	547 6.6%	779 8.8%	1091 12.1%
Area uncultivated % pf area leased	167	4238 51%	4235¼ 48%	3170½ 35%

were of 80 acres in size, or a multiple of 80 acres, (i.e. 160, and 240 acres). This pattern was undoubtedly a result of the implementation of the Wakefield principal of the division of land into 80 acre sections for sale to the settlers.

Usually when it was leased it was subdivided into smaller units thus breaking up the 80 acre section. The pattern of the size of land holdings which developed was this: half acre allotments in the township; five acre allotments in the area immediately adjacent to the township; and holdings of 80 acres or multiples of 80 acres, for the surrounding country areas.

This seems to have been common in the Onkaparinga District. For example, when the township of Woodside was laid out, the land was divided into allotments of between a half and five acres each. Section 4208 belonging to J. Thomson was divided into a number of allotments when the township of Balhannah was laid out. The allotments varied in size from a half to four acres each. Land in the area where Grünthal was established was divided into allotments ranging in size from 10 to 21 acres, with a great many being 13.5 acres each. In this case the size of the allotments and the fact that they were generally long strips of land indicate that the nature of farming and settlement in Grünthal was quite different to the adjoining townships. Lobethal was laid out in a similar manner (i.e. as a farmlet village or *Hufendorf*) but with much smaller allotments (3-4 acres).

Notes

1. There was considerable pressure throughout the latter half of the 19th century to move the pastoralists further north to make land available in the Adelaide Hills for small scale, intensive farming. Wakefield had long stated the virtues of closer settlement, arguing that Pastoralism encouraged a diffusion of settlers which was not advantageous to the economic, scientific or cultural development of the colony.

2. R. Davenport, in *South Australia and its Mines*, 1846. repr. Mr. F.S. Dutton on Special Surveys, *Proceedings of Royal Geographical Society*, S.A. Vol.17.

3. *Mt. Barker Courier*, 1948, August 26, September 2, September 16.

CHAPTER 5
Pioneer Farm Layouts and Buildings
Gordon Young

Several historic farm layouts have been studied in the
Onkaparinga district. These vary from loosely associated
groups of farm buildings to the almost formal layout of
Gumbanks farmyard. Many of the farms like those of the German
settlers in the Neudorf and Tabor Valley areas tended to be
located away from the government roads alongside the
Onkaparinga and its tributaries (i.e. where an abundant water
source was available). The hilly terrain of the upper part of
the river valley caused the farm buildings to be spaced out
along the contours. An example of this kind of farm layout is
the Klopsch farm at Neudorf, which is illustrated in Figure 2.
A similar farm layout was Willow Springs, off Mattners Road
(Figure 3).

On the flatter ground adjacent to the Onkaparinga proper,
farm buildings were more closely grouped together and in some
cases they lay alongside the main government roads. This is
evident with the Edwards farm at Oakbank, where its barn stands
sentinel at the entrance to the farmyard (Figures 4 and 5).

In some areas the farmhouse was placed apart from the farm
buildings. This is illustrated by the Newman farm at Charleston
(Figure 6), but generally the two were juxtaposed.

The type and arrangement of the farm buildings depended to
a large degree on the farming activities carried out and on the
size of the farm. After the first decade of settlement (i.e.
by 1850) the majority of farms listed in the district were of
80 acres (see previous chapter). There were also many smaller
farms and some larger ones of 160 acres and 240 acres (these
were multiples of the 80 acre sections created by the Wakefield
system).

Some of the smallest farms were those established at
Lobethal in 1842 by the first German settlers, the majority of
which were 3 acres, similar to those created at Hahndorf in
1839. From the very beginning these settlers practised the
small scale mixed farming techniques which they had used for
centuries in their Prussian homelands. Apart from wheat
(usually grown as a cash crop) they grew barley, oats, rye and
peas and a variety of other vegetables and soft fruits. They
only owned a few cattle, but they also kept goats and pigs, all
of which provided them with a choice of meats and dairy
products. An attempt was made to grow vines, which was not
very successful in that part of the Adelaide Hills, but the
growing of hops thrived and later in the 19th century it became
an important industry.

Their traditional husbandry continued well into the 19th
century and it later formed the basis for more specialised
farming activities such as large scale dairy farming. The
variety of small building structures required for this type of
farming is well illustrated by the Klopsch farm. Here, still
existing today, one can find a hay-barn, a milking shed, a

34

Figure 2 Klopsch farm, Neudorf, *Lobethal Survey*, pp 147-149
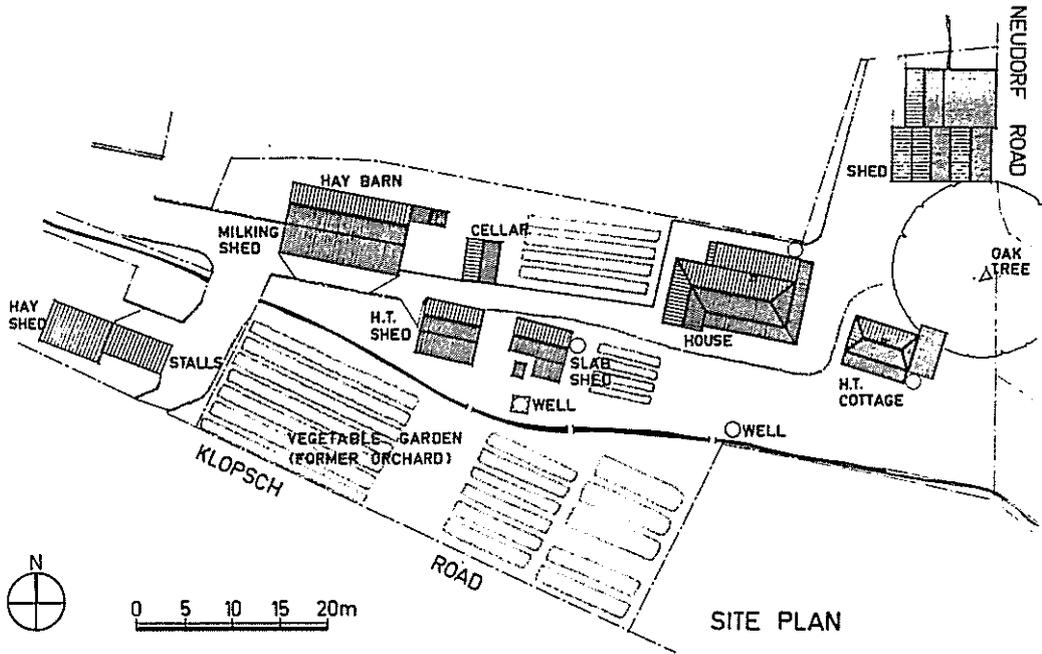
SITE PLAN

Willow Springs farm off Mattners Road near Balhannah

Figure 3 Willow Springs farm showing house and barn and external kitchen
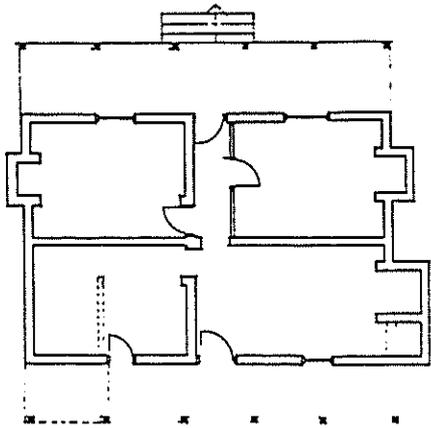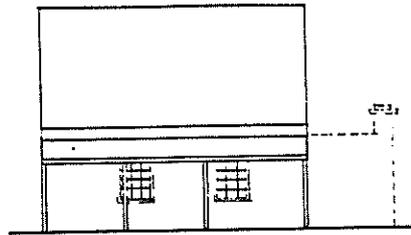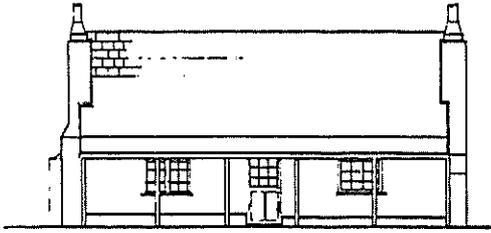
Elevation and plan of house   Elevation and plan of barn
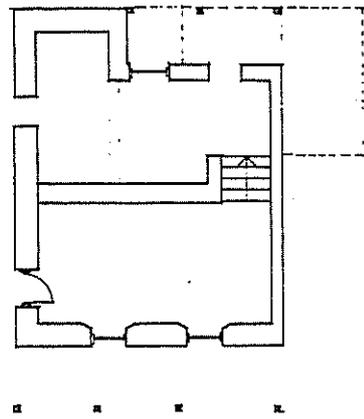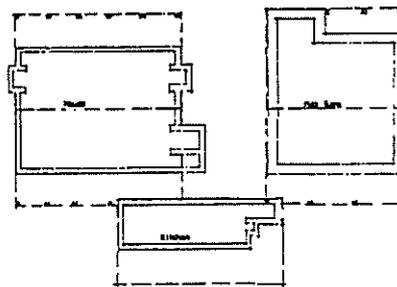
Figure 4 Edwards' farm, Oakbank, site plan and plans of house showing original external kitchen

FARMHOUSE

BARN

MAIN STREET

N

0 5 10 15 20m

N

0 1 2 3 4m

cellar under

external kitchen

original house plan

house extensions
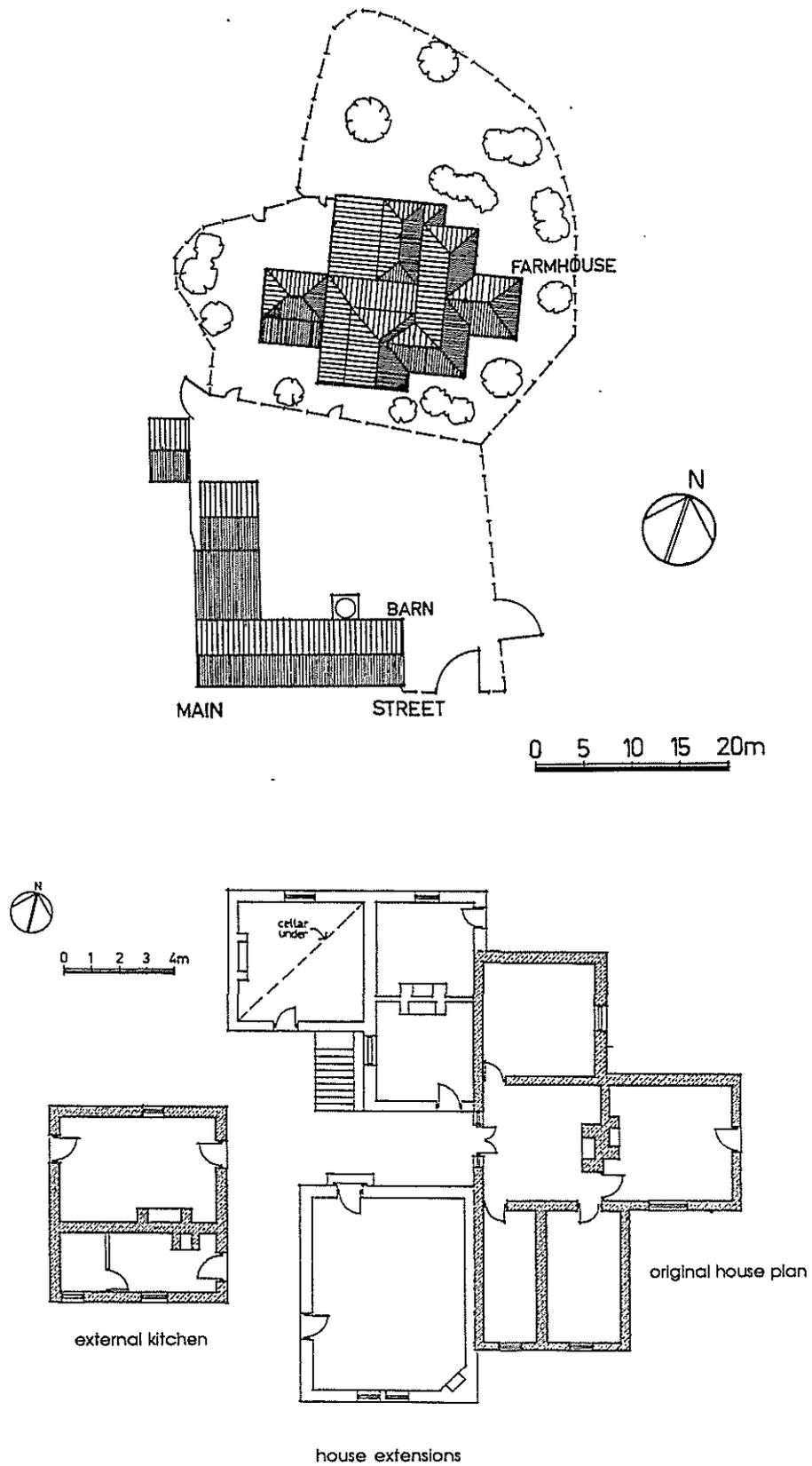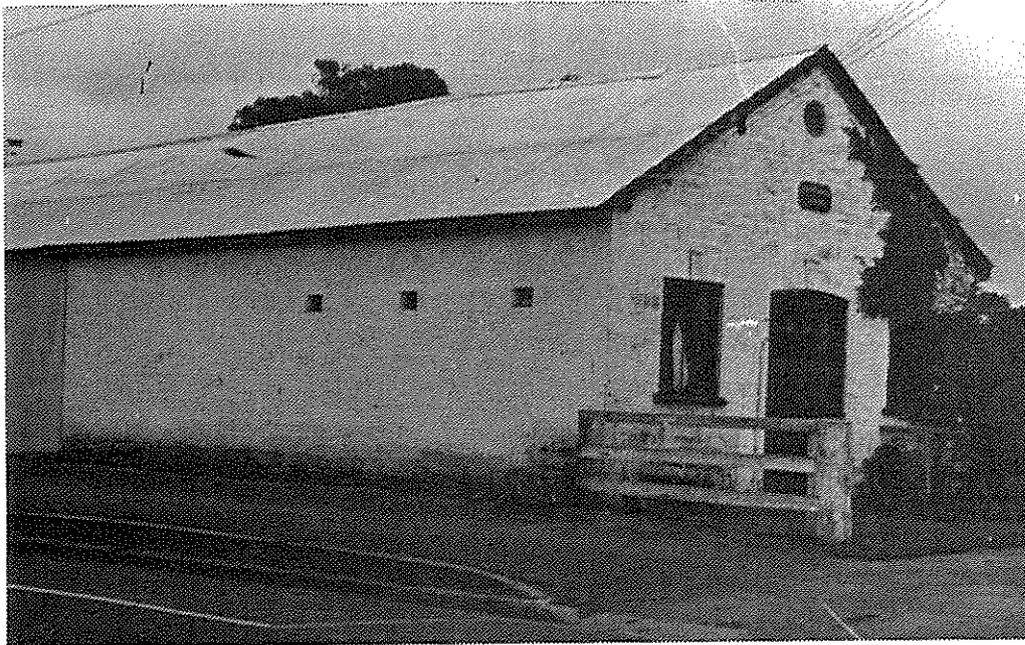
View of barn from main road

FLOOR PLAN

SECTION AA

EAST ELEVATION

0 1 2 3 4m
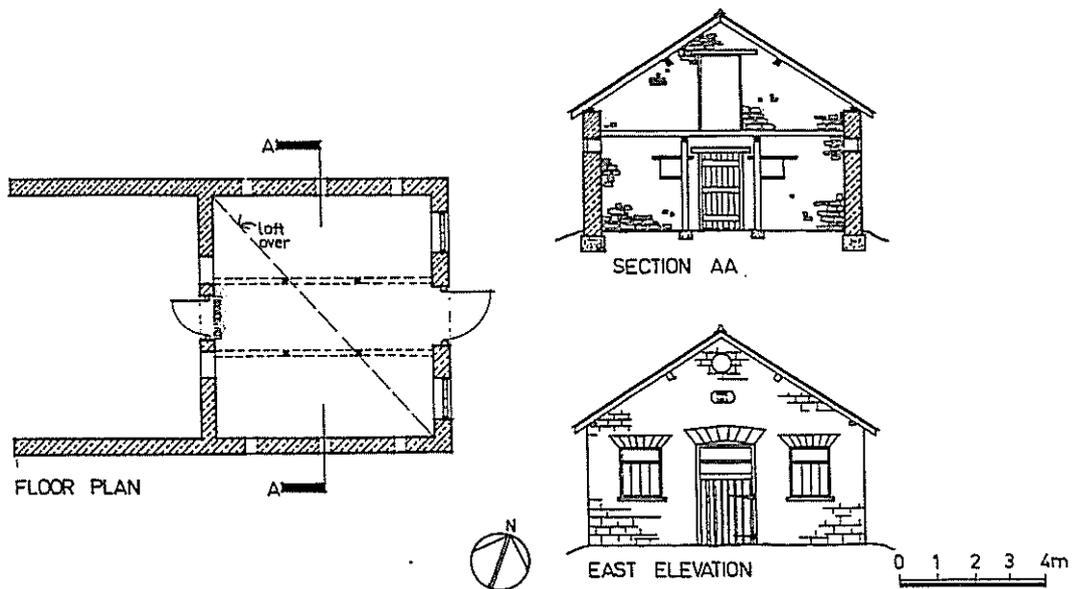
Figure 5 Edwards' farm, Oakbank, stone barn dated 1858

38

Figure 6 Site plan of Newman's farm, Charleston, *Lobethal Survey*, p 180

BLACKSMITHS
SHOP

TANK

HOUSE

FORMAL
GARDEN

← STONE WALL

MILKING
SHED

TROUGH

STABLES

NEWMAN   ROAD

0 5 10 15 20 25m

SITE   PLAN

N
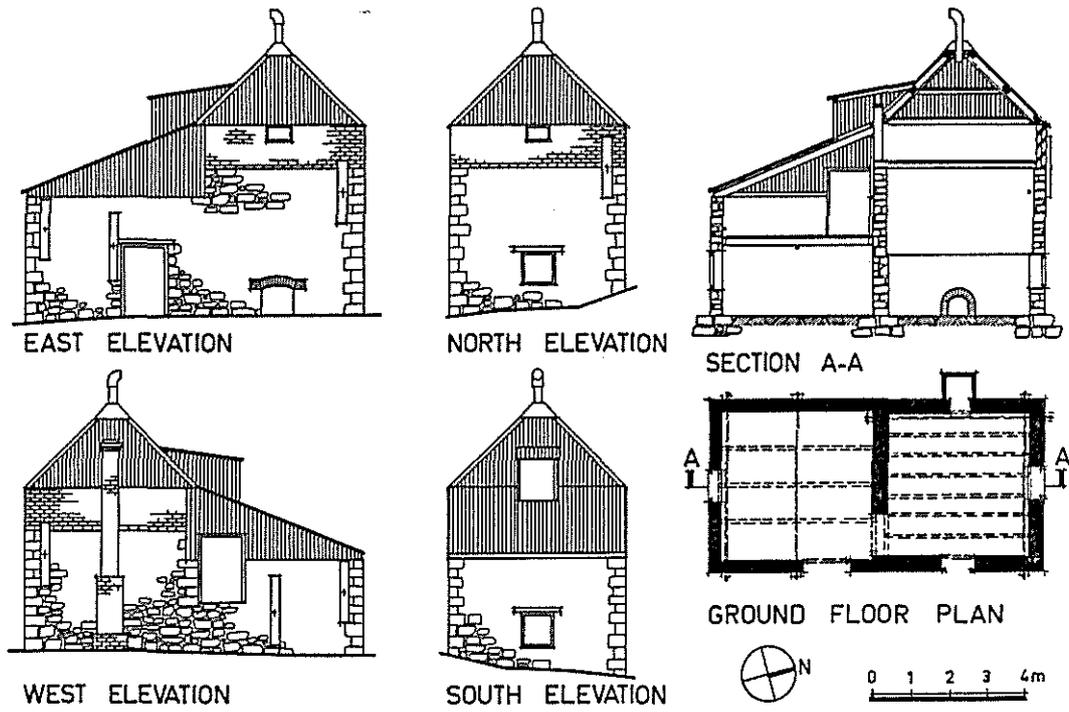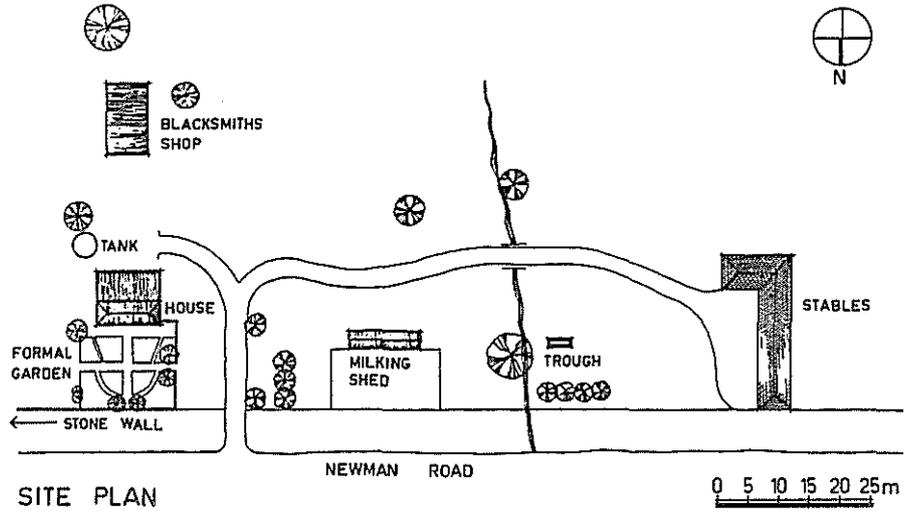
Figure 7 Hop kiln at Neudorf, *Lobethal Survey*, p 161

EAST   ELEVATION

NORTH   ELEVATION

SECTION A-A

WEST   ELEVATION

SOUTH   ELEVATION

GROUND   FLOOR   PLAN

N   0 1 2 3 4m

small half-timber barn for storing produce and a large cellar.
Another slab hut was probably used as an external kitchen and
smoke-house (Figure 2).

A common feature of the Neudorf area is the combined half
timbered barns and lean-to milking sheds. One of these is
illustrated in Figure 8 on the following page. Small threshing
barns combined with a grain store and stables were also common.
Later, or on more modern farms, threshing was done mechanically
and there still remain the paved areas where this and chaff
cutting were carried out by horse powered machines (Figure 9).

In contrast to the small mixed farms of the Lobethal-
Woodside area, there were the larger sheep properties of the
Mount Charles-Murdoch Hill areas (viz. Thomas Inglis 'Sandy
Water Holes' which occupied 1200 acres by 1870). On these
properties their owners erected field barns, similar to the one
still remaining on Section 5281 and locally known as the 'fort'.
The most complete example of an early sheep station (farm) is
'Gumbanks'. This unique property still retains its original
hand shearing sheds as well as the later 19th century-early
20th century galvanised iron sheds built to house the new
mechanically powered shearing equipment (Figure 10).

German Barns
Some of the district's finest barns were those built by the
early German settlers in the Lobethal area. Apart from the
half-timbered barns at Neudorf mentioned above, there are the
substantial stone barns of the Schoenthal area. One of these
was built by the Pfeiffer family in the mid 1850s on Section
5066. It was used both for threshing and storing grain and as
a cellar for the storage of meat and dairy products. On its
east elevation is a large open lean-to for parking and pro-
tecting farm machinery (Figure 11).

Another German farm complex of significance is Ravenswood
(Section 4218). This was developed by J.F. Paech in the early
1850s and it is architecturally related to the other Paech
properties in the Hahndorf area. It has a mixture of substan-
tial stone and timber farm buildings roughly forming a square
around an open paddock (or yard). The constructional details
of the timber threshing barn are similar to those described in
the Hahndorf Survey and as illustrated in Figure 12.

Bake-ovens, Cellars, Kitchens and Smokehouses
All the early settlers built themselves external kitchens
(Figure 4), although the larger German houses incorporated
these within the house proper. Sometimes the kitchen had a
bread oven as well as a cooking hearth or it may have been used
to smoke pork products. Such buildings are to be found at 28
Lenswood Road and 47 Woodside Road and are illustrated in
Figure 14.

A variety of cellar buildings has also been discovered and
a detailed study made of some of them in the Lobethal area.
These were either completely above or partly buried into the
ground and they usually had high-pitched roofs with attic
storage spaces (Figure 13).

Figure 8 Hay barn and milking stalls at Neudorf, *Lobethal Survey*, pp 154-155

SOUTH ELEVATION   EAST ELEVATION   SECTION A-A

PLAN   0 1 2 3 4 5m   NORTH ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION   EAST ELEVATION

PLAN   SITE PLAN
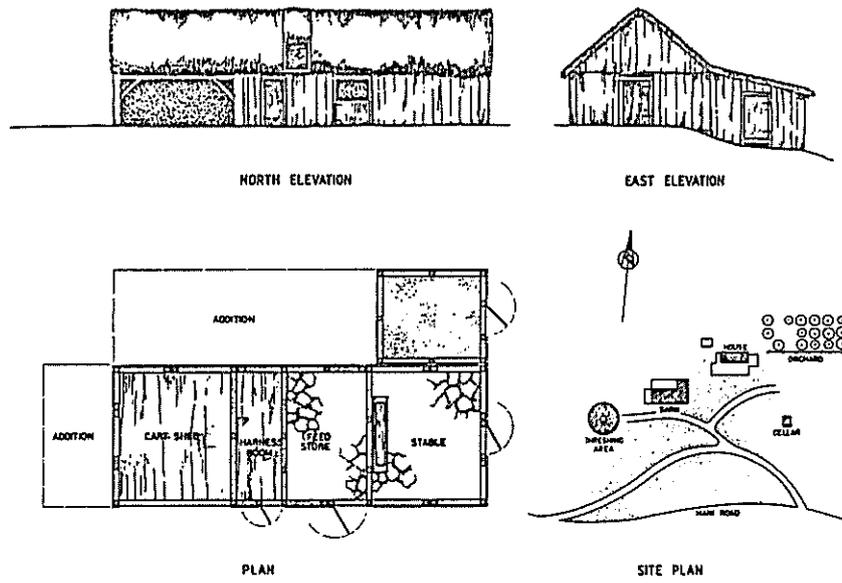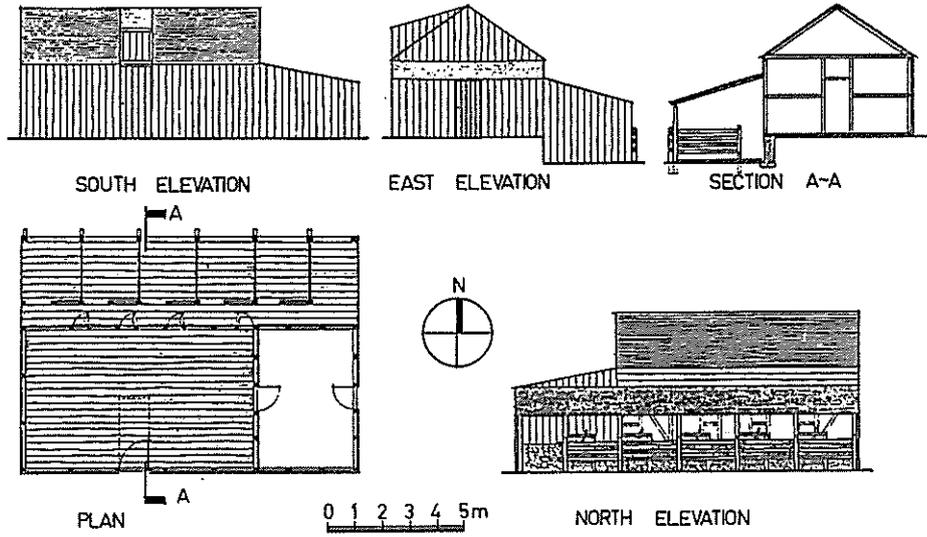
Figure 9 Timber barn and adjoining threshing area, Tabor Valley, *Lobethal Survey*, p 117

Nineteenth-early twentieth century examples of mixed farming techniques

Threshing machine in use circa 1924, Kerber's farm, North Woodside
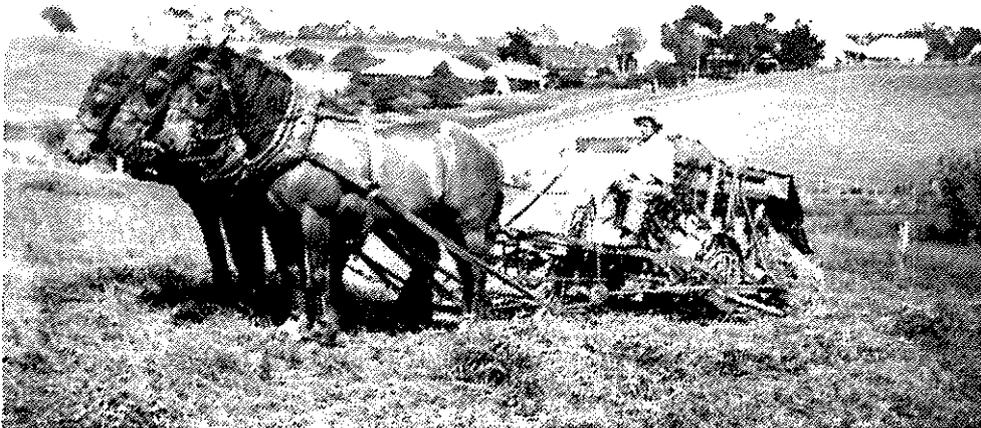
Pea harvester in use circa 1924, Kerber's farm, North Woodside

Figure 10 'Gumbanks', Charleston, *Lobethal Survey*, pp 191-199
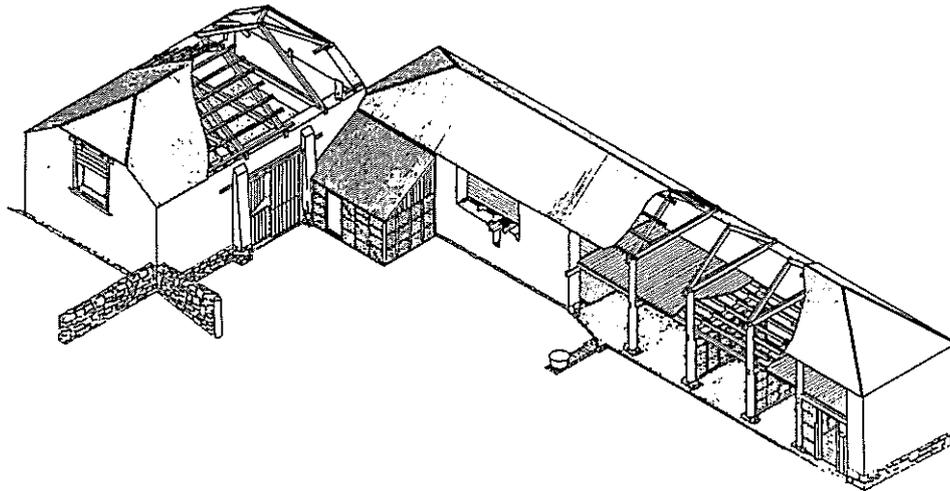
ISOMETRIC OF BARN AND STABLES SHOWING
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS
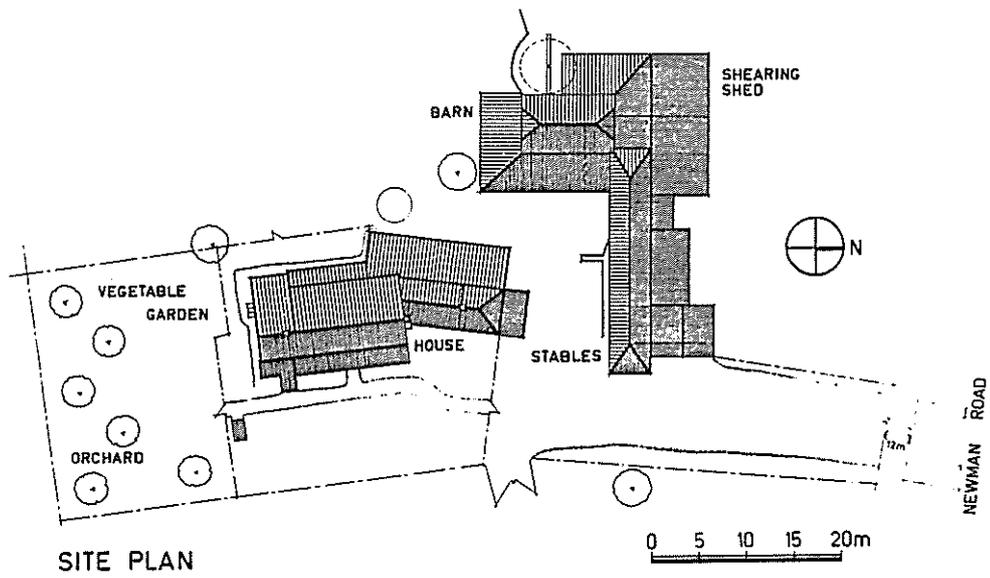
SITE PLAN

Figure 11 Pfeiffer's barn, Schoenthal, *Lobethal Survey*, p 165

ISOMETRIC
SHOWING ELEMENTS
OF STRUCTURE

SECTION A-A

SECTION B-B

DETAIL 1
SCALE

DETAIL 2

ISOMETRIC
VIEW

SCALE
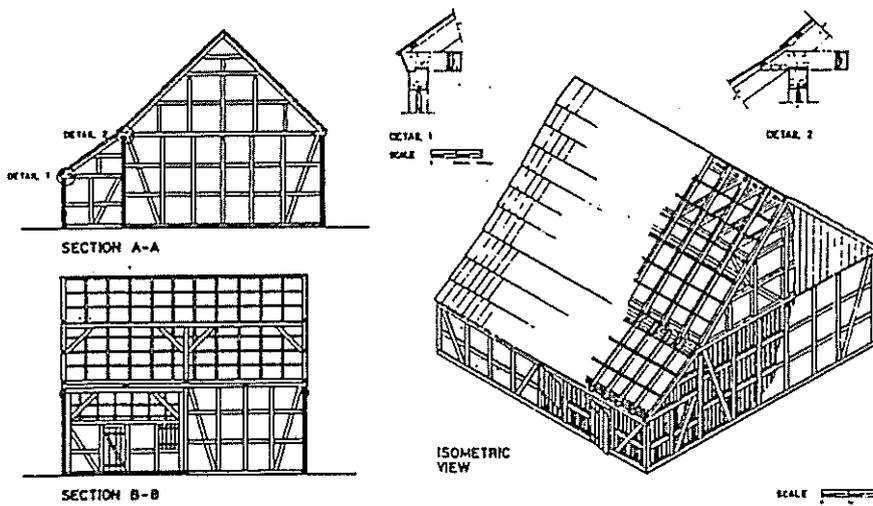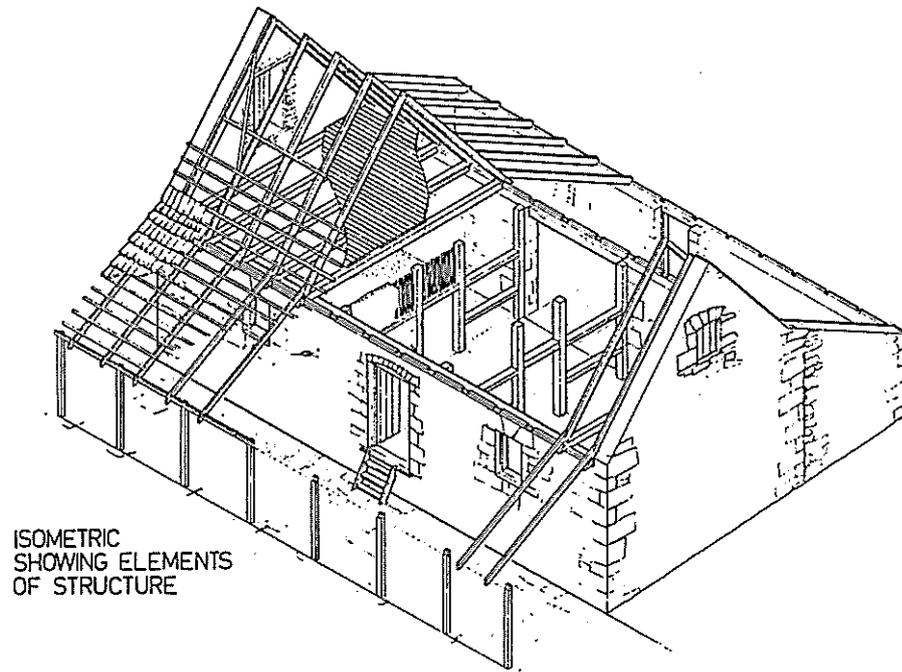
GETHING'S BARN

Figure 12 Timber framed barn, Hahndorf, *Hahndorf Survey*, vol 1, p 200

44

Figure 13 Cellars in the Lobethal area, *Lobethal Survey*, pp 108-109

N° 122 MAIN ST

N° 24 GUMERACHA RD.

N° 54 MILL RD.

N° 17 GUMERACHA RD.

N° 34 MILL RD.
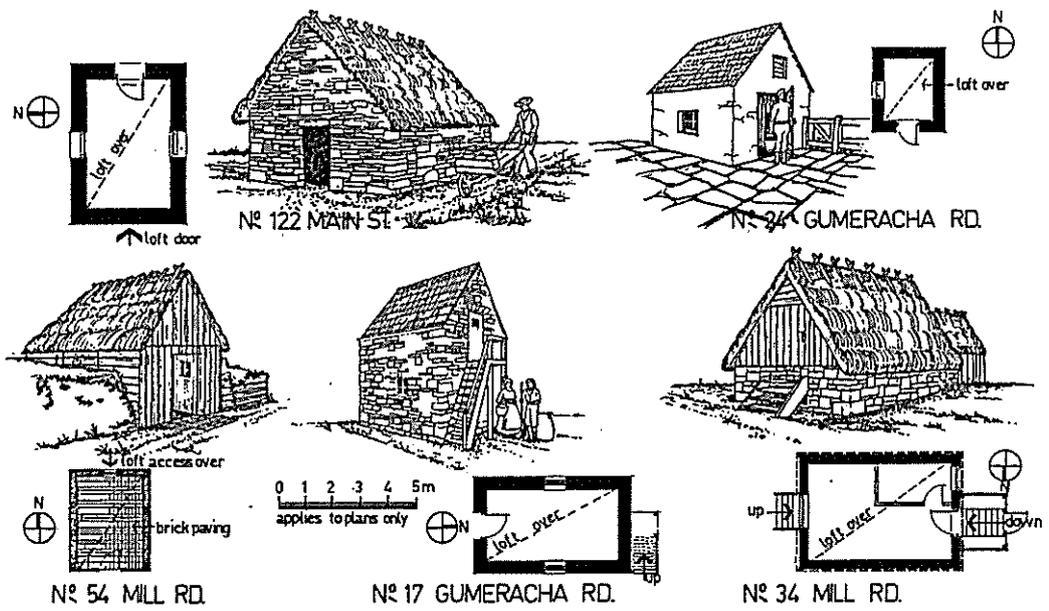
Figure 14 External kitchens and bake ovens, *Lobethal Survey*, pp 110-111

BAKEOVEN & BAKEHOUSE
28 LENSWOOD ROAD

BAKEOVEN & SMOKEHOUSE
47 WOODSIDE ROAD

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

NORTH ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

0   1   2   3m

smoking chamber | oven

PLAN

N

WEST ELEVATION
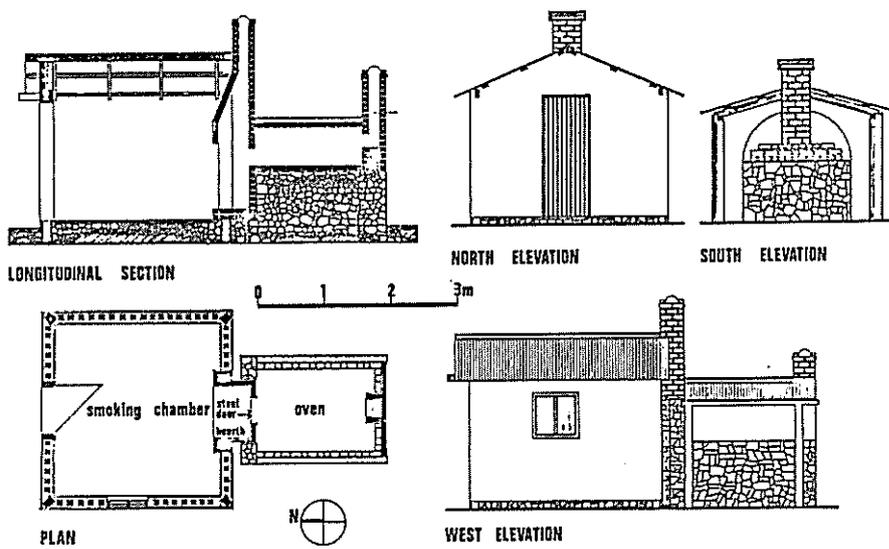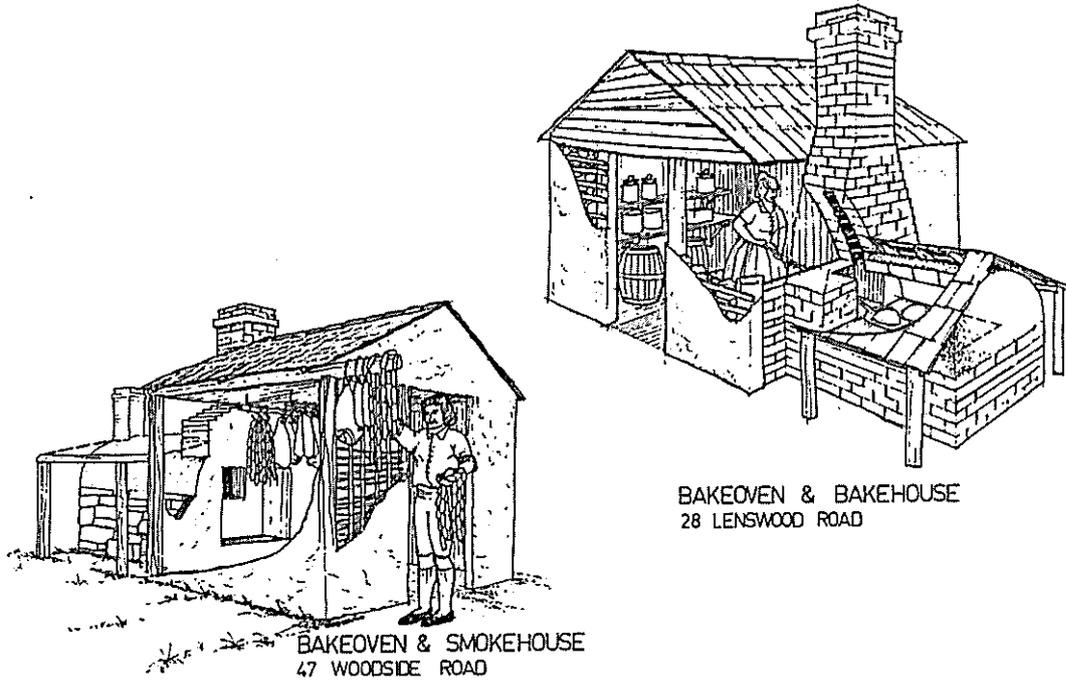
CHAPTER 6

Dairying

Jane Coupland

The production of wheat in the Onkaparinga district began to decline after 1870, at which time other forms of agriculture began to develop; dairying was one such activity. The raising of stock for milk, butter, and smallgoods was widespread by the 1870s, but it was not until the late 1880s that creameries and butter factories started to operate in the area. Previous to this date, individual farmers must have made butter from the milk of their own cows using gravitational methods to separate cream from milk.[1] In the mid 1880s the separator came into use in South Australia.[2] Being accessible not to individuals but only to companies with capital, the introduction of the separator was accompanied by the establishment of creameries and butter factories.[3] The procedure for making butter was this: farmers sold their milk to the creamery which separated the cream from the milk; this was then made into butter at the factory. It was not until the second decade of this century that new technology permitted separation to be done on the farm thereby eliminating the need for creameries. Up to that time creameries were numerous throughout the Adelaide Hills.

The Factories in the Woodside-Balhannah Area
The first creamery and butter factory to be established in the Onkaparinga District was the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Company.[4] The butter and cheese factory was located at Woodside and its creamery was located at Murdoch's Hill. Although the date of establishment of the company does not appear on company records it is possible that the factory was established as early as April 1890[5] (with the creamery being established in 1894 or 1895). Since the earliest butter factory was said to have been established in 1889[6] at Gumeracha, the Woodside factory is one of the earliest factories in the State.

It has been suggested that the Woodside factory was established by the South Australian Company to process the milk produced on the farms operated by the Company's tenants.[7]
The South Australian Company is known to have taken up considerable quantities of land in the Onkaparinga Valley by means of the special surveys. It is also known that the company leased much of its land to small farmers, and so it is quite possible that the company could have established a cheese and butter factory in the district given that many small farmers in the area were turning to dairying. To date, however, no records which indicate that the South Australian company established the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Company have yet come to light.

It has also been suggested that the Company operating the factory was forced to close it for a period of time: 'Disputes between the Company and the tenant farmers forced the closure of the factory under the original arrangement.'[8] A meeting

held in Woodside in July, 1905, of the Agricultural Bureau[9] gives some ideas of the problems the tenants faced. Mr. R.P. Keddie delivered a paper to the meeting which was critical of the dairy farmers. He argued that the dairy farmers under-fed their cows, and crowded them, thereby over-grazing their land. The system of short leases, he continued, led to the situation where poor farming practices were maintained. As a result of these poor farming methods dairying appeared unprofitable to many farmers, and this attitude, he argued, helped retard the progress of the Onkaparinga district, since it encouraged the return to sheep grazing. In response to Mr. Keddie's paper, Mr. Hughes (who was on the Board of Directors of the Woodside Cheese and Butter factory) argued that the situation for leases had changed considerably in recent years, such that leaseholders could now expect a better state of affairs than had previously existed. Leaseholders were now receiving consideration from the South Australian Company for the improvements they made to their properties. According to Mr. Hughes' argument, the lack of a progressive spirit, which undoubtedly had been caused by short leases, ought not to persist owing to the improved conditions in which tenants now found themselves. The meeting was brought to a close with statements praising the dairying industry and acknowledging the development of the district. The Chairman of the meeting had this to say by way of conclusion '...the Onkaparinga district carried more townships and dairy factories to a given area than any other part of the state, except perhaps, Mount Gambier.'[10]

The closure of the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Company probably occurred some time before the early part of 1894, since we know that Mr. Osborn, the first manager of the factory, established a factory in Balhannah when the Woodside factory closed,[11] and that this factory was established in 1894. The Onkaparinga factory was again operating in the latter part of 1894 under a Board of Directors led by the Chairman, Mr. Caldwell. If the South Australian Company had initially owned the factory, it is unlikely that they continued to own the factory after this date since no mention of the company was ever made in the minute book or the half yearly reports of the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Company.

The Company's half yearly report for 1895 records that '...the business had been expanded by the erection of a building and plant for a creamery at Murdoch's Hill.'[12] The report also recorded that the company made a profit of £713 during the six months up to April 1895, and that in all respects the company was sound. According to the Chairman, the Woodside factory had a larger capacity than any other factory in the colony. In the same report the Chairman is reported to have argued that had the company produced only butter, a loss would most certainly have been incurred. It was the manufac- ture and sale of cheese which made the factory financially viable. From company records it seems that this remained the situation for much of the early history of the factory. It is possible that butter production was unprofitable because of the pricing policy pursued by the company. Given the costs of production and the price butter could reach on the market the

company paid too high a price for the milk it purchased from local farmers. This pricing policy was pursued probably because it enabled the company to process in its factory a large share of the milk produced in the area. This policy was undoubtedly a response to competition from other factories in the surrounding area, especially from Mr. Osborn's factory in Balhannah.

The Balhannah Cheese and Butter factory soon became a thriving concern as the following report indicates:

> Using the most modern equipment available, G.F. Osborn soon built up a flourishing business, and farmers from many surrounding areas brought their milk for processing. Many varieties of cheese were made, winning gold medals at various Exhibitions in Australia and Overseas. An export trade in cheddar cheese was established in England, the cheese being packed in earthenware pots with an earthenware lid for the journey.[13]

The only other factory to be established in the Onkaparinga district was the Lauterbach brothers' cheese and butter factory in Woodside which opened in 1905. One of the brothers, Johannes Lauterbach had been previously employed as Manager of Murdoch's Hill Creamery until he resigned in January 1899 to take up the position of Manager at a cheese and butter factory in Wilmington.[14] The Lauterbach's factory proceeded to take first and second prizes at the British Dairy Show and in 1907 took first prize for cheese at the Adelaide Show.[15]

The cheese and butter factories in the district enjoyed the advantages of refrigeration. When refrigeration chambers first came into use at Port Adelaide in April 1895, the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Company sent one of its Directors, Mr. Hughes to inspect the chambers and to report back to the Company. It seems that immediately following Mr. Hughes' inspection the company procured refrigeration facilities, since at the half yearly meeting (22nd April 1895) Mr. Caldwell reported the following:

> Since the last meeting (October 1894) there had been expended on buildings £200 and on plant £849, and now they possessed the best refrigerator and the most complete factory in the colony...[16]

Refrigeration was a great boon to dairying since, to a large extent it freed the dairy factories from the constraints of weather thus enabling the proprietors to obtain high quality products all year round. Although, 'the refrigerator had proved a great boon...'[17] to the industry, climatic factors had not been totally mastered. Output of milk continued to be determined largely by seasonal conditions, as was indicated by Mr. Caldwell's statement of April, 1896:

> ...during the past six months, they (the company) had not done a very large business on account of being unable to get enough milk to handle, the season explaining this.[18]

Despite the lack of technical know how and poor methods of farming which made the dairy industry vulnerable to climatic

George Frederick Osborn's Balhannah Cheese and Butter Factory opened in 1894. It soon became a thriving concern using the most modern equipment. In 1925 Messrs Spoehr and Son took over the business which they continued to run until 1929 when the factory was closed.

When surveyed in 1983, the site included the original factory premises with a later cold room built of cavity brickwork lined with timber and insulated with charcoal.

Apart from a large turn-of-the-century house, the site also included a bluestone building subdivided into four small rooms used to accommodate workers.

Former Balhannah Cheese and Butter Factory in 1983

Original workers' accommodation in 1983

and environmental factors, the suitability of the valley to
dairying enabled the industry to develop and prosper. The
farmers in the Valley, claimed Mr. Caldwell during the November
1898 meeting of the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce
Company:

> ...had a good district, as in the Onkaparinga watershed
> there was excellent pasture suitable for the production of
> butter and cheese - in fact, equal to any in the world -
> and it has been shown that the English and Danish
> productions could not compare with the Onkaparinga as far
> as results went.[19]

Thus, by the turn of the century, dairying was well established
in the Onkaparinga district, there being three butter and
cheese factories and several creameries in the district. The
milk produced in the Onkaparinga Valley was processed not only
at these three factories but also at factories in the
surrounding areas, such as Blakiston and Mount Barker.

Since the late 1870s, farmers had formed groups to agitate
for better conditions, they wanted land to be made available on
reasonable terms and a better distribution of profits between
middlemen and farmers.[20] The Farmers Mutual Association
which was formed in 1879 was committed to the principle of
co-operation. As a means of exercising this principle the
Association agreed to buy in bulk and distribute goods at the
lowest price possible, and to control the rate at which
products were released on to the market so as to secure the
best prices for producers. Later, in 1888 the South Australian
Farmers' Co-operative Union was formed.[21] This Union sought
to provide facilities for farmers, such as the procurements for
sale at low prices, implements and other essential goods, and
to dispose of produce in markets so as to achieve good prices.
The Union was formed at a time when farmers were experiencing
difficulties owing to a state-wide depression. The Union was
committed to benefiting a class they considered '...are the
mainstay of the colony'.[22]

The Board of Directors of the Woodside factory, under the
Chairmanship of Mr. Caldwell, had stressed to the dairy farmers
in the district the need for co-operation. The capital, with
which the company was established, had been accumulated from
the sale of shares to dairy farmers. The Company's Directors
encouraged the farmers to continue to supply the factory and
the creamery with milk rather than purchase a separator and
attempt to produce dairy products on their own farms.[23] This
would destroy the principle of co-operation. The factory, it
was argued, could achieve a better quality product than could
the individual. To supply the company would best facilitate
the development of the industry and the prosperity of the
producers. Furthermore the directors argued for a union of
co-operative dairy factories on the basis that such an
organisation would best enhance the prosperity of the farmers.
In April 1898, the Chairman stated the following:

> A union of co-operative dairy factory companies is not only
> desirable, but is absolutely necessary to enable us to
> secure for the milk suppliers of the colony those pennies

and shillings which are in the meantime rolling into the
pockets of middlemen and others.[24]

The issue of co-operation between producers and manufacturers
of dairy products attracted much attention during the 1890s
owing partly to the recent difficulties faced by the farmers in
the drought stricken northern areas of the State and partly to
the then current depression.

Towards the end of the 1890s Federation became an issue
which generated much discussion by the Companies and the
farmers in the District. Federation involved the removal of
all tariffs, including those which had hitherto protected South
Australian dairy producers from their Victorian competitors.
After Federation the local producers would be protected only by
distance.

> Undoubtedly competition would be more keen, and it would be
> to the advantage of the farmer to take the greatest care
> possible in improving the quality and condition of his
> cattle and the milk supply, while cheese and butter makers
> would have to be provided with the best possible plant and
> methods to enable them to produce only commodities of
> first-class quality.[25]

In regard to the future of the industry in South Australia Mr.
Caldwell continued,

> In all probability the Victorian producers would give more
> attention to the Sydney market, thus allowing South
> Australia to deal more with Broken Hill...If Great Britain
> adopted a preferential tariff for her dominions and depend-
> encies against the outside world our business connections
> with the London market would certainly improve. Then,
> again, it was just possible that the local demand may soon
> begin to draw more heavily upon supply, which would result
> in the hardening of prices, while under Federation the
> market fluctuations would not be so great as they had been,
> and a truer balance would be struck as between supply and
> demand...We therefore had no cause to take a gloomy view of
> the future.[26]

The three butter and cheese factories in the district continued
to prosper, well after Federation in 1901. Although this
particular event did not disrupt the dairy industry to any
great extent, other events were to alter the nature and
structure of the industry as well as the number of factories in
the district.

World War 1 and the Great Depression of the 1930s were
responsible for the changes which occurred in the industry in
the first half of this century. The outbreak of war in 1914
resulted in many young men leaving the district to go into
military service which caused a serious labour shortage. Many
farmers' sons who worked on the farm, or many who worked within
the dairy industry, and others who worked in various trades
were no longer available to carry out these duties.[27] This,
together with shortages of materials, meant that farmers and
producers alike encountered great difficulties in maintaining
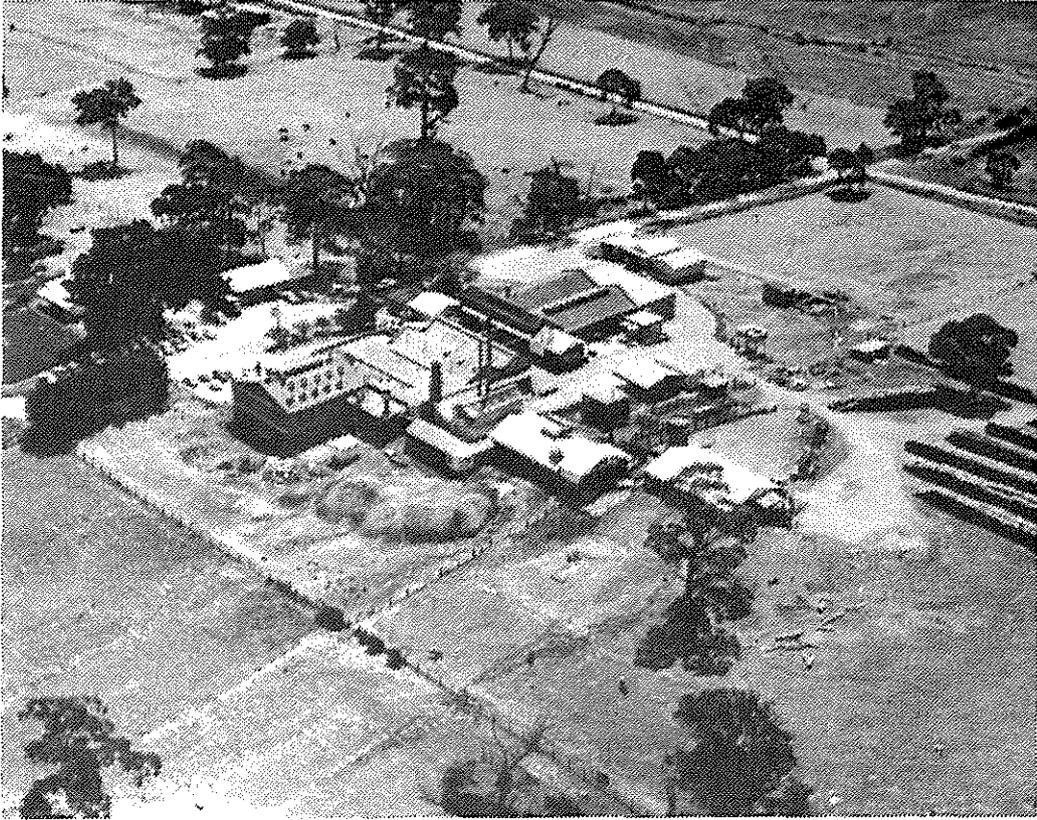
An aerial view of the South Australian Co-operative premises at Woodside in the late 1960s.
As well as supplying pasteurised milk to metropolitan Adelaide, the factory produced cheese,
butter, margarine and smallgoods.

    When it was closed down in the mid-1970s, the site had been used for almost ninety years for
dairy production. The complex included one of the earliest butter factories in the State.
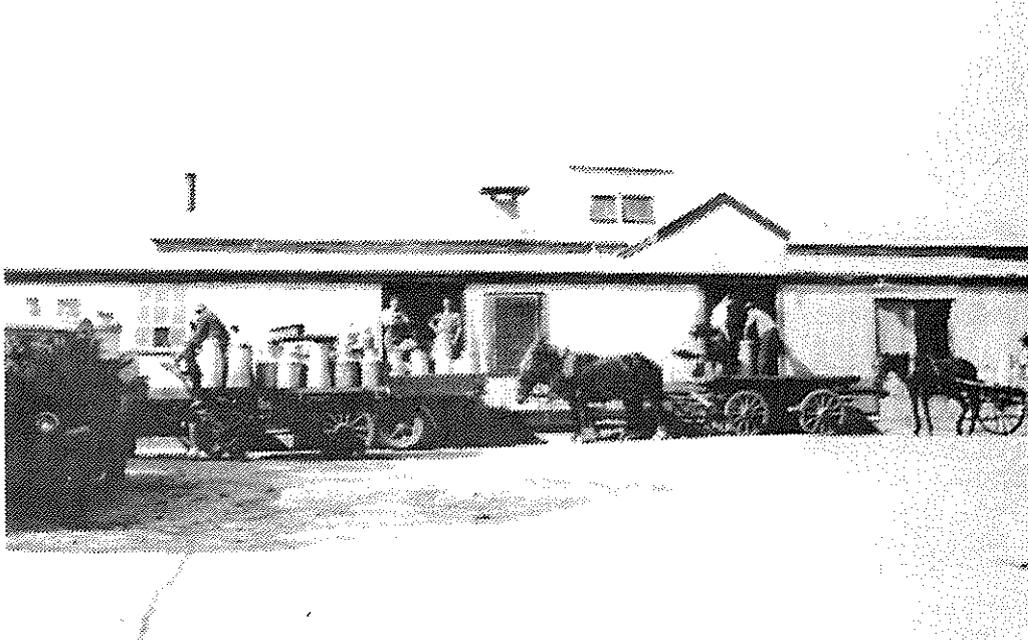
Delivery of milk to the Woodside factory in 1928
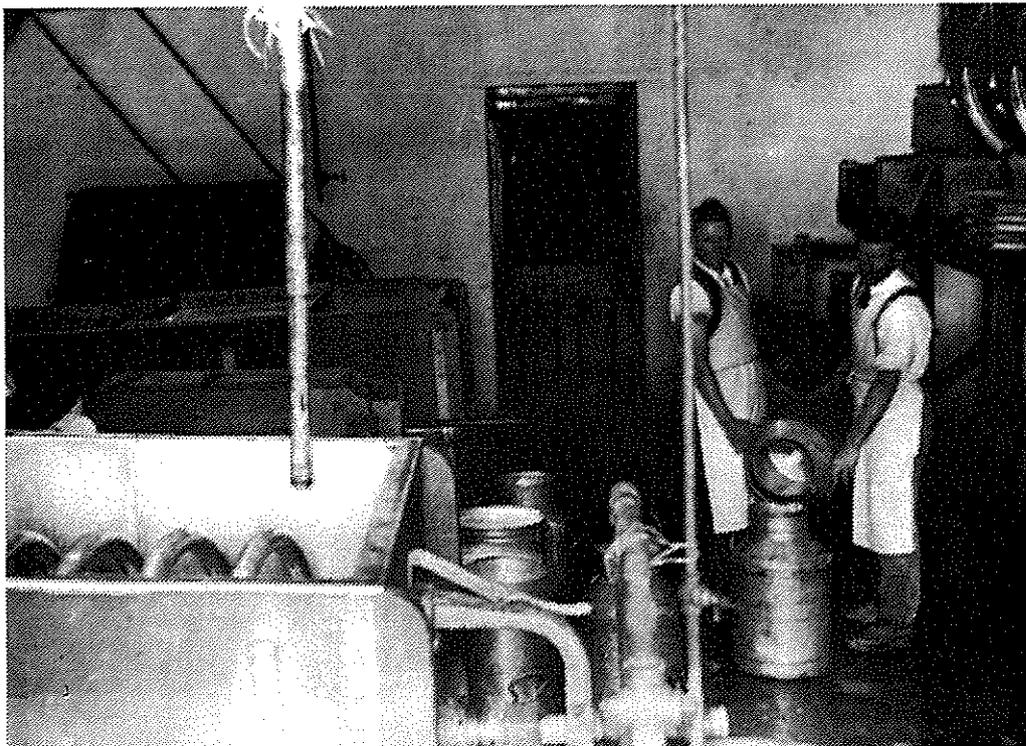
Butter churn room, Woodside factory, circa 1928

production. In response to this situation many changes were made to the way in which milk was delivered to the factory, as well as to the processes within the factory. Milking machines were introduced to maintain milk supplies despite labour shortages. Similarly within the factory, mechanical agitation replaced hand stirring. As from the very beginning of the dairy industry, prior to 1914, milk was delivered to the factory by individual dairy farmers. However, during the war years, the collection of milk by truck from the farms of many dairy farmers was introduced. Several farmers organised between themselves to pick up milk from all their farms and take it to the factory. Later this method of transporting milk to the factory was expanded to include most, if not all, the farmers in a certain area, and refrigerated tankers were introduced to collect the milk.

The onset of the depression in the late 1920s and the 1930s caused further disruption and dislocation to the industry. The tendency toward bulk milk collection continued as did the trend toward the installation of labour saving machinery in the factory. Whilst unemployment in the town was high many workers were maintained within the factory although wages tended to remain low.

Mr. Osborn's cheese and butter factory at Balhannah passed, in 1925, to Messrs. H.A. Spoehr and Son, who continued the business until 1929 when the factory was closed.[28] The factory's closure was more than likely a result of the re-organisation of the whole milk trade[29] which began to operate between Balhannah and Adelaide in the late 1920s.

The major change which this trade brought about was the collection of milk from Balhannah and surrounding areas and the daily transportation of this milk to the Adelaide market. Refrigerated transportation made bulk milk deliveries to Adelaide possible, and made the butter and cheese factory at Balhannah redundant. Undoubtedly, the growth in the demand for milk in Adelaide was responsible for the introduction of this trade.

The other two factories in the district, the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Company and the Lauterbach Brothers Cheese and Butter factory continued to operate throughout the depression years, although by that time both factories had undergone a change of management. The Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Company was purchased in 1919 by the South Australian Farmers' Co-operative Union.[30] However, much earlier, whilst the factory was still under the management of Mr. Caldwell the company was wound up.[31] It has been suggested that the factory was closed because a large proportion of company shares were held by non-milk producers.[32] As yet no company records are available to verify this argument. The date of closure has been given as 1908,[33] but, by 1919 when the Farmers' Co-operative Union purchased the factory, it was again in operation. The owners of the company at the time were Murphy and Fromen.[34] The Lauterbach brothers' factory at Woodside was purchased by AMSCOL (the Adelaide Milk Supply Company Limited), although Mr. J. Lauterbach continued as manager of the factory.[35]

By the late 1930s both factories were thriving concerns. It was claimed that the dairy industry had increased four fold during the 1920s. Of the AMSCOL property the following was reported '...the factory has expanded, and today sends thousands of gallons of milk and large supplies of butter and cheese to city consumers.[36] At the same time the South Australian Farmers' property was said to be processing 1,000 gallons of milk daily and 18,000 pounds of butter per week. Bacon and smallgoods as well as margarine were being produced at the factory.[37]

Print room, Woodside factory, circa 1928

Hanging shed, Woodside factory, circa 1928

Notes:

1. A method whereby cream is separated from milk using gravity.

2. W.M. Rule, *The History of Butter Making in South Australia.*

3. Ibid.

4. This is the only name for the Company given in the Minute Book, however, since these records cover the period for 1895-1902 only, it may have been the case that either before or after these dates, the Company was known by a different name.

5. The Company records state that in April, 1895 the 11th half yearly meeting of the Company was held, therefore the Company must have been established in early 1890. It is not known where the cream was separated from the milk before the establishment of the Murdoch Hill creamery.

6. W.M. Rule, op.cit.

7. R. Butler, *Wuttke's Family History*, p.61.

8. Ibid.

9. *The Southerner* (A Woodside newspaper), July 19, 1905, p.1.

10. Ibid.

11. This meeting was also reported in the *Mount Barker Courier*, April 22, 1895.

12. *Minute Book* of the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Co., April 22, 1895.

13. R. Butler, op.cit.

14. *Minute Book* of the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Co., April 1895 and January 1899.

15. From newspaper cuttings in the Historical Records Collection of the Onkaparinga District Council.

16. *Minute Book* of the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Co., April 22, 1895 half yearly meeting. Also reported in the *Mount Barker Courier*, April 22, 1895.

17. Ibid, April 30, 1896.

18. Ibid, November 4, 1898.

19. Ibid, November 4, 1898.

20. *Fifty Years of Progress*, August 1932.

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

23. *Minute Book* of the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Co., April 1898.

24. Ibid.

60

25. *Minute Book* of the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Co., 28 October, 1901.

26. Ibid.

27. Interview with Mr. F.A. Aubury & J. Marshall, 23rd September 1983.

28. *Mount Barker Courier*, 16 September 1948.

29. Ibid.

30. *Fifty Years of Progress*.

31. *Back to Woodside*.

32. Ibid.

33. Ibid. The Company was formed in 1889 and wound up 19 years later.

34. *Fifty Years of Progress*.

35. Ibid.

36. Ibid.

37. Ibid.

CHAPTER 7

The Fruit Growing Industry

Jane Coupland

Introduction
Although orchards have been cultivated since the very earliest
years of the colony, a fruit growing industry was not
established until after the 1880s, when the fruit export trade
to England was opened. This trade provided an immense stimulus
to fruit growers, since it considerably enlarged the size of
the market for their produce. In response to this trade the
scale of production of established orchards quickly increased,
whilst new land was turned over to orchards. Constant improve-
ments such as refrigerated transport boosted the fruit export
industry during the closing decades of last century. As the
export industry flourished so too did orcharding in South
Australia. The industry, however, was not without its
problems. Since the marketing of fruit took place at the time
when the fruit ripened, a glut of fresh fruit usually occurred
when farmers throughout the State simultaneously took their
produce to market. Often surplus fruit was wasted. At other
times of the year the consumer found it difficult to purchase
fruit as it became extremely scarce, if it was available at
all. It was not until the turn of this century that these
problems were largely overcome.

Fruit Growing in the Onkaparinga District
The Fruit Growing Industry in the Onkaparinga District emerged
in different parts of the district for different reasons. The
commercial planting of fruit trees by farmers in the Balhannah
area began in the 1860s and early 1870s in response to the
unprofitability of wheat cultivation. Wheat yields fell
largely due to the declines in soil fertility, which were
experienced by farmers in the 1860s. Many wheat farmers left
the district for the new wheat fields being opened up in the
Northern districts of the State. Those farmers who stayed,
turned to different types of rural production such as dairying
and orcharding. Within a decade these two activities replaced
wheat as the principal rural activity. Whereas dairying was
concentrated in the Woodside-Oakbank-Balhannah area orcharding
was concentrated in the area around Balhannah. Initially a
variety of fruits were cultivated, including peaches, apricots,
nectarines, plums and apples. Different types of vines and
also almonds were also cultivated. The produce was regularly
carted to the city in drays for sale.[1]
    Later, in the 1880s the cultivation of fruit trees was
undertaken by farmers in the district now known as Forest Range
and Lenswood, an area opened to settlers during the 1860s when
the road from Norton Summit to Lobethal was built. At that
time the hills were heavily covered with stringy bark gums and
the first settlers to move into the area were timber splitters
and cutters. To a very great extent the demand by Adelaide
builders for housing timber was satisfied by the timbers cut

from the Forest Range district. Men, appropriately known as
'splitters', split the stringy bark into wood for lath,
shingles and palings for use in the construction of houses,
whilst other men, the 'pit saw men', felled the trees and sawed
the timber manually into squared timber for joists, floor
boards and house roofing. As a result of the timber cutting
industry a great deal of land was cleared, and by the 1880s
much of it was being used for rural production, such as
orcharding.

During the early years of the industry in the Forest Range
and Balhannah areas the difficulties of marketing fruit were
the same as those faced by growers elsewhere in the State. The
industry as a whole was faced with several common problems, all
of which stemmed from the inability to control the rate at
which produce came onto the market.

> There was no cold storage. The market was supplied direct
> from the gardens with a large number of varieties of apples
> and pears ripening in succession marketed direct from the
> tree.[2]

The above statement, made by the Balhannah Co-operative
Society, refers to the situation for growers prior to the First
World War in the Balhannah area. It identifies the major
problem as being the marketing of fruit direct from the tree, a
problem not only limited to the local growers.

Prior to the introduction of cold storage, produce came on
to the market almost as soon as it ripened, consequently great
quantities of fruit were available within a very short period
of time, usually only three months.[3] Often this resulted in
a glut of fruit during the picking period, and a scarcity of
fruit at other times of the year.

Some attempts were made to preserve fruit so that the
period in which fruit was most plentiful in the market place
could be extended, thereby avoiding gluts and bringing better
prices to the growers. Most growers in the Forest Range-
Lenswood-Balhannah area had an apple store. This was usually

> ...a cellar or stone built shed dug into the side of a
> hill, with shallow racks...upon which late, long-keeping
> kinds were laid out in shallow layers.[4]

The apple store or cellar allowed exceptionally long keeping
kinds of fruit to be kept for several months (up to about
August). But apples kept by these means,

> ...although in reasonably good condition to look at, were
> pretty poor apples.[5]

When these were gone there were no apples at all until the
first early fruits ripened in January. Thus, the apple store
did not solve the problems of marketing fruit since the quality
of the fruit suffered and seasonal fluctuations were still
pronounced.

The first major step taken to overcome the problems
associated with the marketing of fruit, was the establishment
of cold storage facilities at Balhannah in 1914. Mr. Augustus
Filsell and Mr. H.N. Wicks co-jointly built this, the first

private cold store specifically for fruit storage in Australia.
As a whole of wooden construction and saw-dust packed walls
it was powered first by oil engine and then by gas
producer...[6]

Initially the cold store had a capacity of 3,000 bushels, but
this was increased in 1918 to 12,000 bushels. Later, in 1920,
Wicks and Filsell formed the Balhannah Cold Stores as a Company,
at which time the capacity of the cold store was 24,000 bushels.

Following the establishment of cold storage in Balhannah
another cold storage plant was built in Lenswood. The latter
had a capacity which made it the largest of its kind in the
State.[7] Cold storage enabled growers to extend the season
for marketing fruit from three months to nine months.[8] It
thus gave the growers control over the marketing of fruit and
in doing so, was responsible for overcoming one of the major
problems which had fettered the development of the industry.

Another development which in the very early years of fruit
growing was of great importance to the industry was the estab-
lishment of an export trade in fruit. In the early 1880s
shipments of fruit to England were undertaken, however the
quality of fruit deteriorated greatly.[9] With the intro-
duction of refrigerated transport in the late 1880s the large
scale export of fruit to overseas markets was made possible,
and by the end of the century an export market had been firmly
established. This export trade provided growers with a large
and more or less stable market, an essential requirement for
any agriculturalist. In response to the securing of such a
market improved production in fruit growing areas increased,
growers became more specialised and more land was turned over
to orchards.

The State Government played an important role in
consolidating the fruit export trade and in supporting the
fruit growing industry in general. In 1894 the export of
apples was inaugurated by the South Australian Government
Produce Department and by the First World War this trade was
considerable. The State Government also supported the fruit
growers by giving advice on production techniques and methods
of culture. The Government also established State Orchards on
which experiments could be conducted to determine the varieties
most suited to various areas.[10]

In the Balhannah area, the establishment of the Balhannah
Nurseries in 1908 by Mr. H. Wicks[11] greatly facilitated the
continued development of the industry. The nurseries provided
most of the young trees required by growers in the area and
assisted the industry by disseminating knowledge.

In association with the fruit growing industry, there were
established a number of secondary industries. One such
industry was the cider factory near Balhannah (Figure 15).
This was brought into operation to eliminate the wastage of
fruit that tended to occur during the peak picking period; it
enabled,

...undersized and slightly blemished fruit to be converted
into the...popular beverage known as Elmsdale Temperance
cider...[12]

A cannery was established in the Forest Range-Lenswood area to process fruit not sold as fresh fruit to consumers. During World War 1 when labour was short it has been recorded that women from the surrounding areas worked in the factory peeling the fruit.[13]

Another factory established in association with the fruit growing industry, was the Glengyle Jam Factory.[14] Following a season in which there were many surplus apples and plums Mr. J.C. Grasby established a jam making business turning surplus fruit into jam. The business expanded rapidly, and employed several extra hands in the fruit season as well as absorbing much of the surplus fruit from the surrounding district. The factory was forced to close during the First World War because of the difficulty of obtaining tin, sugar and labour.

Although the fruit growing industry suffered a setback in the Great Depression of the early 1930s, by the end of that decade exports rose as the industry made '...steady and sound advancement...'[15] The Mount Barker Courier recorded the following:

> In 1939 it was stated that the best apple orchards in the State were to be found in the Balhannah district and that the bulk of the State's export fruit was derived from that vicinity.[16]

The fruit growing industry again declined during World War II as domestic and overseas markets dwindled and labour and other raw materials became increasingly scarce. Although the level of exports after 1945 was never as high as the level reached in the late 1930s the post war era saw the industry regain its former importance as a major industry in the district.
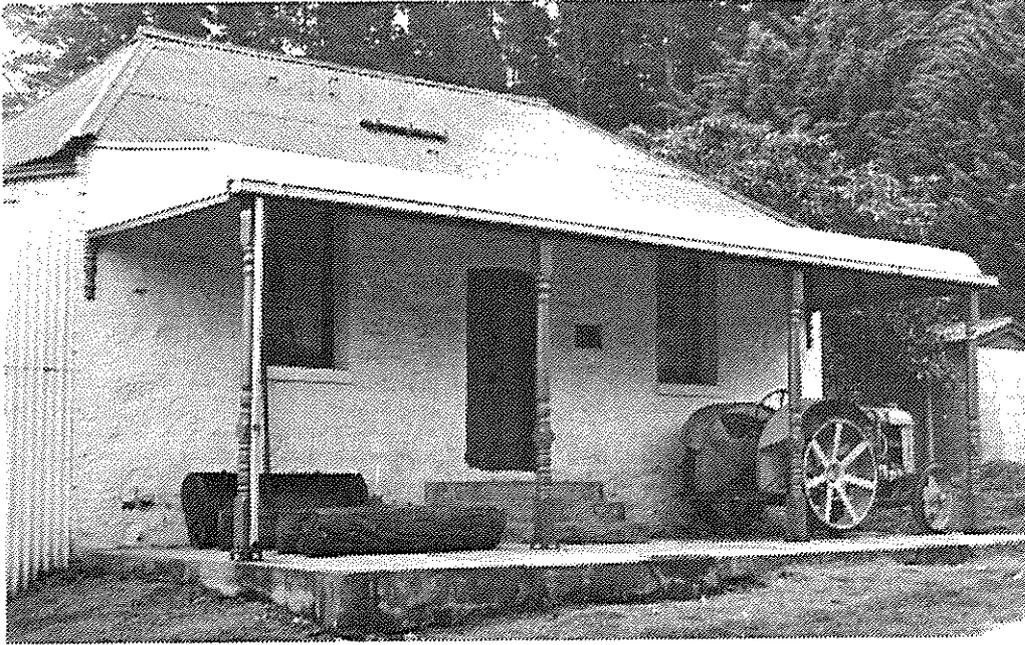
Cottage with fruit cellar, Balhannah Nursery, 1983

Original Balhannah cold store, 1983

Figure 15 Plans of cottage at Balhannah built circa 1854. The large cellar was probably used for wine production.

LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SOUTH ELEVATION
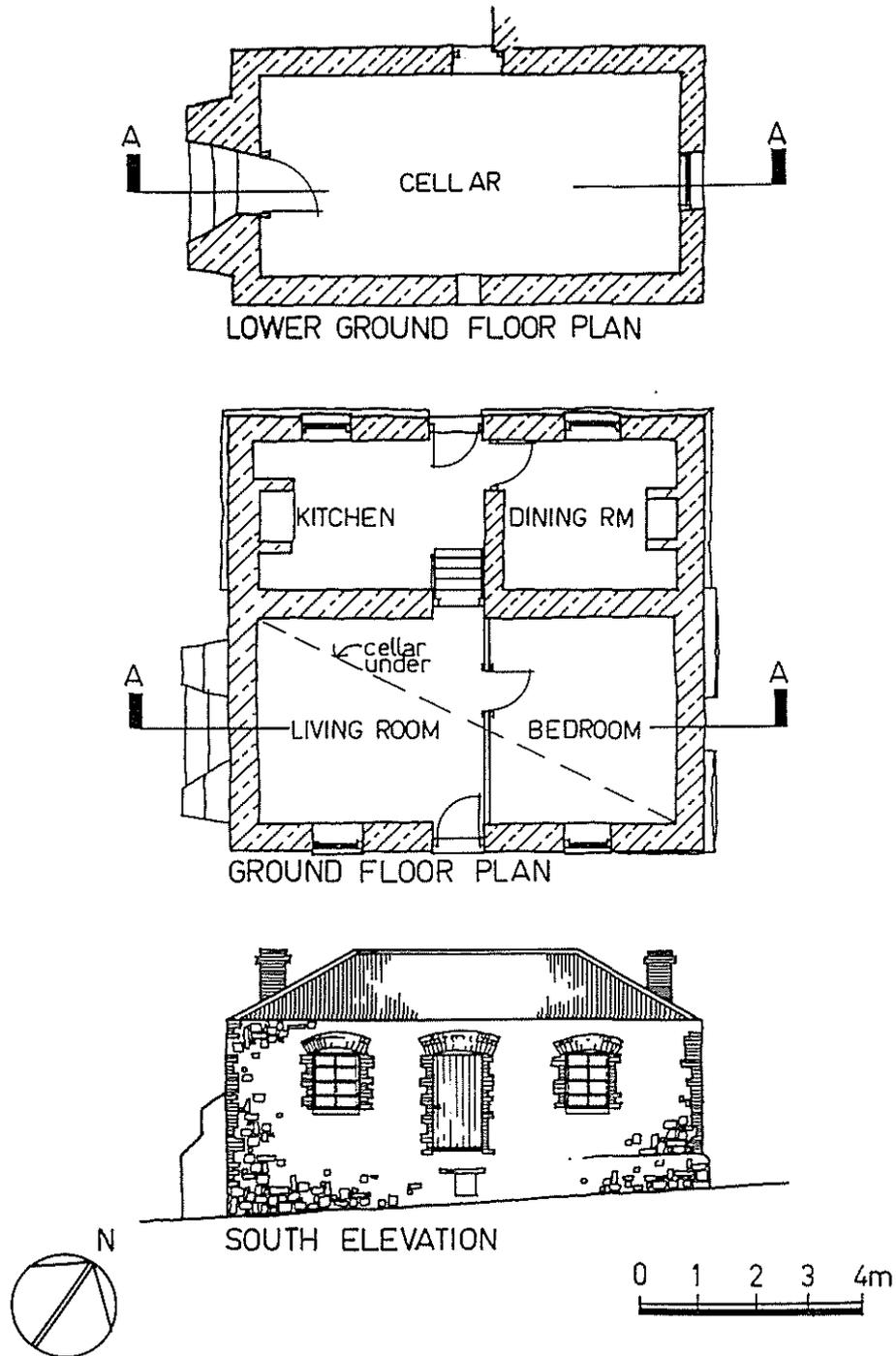
After the property was purchased by the Wicks family (circa 1900) it was used for the production of apple cider (Elmsdale Cider).

EAST ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION

SECTION AA

0 1 2 3 4m
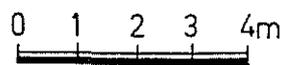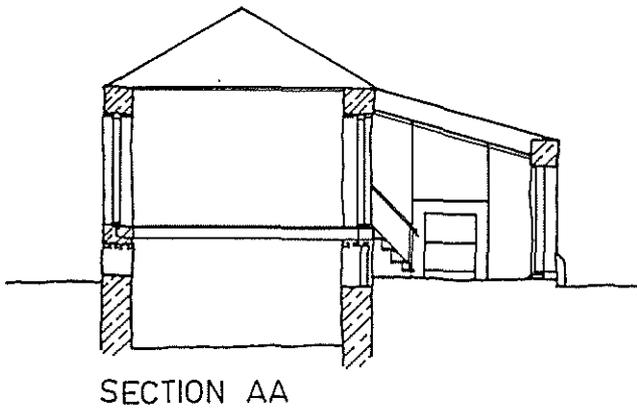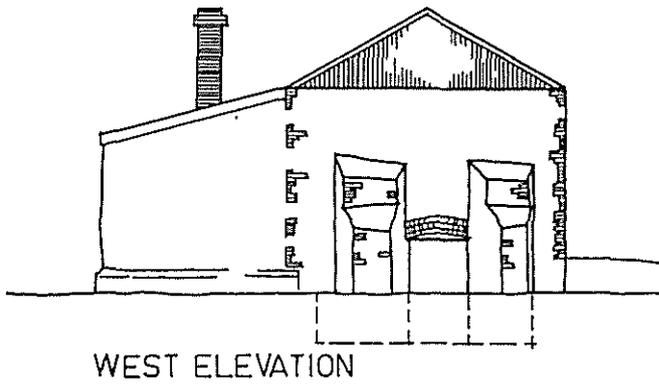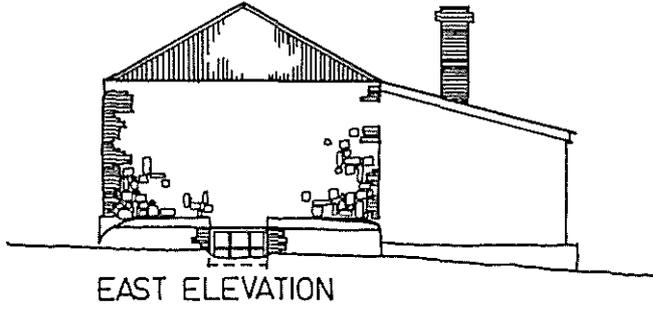
The original Glengyle Jam Factory, 1983
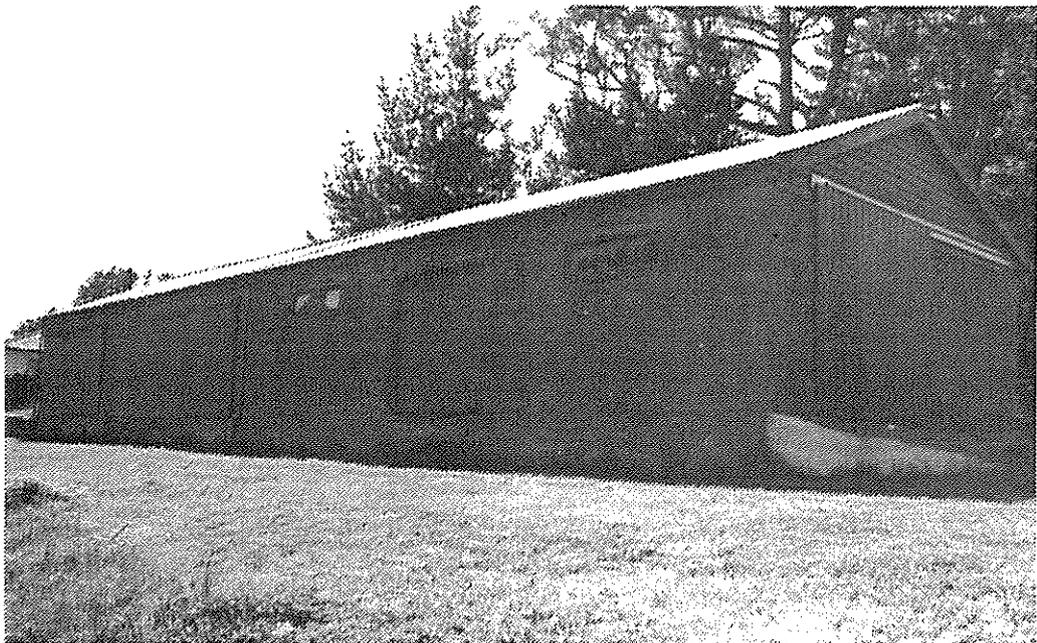
Packing shed, Swamp Road, Lenswood, 1983

A sketch of the large two-storey house and barn in Grasby Road, Balhannah, known as 'The Folly'. It was probably built in the late 1850s by Thomas Pugh. This unusual building has characteristics similar to many farmhouses from Cumberland, England.

70

Notes

1. C.W.L. Noon, A.S. Kelsey, W.M. Miller, *Balhannah Centenary 1829-1939 Historical Record and Review*, Courier Print.

2. Balhannah Co-operative Society, *Silver Jubilee*.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Notes on the history of the Forest Range-Lenswood district, collected by Mr. B. Vickers.

8. Fletcher, Enid, op.cit.

9. Ibid.

10. *Vines and orchards* and *S.A. for the Fruit Grower*.

11. *Balhannah Centenary*.

12. Ibid.

13. Notes on the history of the Forest Range-Lenswood district, collected by Mr. B. Vickers.

14. *Balhannah Centenary*.

15. Ibid.

16. *Mt. Barker Courier*, September 16, 1948.

CHAPTER 8

A Mining History of the Onkaparinga Council Area

Greg Drew

Copper Mining

Two important copper mines, Balhannah and Grünthal are located within a short distance of each other, west of Balhannah township. Both mines were discovered and worked during the period of 1869-1876. Encouraged by rising copper prices between 1870 and 1872, very similar mining and treatment plants were installed in 1872 but due to a fall in copper prices, both mines closed in 1876.

Today, the engine, boiler and crusher houses and chimneys of both mines remain almost completely intact and in near perfect condition. It is noteworthy that they were similar to many plants that were installed in the Moonta-Wallaroo district and Flinders Ranges in the late 1860s and 1870s. As illustrations of the mining and treatment technologies of that period, these items are the best examples of their kind in the State and should be preserved as part of the State's heritage.

<u>Balhannah Mine</u>

In July 1869 Mr. Ey discovered rich bismuth ore outcropping on a section belonging to Mr. Camac whilst prospecting for copper. In the same month the Balhannah Mining Company was formed to work the property, paying a royalty of 1/20 to the landowner and mining operations commenced in August under Captain Burtt. The Mineralisation contained copper, bismuth and gold associated with quartz and carbonate minerals in a north-westerly steeply dipping vein up to 3m wide. Initially, the ore, which averaged 7% copper, was hand picked to separate the copper and bismuth ore, bagged and carted to the Port Adelaide smelting works.

The low grade ore was stockpiled for treatment by a jigger which was installed by October, 1869. Gold was associated with the bismuth ore and many small pieces of gold were picked out of the jiggers as well as several larger pieces from the ore.

In March 1870 Captain Burtt was replaced by Captain Henkel, who had managed Wheal Gawler at Glen Osmond in 1846.

A small 12 h.p. steam engine and 4 head stamp battery were erected and a number of German miners were brought out to work in the mine. By 1871, the mine was believed to be 'one of the finest mines in the world' and Mr. Cousins was contracted to erect smelting works on the mine to reduce the bismuth ore into bismuth. The company purchased the mine property of 46 acres in 1872 for £1050 and on the advice of Captain Henkel decided to invest about £3000 in large scale machinery. The construction of the new buildings and the installation of the machinery was under the direction of Mr. Tippett, who had supervised the construction of a similar complex at the Yelta Mine, Yorke Peninsula in 1871.

The mine buildings were built by Mr. Richards of North Adelaide using local freestone and consisted of:

72

Figure 16 Plan and section of Balhannah Mine in 1873
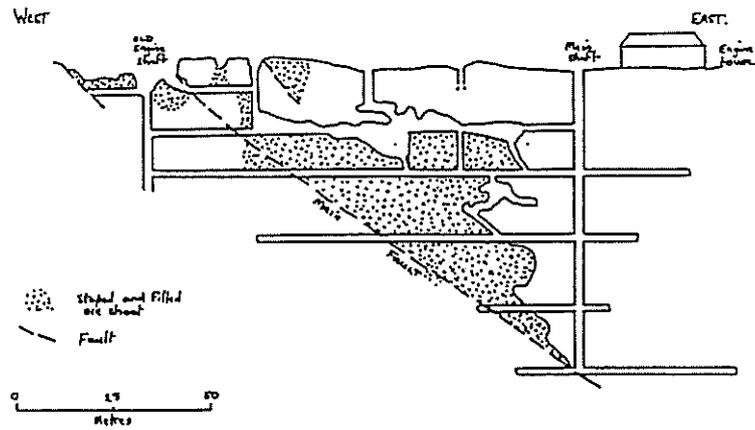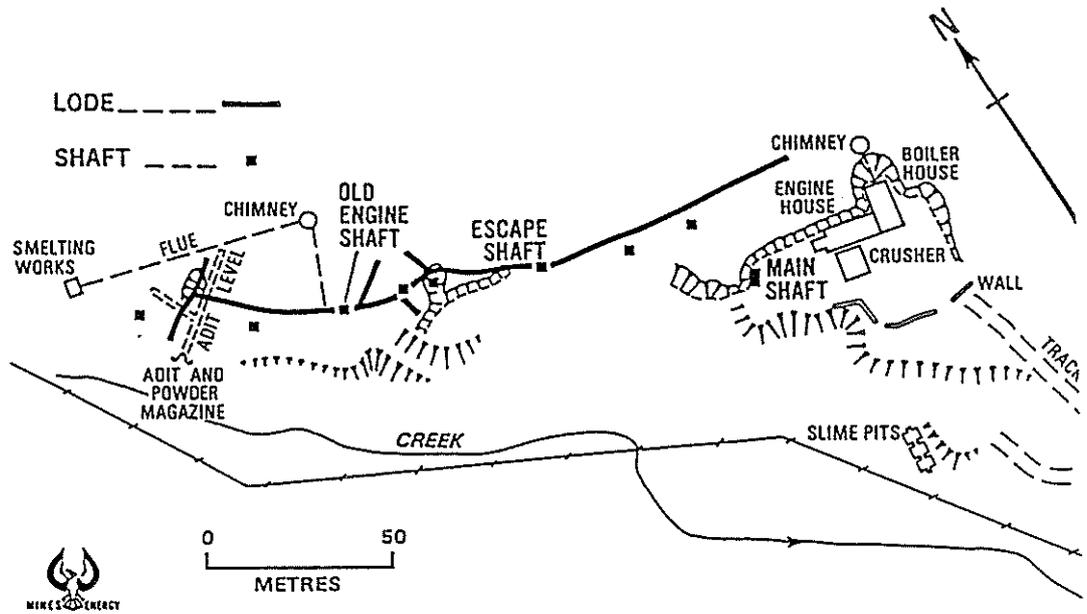
- **Boiler house** containing a 9.2m x 2m Cornish boiler from Burra.
- **Engine house** (4.9 x 12.2m x 6.1m high) containing a 50 h.p. horizontal steam engine. The engine and all castings were made by Andrew Jones of Adelaide and was probably a 56 cm diameter engine with a 1.2m stroke, and 4.5m flywheel. The engine operated the 30 cm pumping equipment in the main shaft, the crusher and the jigging (concentrating) machinery.
- **Crusher house** (7.3m x 6.1m) containing 2 large cylindrical stones (crushing rolls) revolving towards each other.

The copper ore from the main shaft was drawn on trucks up an inclined tramway to the crushing rolls and then passed to the jiggers along the eastern wall of the crushing house. This produced a concentrate of about 18% copper with the residue (slimes) passing to pits.

The new machinery commenced operations at the beginning of 1873 by which time about 1220 tons of 7% copper ore and 25 tons bismuth ore had been stockpiled at the surface awaiting treatment, and about £20000 had been expended on the mine. The copper concentrate was carted to the Scotts Creek Smelting Works at Dawesley but the bismuth ore was smelted in plumbago pots on the mine. Free gold in the ore and from the jiggers was however apparently 'appropriated' by the employees.

Operations ceased in early 1876 due to the slump in bismuth and copper prices and the continued failure of the lode to prove payable. The shoot of secondary copper ore had been stoped (mined) from the surface to the 56m level and development work had been undertaken into the low grade primary ore but the metal content was too low to be of economic value. The main engine shaft had reached 78m and several thousand tonnes of ore had been stoped from the 5 levels. The recorded value of production up to 1875 is 16377 pounds of copper ore and 7425 pounds of bismuth ore. However, expenditure had far exceeded the receipts from the sale of ore.

In 1878 the company ceased operations and sold its property to the E.S. and A. Bank Ltd. for £5000. The Balhannah Freehold Gold Mining Co. was formed in 1881 to work the mine for gold. Under manager F.C. Singleton, the mine was de-watered in 4.5 months and the lode sampled but again the mine was abandoned.

In October 1883, Moonta Mines Ltd. purchased the property for £2000, removed the boilers and machinery for use at Moonta, and resold the property to Mr. Hoyt of Melbourne in October, 1886, for £450.

A syndicate purchased the mine for £600 in 1894 and formed the New Balhannah Freehold Gold Mining Co. N.L. in 1899. H.Y.L. Brown, the Government Geologist, inspected the mine at this time and reported that the mine had been worked in an unsystematic and unskilful manner. Although he believed that the mine was still a valuable proposition, no mining was undertaken.

In 1935 Mr. H.E.C. McCarthy secured rights over the mine area and between 1935 and 1937 diamond drilling was carried out
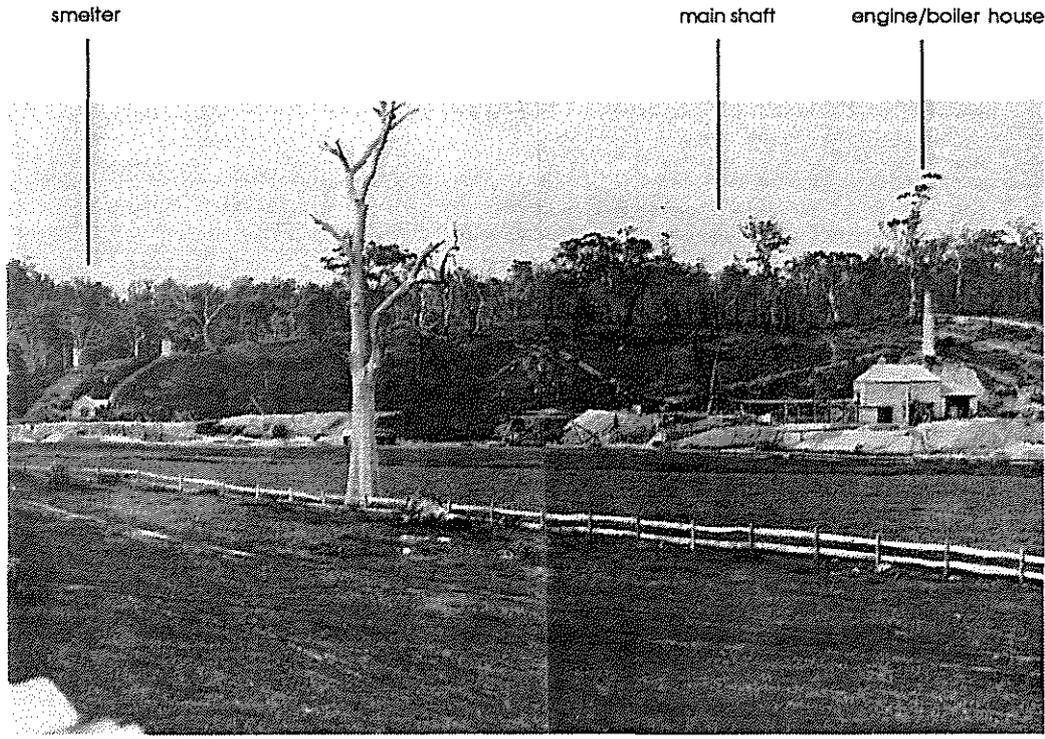
Balhannah Mine, 1873
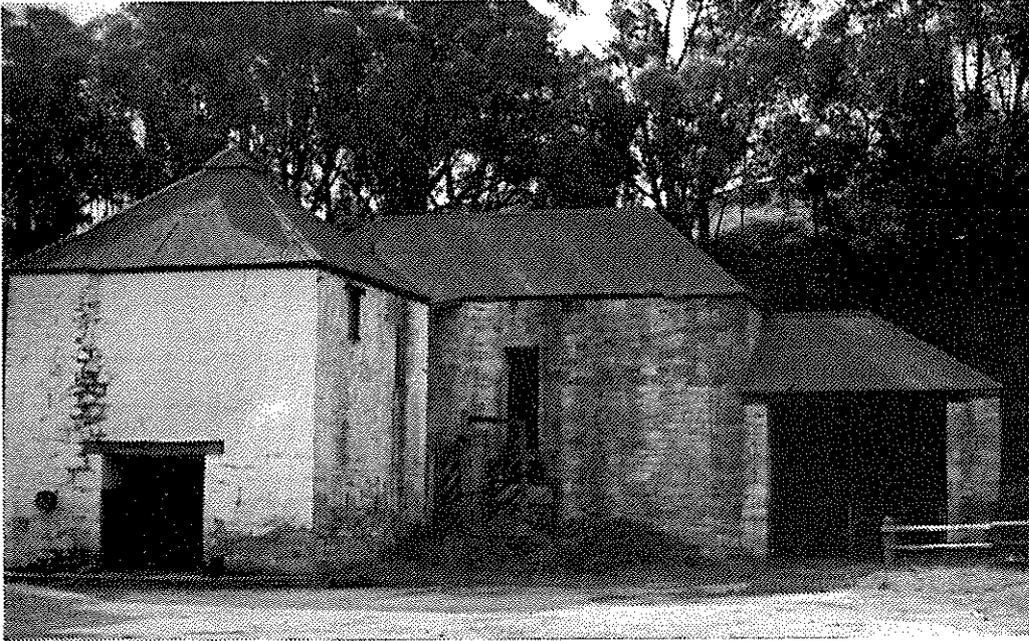
Balhannah Mine building, 1982, looking north. From left to right: crushing house, engine house, boiler house.
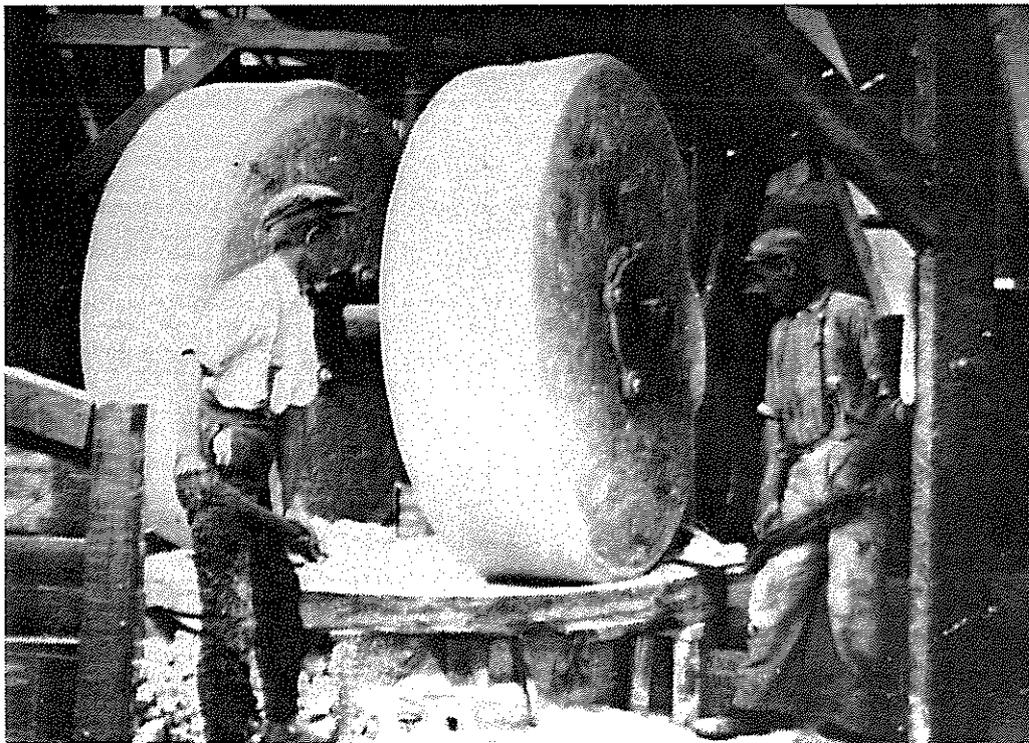
Grinding ore at Balhannah Mine, circa 1875

76

Figure 17 Plan of Grünthal Mine in 1873
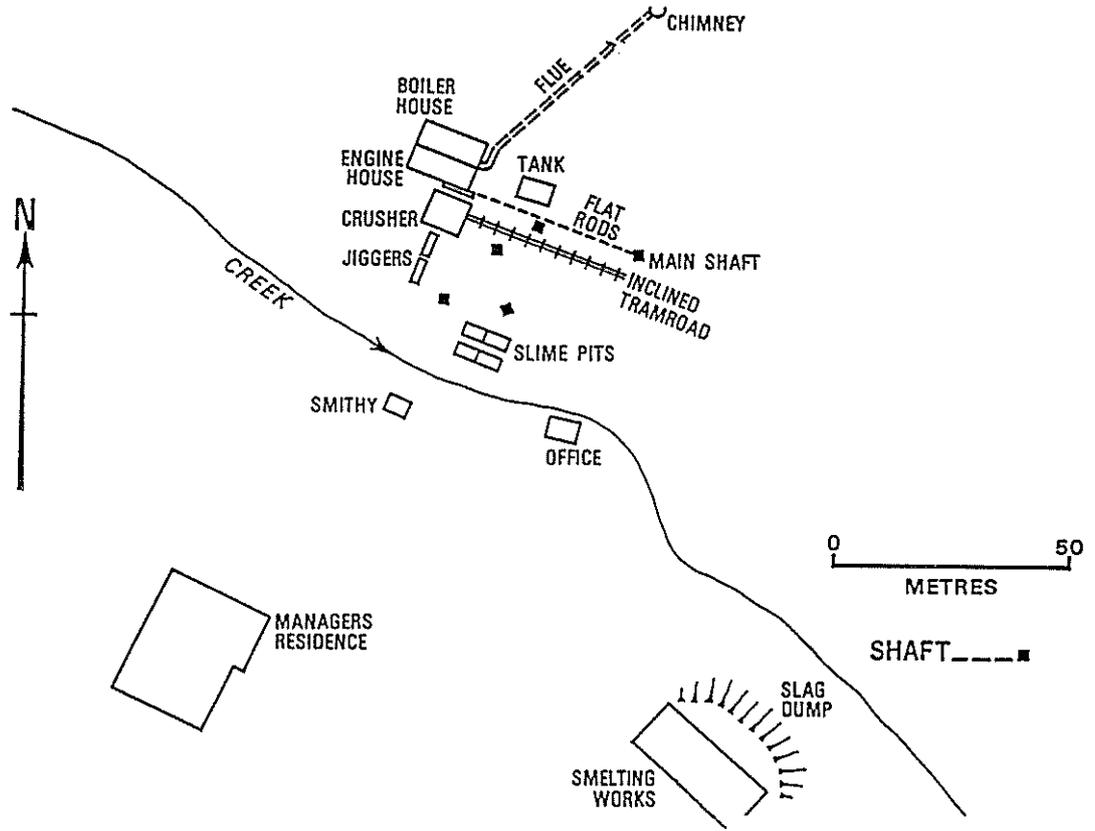
by the Department of Mines. In 1948 McCarthy formed the Balhannah Mines N.L., dewatered the mine and carried out unsuccessful driving on the main lode. Further work was carried out by McCarthy in 1968.

Grünthal Mine

A copper lode was discovered near the village of Grünthal in late 1869. The owners first worked the lode in January 1870 and 12 men were employed digging exploratory trenches and sinking a number of shafts.

The Grünthal Mining Company was formed in 1871 and a main shaft commenced. An increase in copper prices prompted the company to invest in extensive improvements to the property during 1872. These included:

- large horizontal steam engine (about 56 cm diameter) to power pumps, winding gear and the crusher
- 9.75m x 2.1m Cornish boiler connected by an underground flue to a stone and brick chimney
- crusher, all housed in 3 large stone buildings
- 2 large stone water tanks
- jiggers for concentrating the crushed ore
- smelting works with 3 brick chimneys 21m high
- stables and outbuildings
- manager's residence of 11 rooms.

The main engine shaft was extended and ore stoped from drives at the 33m and 67m levels.

The ore which assayed between 6 and 10% copper was hauled up an included tramway to the crusher house and then passed to jiggers to be dressed to about 14% copper, the residue passing to slime pits. The smelting works commenced operations in 1874 converting the concentrate into copper matte containing about 50% copper. This was carted to the Port Adelaide smelting works for refining and between October 1874 and May 1876, 416 tonnes of 50% matte valued at £15069 were sold. This would have been produced from about 2000 tonnes of ore.

The mine closed in 1876 due to a slump in copper prices. It was reworked in 1882 for gold by the Grünthal Gold Mining Company. In 1915 the mine was dewatered, inspected and sampled by the Department of Mines but no further work was carried out.

In 1935 the Grünthal Gold Mines Ltd. again dewatered the mine to assess its gold potential. Additional sampling by the Department of Mines indicated that further exploration of the lode from the present workings was not warranted.

Gold Mining
Woodside Goldfield

The Woodside Goldfield located east of Woodside and extending from Oakbank to Mount Charles, has a recorded production of about 30000 oz. More than 23000 oz of this came from the three largest mines, Bird-In-Hand, New Era and Eureka.

In 1849 alluvial gold was found in the Onkaparinga River and its tributaries near Balhannah. The South Australian Gold Company and the Onkaparinga Gold Company were formed in 1850 and purchased land which they claimed contained payable gold, but both companies ceased operations in 1851. In the late 1860s further finds of alluvial gold were made near Balhannah.

Figure 18 Layout of a typical Cornish crusher house, circa 1870, which was common in South Australia up to 1900. The crusher houses at Balhannah and Grünthal mines are the only intact examples remaining in Australia.

Broken ore was delivered to the first floor of the house and fed into the cast iron crushing rolls which revolved towards one another. Crushed material dropped into a rotating cylindrical sieve. Fine ore passed through and oversized ore discharged into a raff wheel and was returned to the rolls.
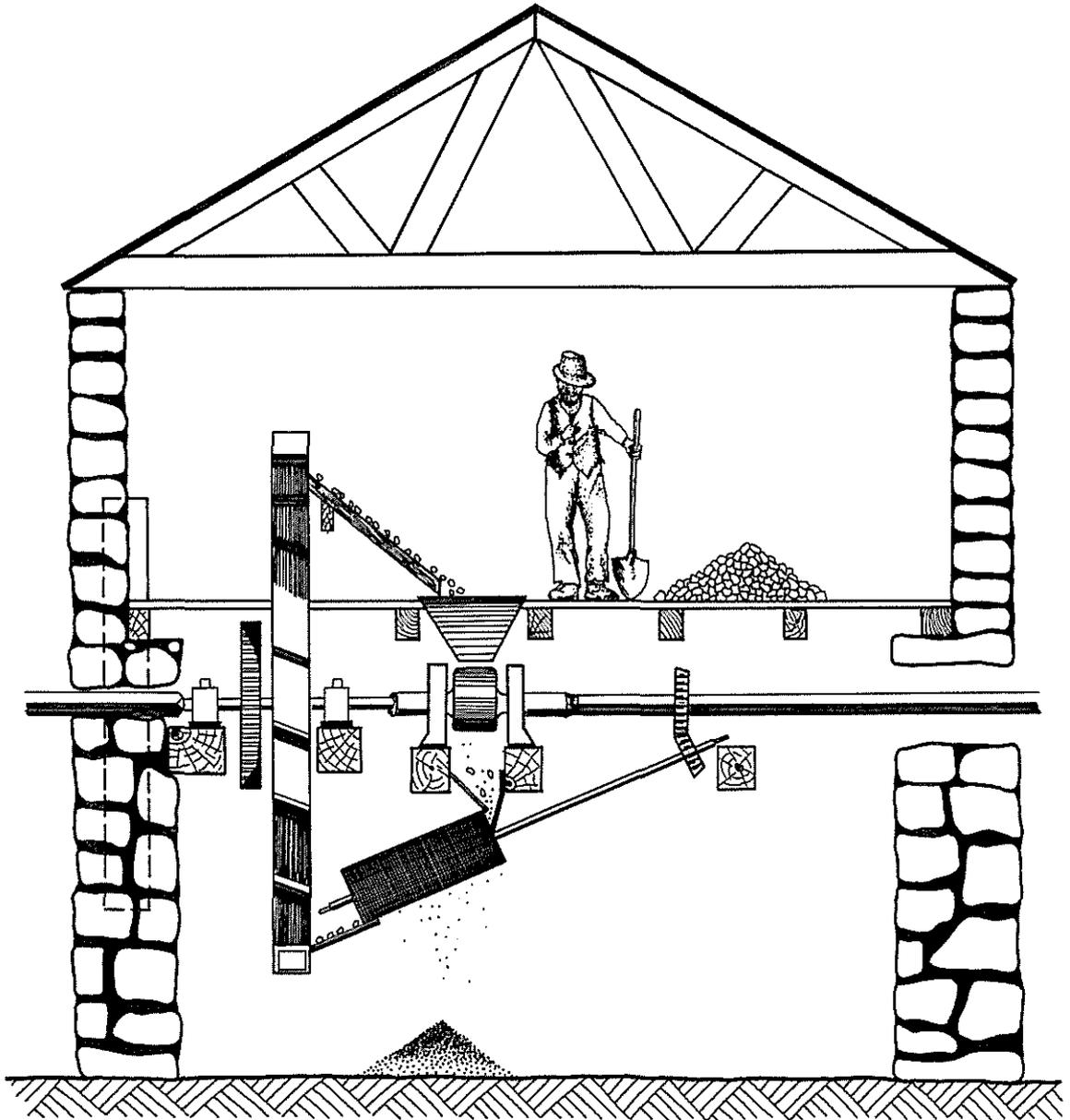
Figure 19 Plans of boiler/engine house and crusher, Grünthal Mine

SECTION A A

WEST ELEVATION

N

SOUTH ELEVATION

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
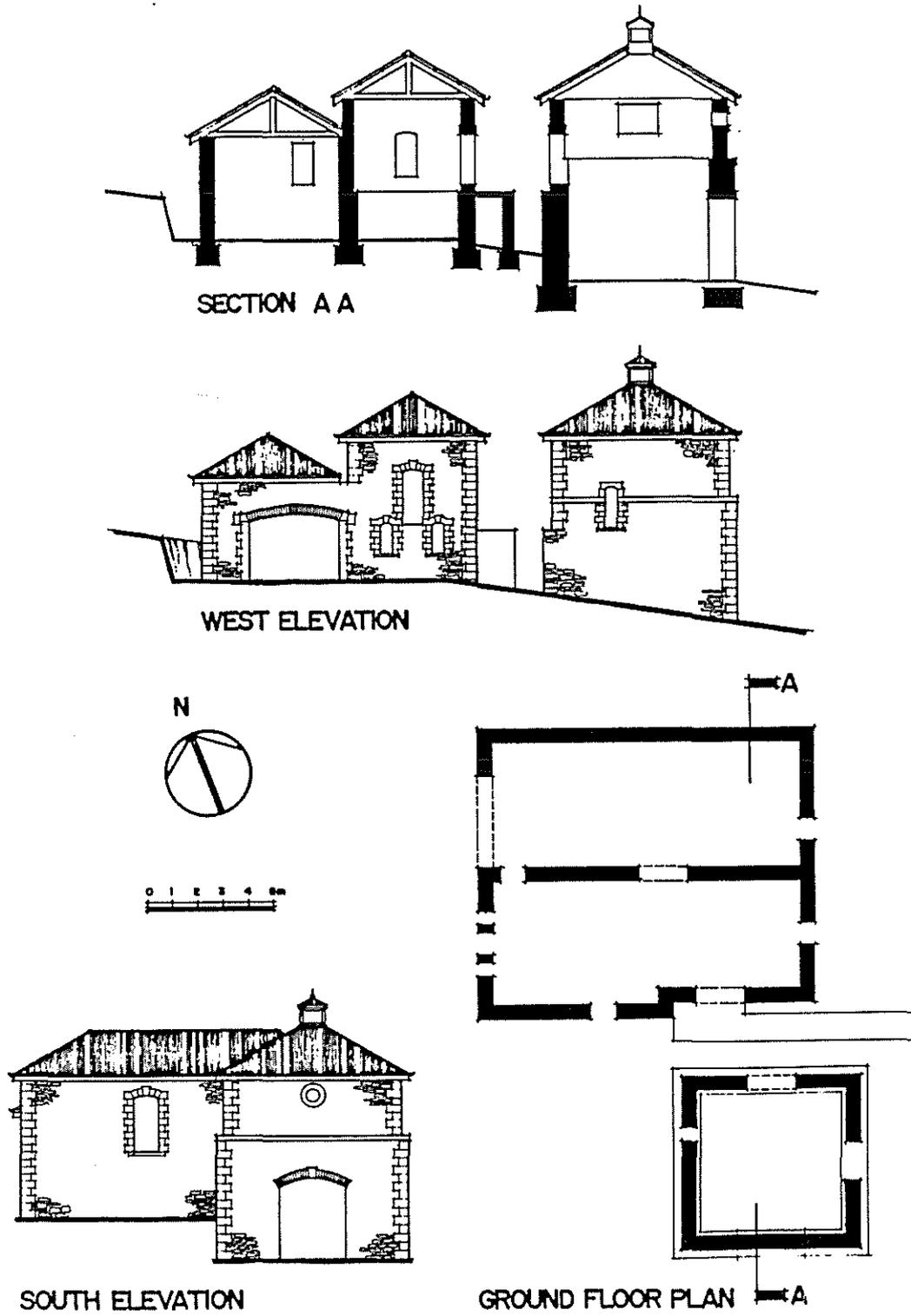
Grünthal Mine buildings, 1983, looking south-west. From left to right: crusher house, engine house, boiler house. Engine reservoir in left foreground.

Grünthal Mine buildings, 1983, looking east. From left to right: boiler house, engine house, crusher house.

Grünthal Mine manager's house, 1983
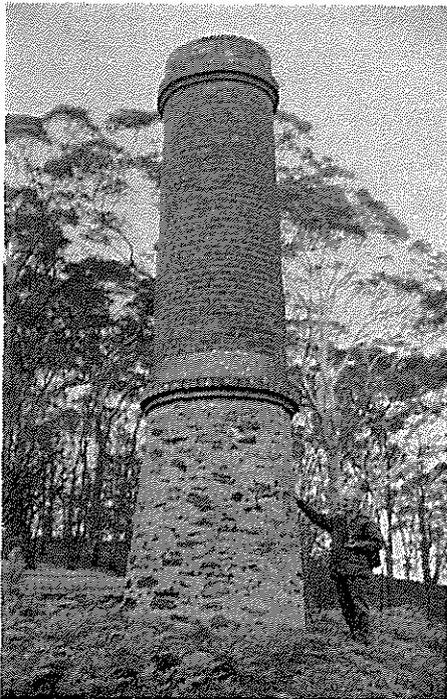
Grünthal Mine chimney, 1983

Figure 20 Plans of manager's house and offices, Grünthal Mine

SECTION B B

WEST ELEVATION

NORTH ELEVATION

N

B

B

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
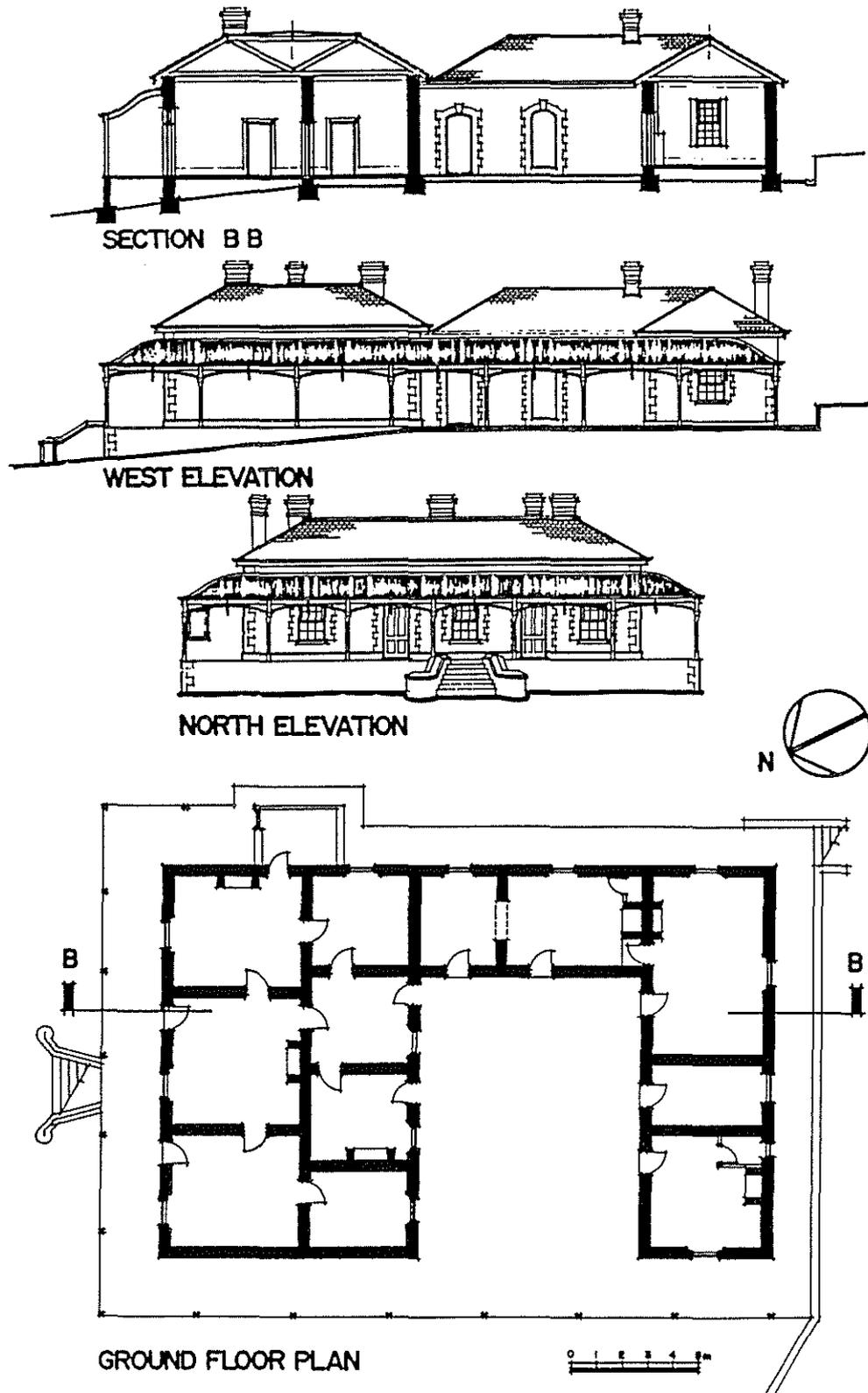
Figure 21 Nineteenth century mines near Lobethal and Woodside. Frame shows area of Woodside Goldfields.
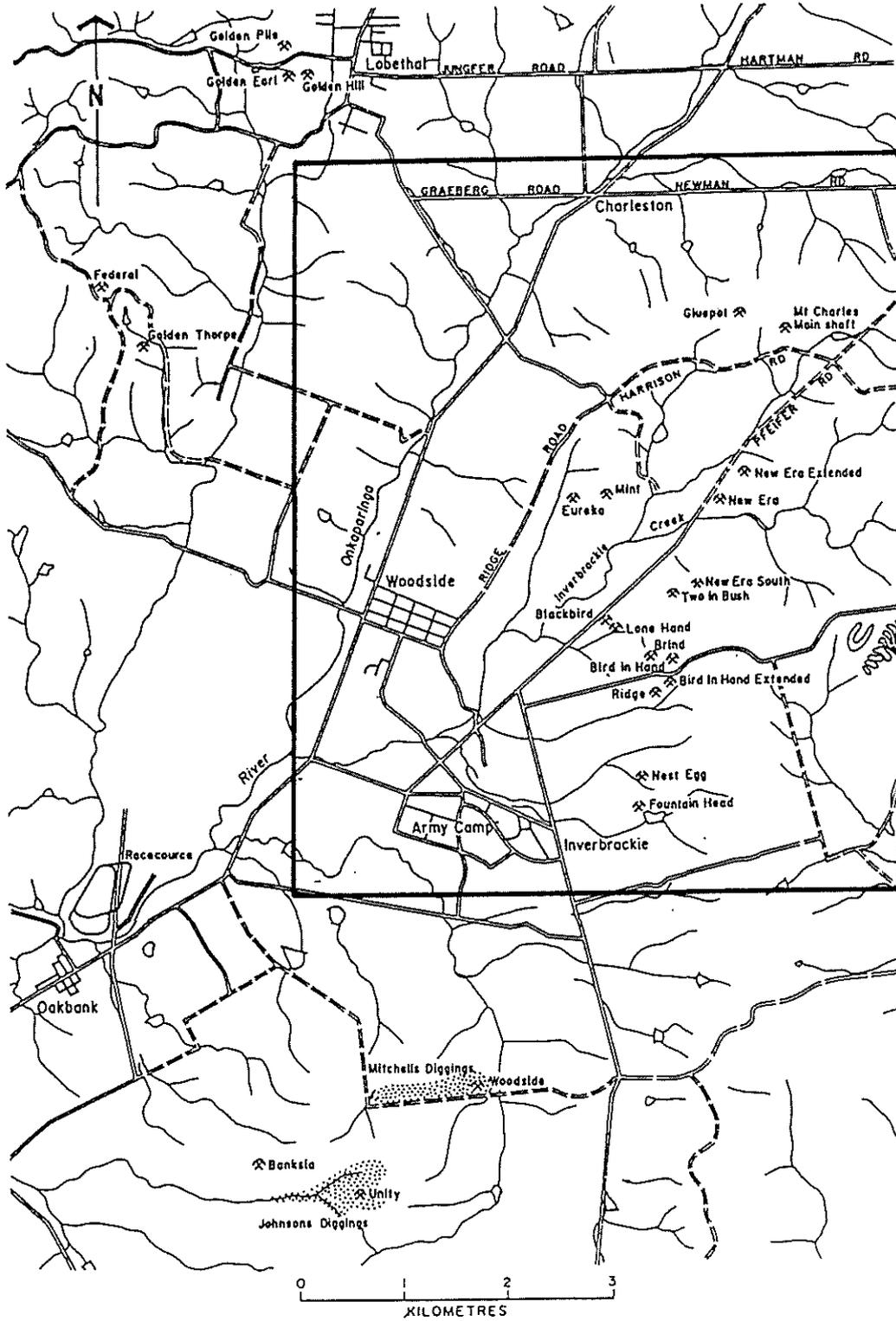
Figure 22 Plan of Bird-In-Hand Mines, Woodside Goldfield, circa 1880

HOCKINGS ✦

ADIT

N

ENGINE
HOUSE
STORE
CHIMNEY

STABLE

TAILINGS

VICTORIA

HOUSE
CARPENTERS
SHOP

OFFICE

CHIMNEY

STORE

BATTERY

WOODSIDE 3km

0   100
METRES

WHITE
REEF

SHAFT ___ ✖

HOUSE ▫

CHIMNEY ○

ENGINE
HOUSE

HOUSE

CHIMNEY ○
BATTERY

BROWN
REEF
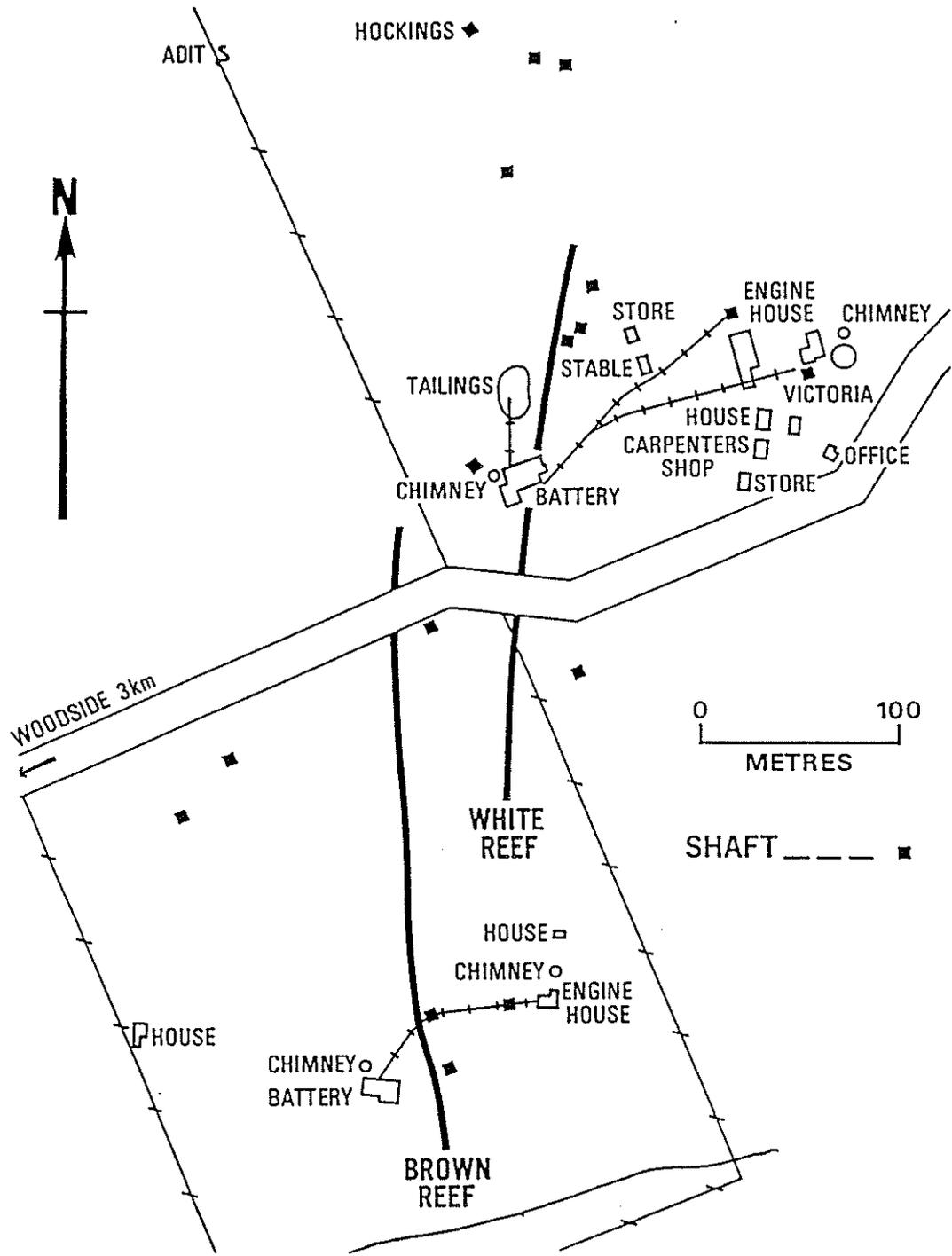
In 1869, A. Mitchell discovered alluvial gold on his
property near Woodside and yields of up to 3 oz of gold per ton
of washdirt were recorded. By 1881 a reef was found on the
property and attracted prospectors into the Woodside area.

Other alluvial areas were found within the next few years
as well as a large number of reefs which were taken up by
companies. Many of these were worked on a large scale between
1881 and 1899 and again in the 1930s. At the principal mines
pumping and winding plants were installed, batteries erected
and extensive underground workings developed. Due to the high
sulphide content of the reefs, significant losses were experi-
enced during treatment and consequently all tailings were
cyanided in 1897.

Little remains of the Woodside Goldfield other than some of
the workings and stone engine foundations. The only intact
relics still remaining are the chimneys of the Ridge (1883),
Lone Head (1885) and Nest Egg (1882) mines.

Bird In Hand Mine: this line of reefs extends for 4 km from
Fountain Head northwards to the New Era Mine, the Bird In Hand
being in the centre of the line.

The reef was discovered by Mr. D. McCracken, the first mine
manager, in 1881 and an initial crushing of 12 tons yielded
22 oz gold. A company was formed with a nominal capital of
5000 £1 shares. The township of Reefton Heights was surveyed
on the mine property and 1882 was spent in raising ore from
shallow depths and erecting a 10 head battery. In late 1882
the original battery was sold and replaced by a new 20 head
battery. Steam engines and winding plant were installed,
housed in large buildings with tail stone and brick chimneys.
Once the water level was reached difficulties were encountered
as the small engine proved insufficient in draining the
workings. In 1886 the company received a subsidy of £5000
from the Government and a 127 cm diameter Cornish beam pumping
engine from the Bon Accord Mine at Burra was installed at a new
main shaft (Victoria) to drain the mine workings.

In 1888 a brick lined drainage adit was driven and the
Victoria Shaft was sunk to 107m. Difficulties in raising
finance for development due to the Broken Hill silver boom led
to closure in July 1889. The mine was purchased 18 months
later by the Woodside Consolidated Gold Mining Co. N.L.,
dewatered and the workings restored and extended. In 1897 the
MacArthur-Forrest Company cyanided all old tailings dumps at
Woodside and produced more than £9000 worth of gold. The
mine was subsequently used as a water supply by the Commonwealth
Government until 1933 when it was reopened by Bird in Hand Gold
Mines N.L. The workings were again dewatered, cleared and
restored and further extended. The company was wound up in
July 1935 but the mine was worked by tributers from shallow
surface shafts until 1938. The 27m stack of the mine was
demolished in 1957. Total production amounted to 10500 oz from
22760 tons of ore.

New Era Mine: gold was discovered at this site in 1884 by a
prospector called Edwards and the New Era G.M. Co. was formed
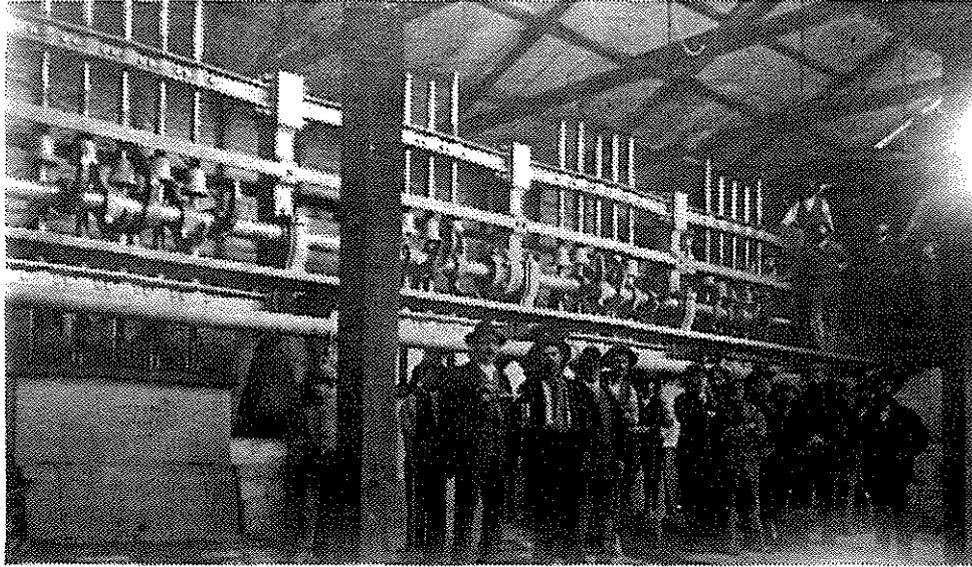
Battery house, Bird-In-Hand Mine, in the mid-1880s. Interior view of twenty head stamp battery.
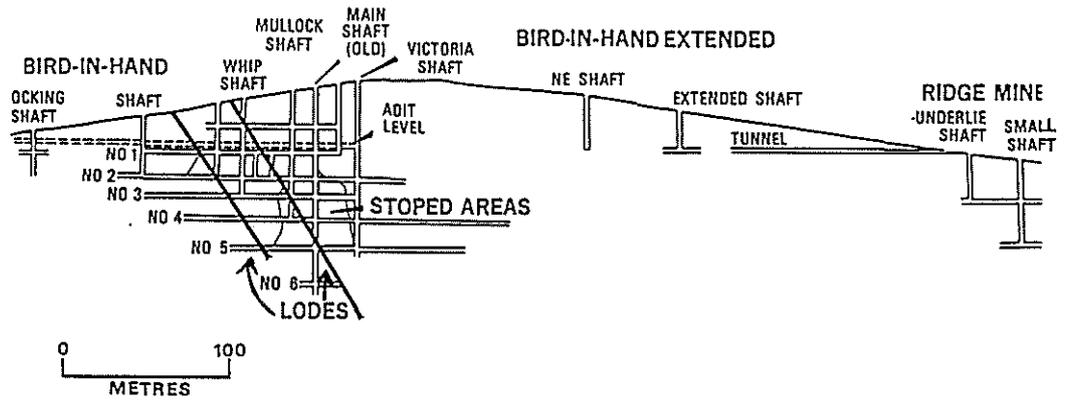
Figure 23 Longitudinal section, Bird-In-Hand line of reefs
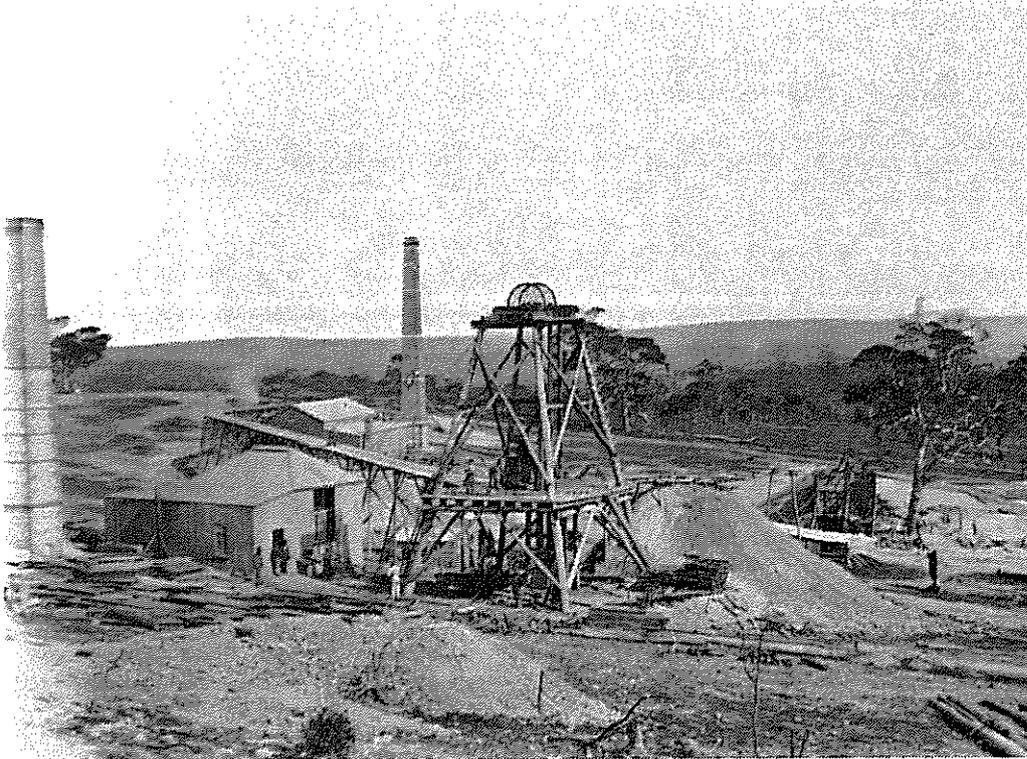
Bird-In-Hand Gold Mine, Woodside, 1880s. View looking west towards winding house with tramway to twenty head stamp battery.

Mine employees, Bird-in-Hand Mine, during dewatering operations in 1934.
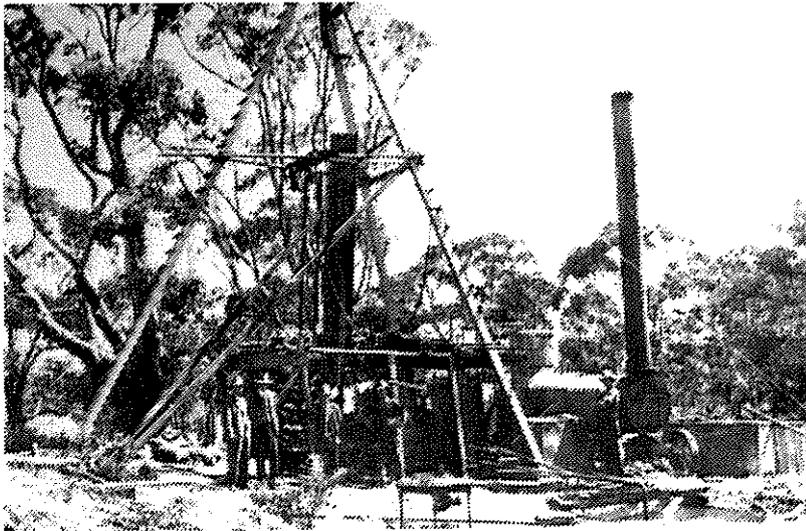
Department of Mines diamond drilling plant at the Bird-in-Hand Mine, 1934

Ridge Gold Mine near Woodside in 1880s. View looking north, with battery in centre and engine house to right.

Bird-in-Hand Mine, Woodside, 1983. Remains of Cornish engine house.

Figure 24 Plan of proposed township of Reefton Heights, circa 1881. The influx of miners into the Woodside area at this time prompted this proposed housing subdivision. Because of the eventual failure of the Bird-in-Hand Mine, the scheme never came to fruition. However, a small group of miners' cottages was built in Woodside (see plans over).
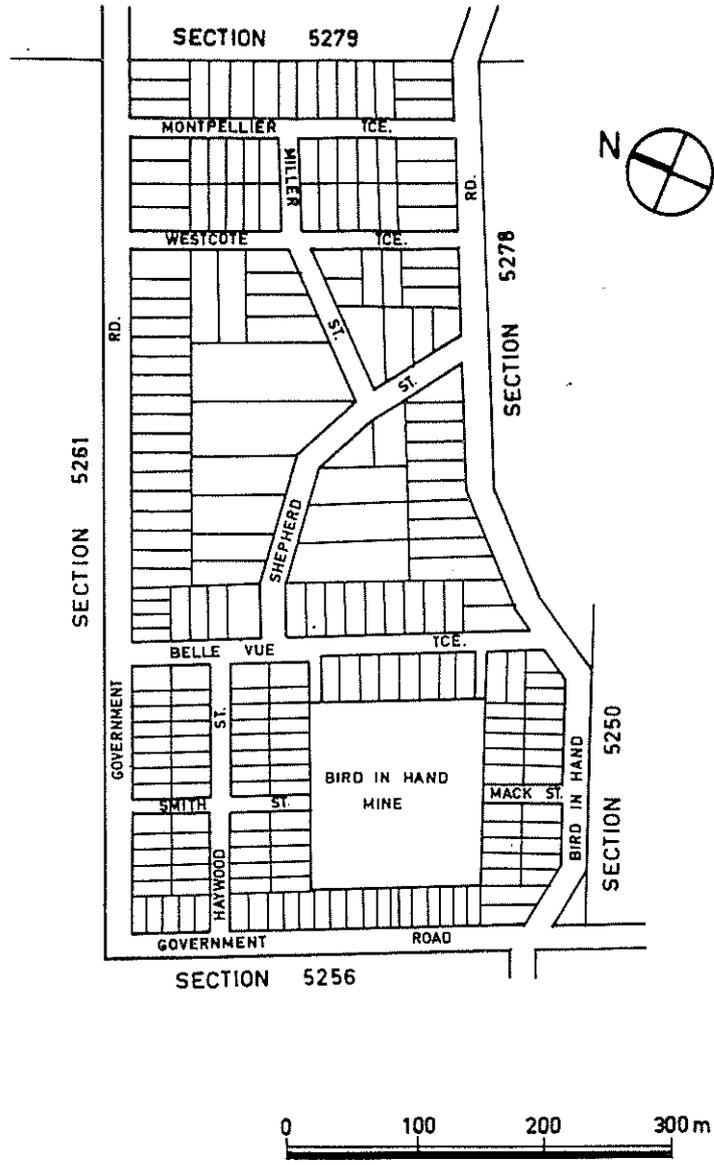
Figure 25 Terraces houses, Moffat Street Woodside

FLOOR PLAN

SECTION AA

SOUTH ELEVATION

0 1 2 3 4m

N
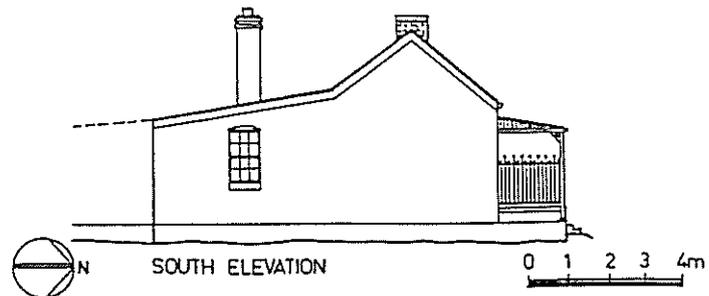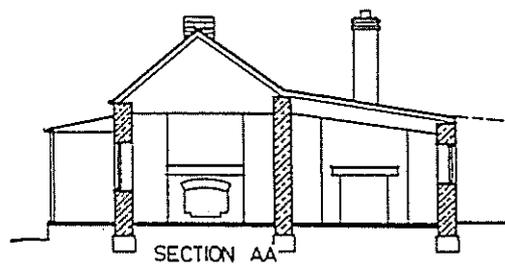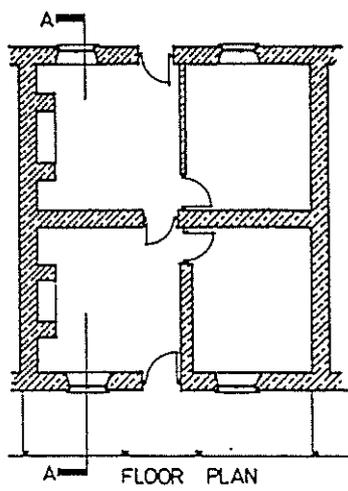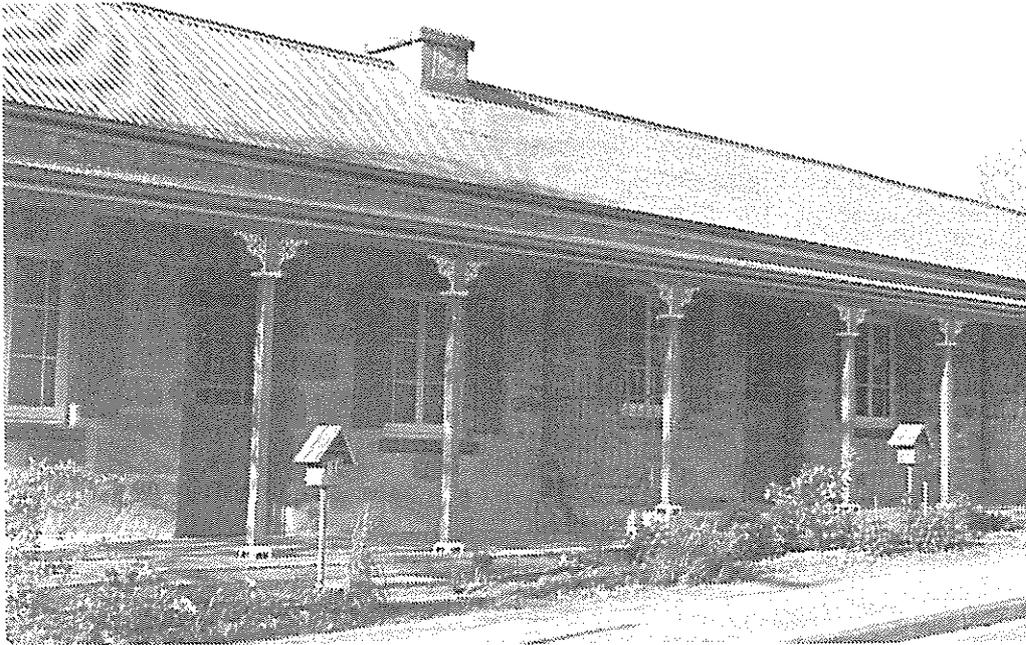
to work the deposit. Several underlie shafts and an engine
shaft were sunk and a crushing of 28 t yielded 240 oz gold. A
large plant was erected including 2 batteries of 12 .head and 10
head, 2 winding plants, large boilers, horizontal steam engines
and pumps. A great deal of work was done and extensive
underground workings were excavated. Huts were erected for the
men employed and all the machinery was enclosed in buildings.
Depletion of reserves, lowering of ore values in depth and the
cutting off of the lodes by a diorite intrusion at depth led to
the company liquidating in 1889 after producing about 7000 oz
of gold. The mine was reworked by a syndicate in 1895 and
about 800 t of ore was raised and treated at the Mount Torrens
Government Battery. Tributers worked the mine in 1896 and
several hundred tonnes of ore were raised and treated. The
following year the tailings heaps were cyanided. The mine was
worked by prospectors and small syndicates between 1932 and
1940.

Eureka Mine: was opened in September 1884 when the Eureka
G.M. Co. was formed to work the discovery. Pumps, winding
plant and a 10 head stamp battery were erected. The large
quantity of sulphide ores present caused difficulties with
amalgamation and trial parcels were treated in Germany and
Victoria in an endeavour to find a satisfactory method of
extracting the gold. The company found no satisfactory answer
to the problem and work was stopped in April 1887 but was
resumed early in the following year. An Adelaide syndicate
reworked the mine in 1894, mostly by treating surface dumps and
in 1897 MacArthur-Forrest Company treated the tailings at the
mine. The mine was reworked in 1916-17, 1933 by Latter and by
the Great Northern Eureka Syndicate and others to 1934. A
little work was done in 1936 and in 1937-38, the surface dumps
were reworked and a little prospecting was done. Prudential
Securities Ltd. dewatered the mine in 1939, installed a new
plant and pumps after which Eureka Gold Mine Ltd. worked the
mine up to the end of 1941. Total production was about 4500 oz
from 8400 tons of ore.

Ridge Mine: initial operations commenced in May, 1882, with
an adit driven into the hill, an underlie shaft sunk and a 5
head stamp battery erected. Because of the sulphide nature of
the ore 2 roasting furnaces were erected and a new battery and
plant were installed. A great deal of work was done between
1882 and 1885 but due to unsatisfactory results the company let
the property to tributers in 1886 who carried out work above
water level.
    The company resumed operations in 1887 and the underlie
shaft was extended and levels and stopes were put in. An
English Company purchased this mine along with the Bird In Hand
and Bird In Hand Extended in 1890 but only prospecting work was
done at the Ridge. Due to failing finances the company was
reconstructed in 1892 and in 1897 the tailings from the Ridge
were treated at the Bird In Hand cyanide plant. Total
production amounted to about 1500 oz.

Two in the Bush Mine: the gold reef was discovered early in 1882 by Mr. McCracken and the Two in the Bush Gold Mining Co. was formed. A 10 head battery was installed but crushings were mostly poor. Due to lack of capital, work was suspended for about 4 months in 1883 but when resumed a second engine with pumps was installed and the main shaft was continued to 81m. Work was again suspended in 1886 due to a heavy inflow of water and the poor quality of ore being raised. The mine was re-opened for 3 months in 1888. In 1897 the tailings were treated by MacArthur-Forrest Company. During 1934-35 the property was held by the Bird In Hand G.M. Co. and 4 prospecting shafts were sunk but results proved poor and the mine was abandoned. It was reworked in 1936 but the lode again proved poor. Total recorded production was about 450 oz.

Lone Hand Mine: was opened in 1884 by Godfrey Egremont when some auriferous veins were cut in costeans (exploratory trenches). The Lone Hand Company was formed to work the claims and a main shaft was sunk on a well defined reef carrying rich gold values. Development of the mine included pumps, a battery, retort, 2 furnaces and a stone chimney but the influx of water proved too great for the pumps to handle. Work ceased in the latter part of 1885.

Nest Egg Mine: opened in 1882, machinery was installed, buildings erected and a flue constructed 30m up the hill from the boiler house to a stone and brick chimney 9m high. A new pumping plant was added in February 1883 and a little more underground development was carried out before the inflow of water again exceeded the capacity of the pumping plant. Various additions were made to the plant in 1884 but still proved unsuccessful in controlling the water and in August 1884 the company ceased operations and sold the mine and machinery.

Woodside Mine: the Woodside Gold Mining Co. (formed by Sir Thomas Elder, John Colton, Mr. Barr Smith and others), took out a claim on Mitchell's and Avery's properties, covering 100 acres. The first work was done at Mitchell's workings and some rich specimens were found. A large amount of work was then carried out in shaft sinking, driving and crosscutting in a small area but with poor results. A great deal of work was done on a reef on Avery's land also with poor results. The company then carried out prospecting on several adjoining properties, including the Trough section, and on Halstead's, Johnston's, James' and Lorimer's properties, but no gold was found. The company ceased operations in December, 1882.

Banksia Mine: the discovery of reefs at this location came as a result of alluvial mining on Johnston's property near Oakbank in 1882 which quickly led to the search for reefs, several of which were found on this and adjoining sections. Work commenced early in 1884 on the Banksia claim under Captain Bennett. Work ceased later in the year but was resumed in 1885 when gold bearing reefs were found over a large area around the original workings. Work ceased in 1886 but was recommenced on
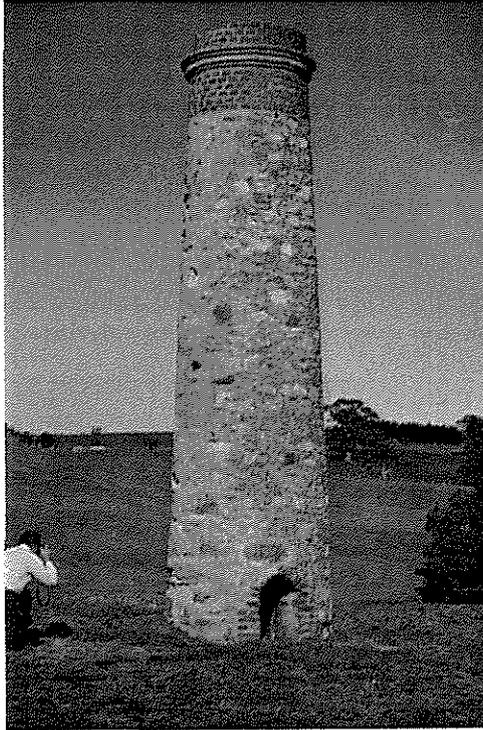
Battery chimney, Lone Hand Mine, 1983
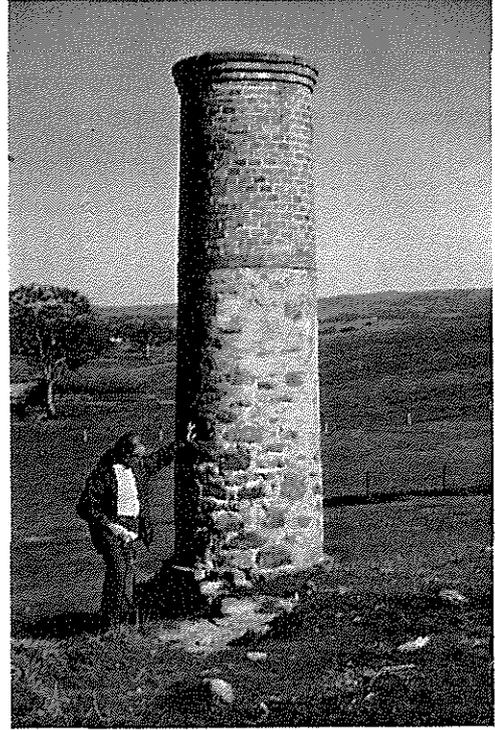
Battery chimney, Ridge Mine, 1983

a more extensive scale in 1889 by the New Banksia G.M.
Syndicate. Following a poor crushing in 1890 work was
suspended. The mine was reopened in 1895 and worked
intermittently to 1907, during which time 223 tons of ore was
treated for a yield of 180 oz of gold. In 1933 the mine was
once more reopened and 5 men were employed, but work ceased in
1934. In 1936 the mine was again taken up, the old main shaft
was cleaned out and a series of new shafts were sunk, but
closed in 1938.

Blackbird Mine: the area was first prospected in 1885 by the
Lone Hand G.M. Co. In 1934 the Blackbird Gold Mine was opened
on the north side of the former site. In the first year, three
shafts were sunk and an electric hoisting winch, pump, air
compressor and rock drills were installed. Over the next few
years a large amount of work was done in sinking shafts and
winzes and in driving levels and crosscuts. Stopes were put in
on the reefs and about 1500 tons of ore was raised yielding
733 oz of gold.

Mount Charles Area: a quartz reef on Mt. Charles was first
prospected in 1884. In 1887 and 1888 the Mt. Charles Gold
Mining Co. worked the mine and installed a steam engine and
pumping machinery. The area was reworked between 1931 and 1938
on many separate claims, the most successful being Gluepot
which recorded 575 oz from 752 tons of ore.

Forest Range Goldfield
The field, located to the northwest of Forest Range has a total
production of about 6000 oz.
     Gold was discovered in 1854 in Stony Creek by Biggs, Mason
and Norton who washed 20 oz of gold from 2 loads of washdirt.
A rush involving more than 200 men took place in 1855 along the
alluvial flats of the creek and many small nuggets were reported
but the majority of the claims gave poor results and the area
was abandoned by 1856. Intermittent prospecting was carried
out over the next 30 years.

Eclipse Mine: a reef containing gold and bismuth was
discovered in 1870 by Captain Terrell. Following encouraging
assays from a shaft sunk on the reef a 5 head stamp battery was
erected and about 100 tons of ore were raised, but operations
ceased in December 1871.
     A new rush attracting 600 men took place in early 1887
following the discovery of a rich alluvial gutter on the
hillsides adjacent Stony Creek. The new discoveries were made
on the freehold land of Messrs. Boehm and Love, who owned the
mineral rights and allowed the men to prospect for the weekly
rental of 2 shillings and 6 pence per week. About 80 to 100 oz
per week were purchased by the bank and many nuggets, including
one weighing 48 oz, were recovered. However, the majority of
diggers were unsuccessful and by late 1887 only about 100
diggers remained in the field.

96

Figure 26 Plan of Forest Range Goldfield
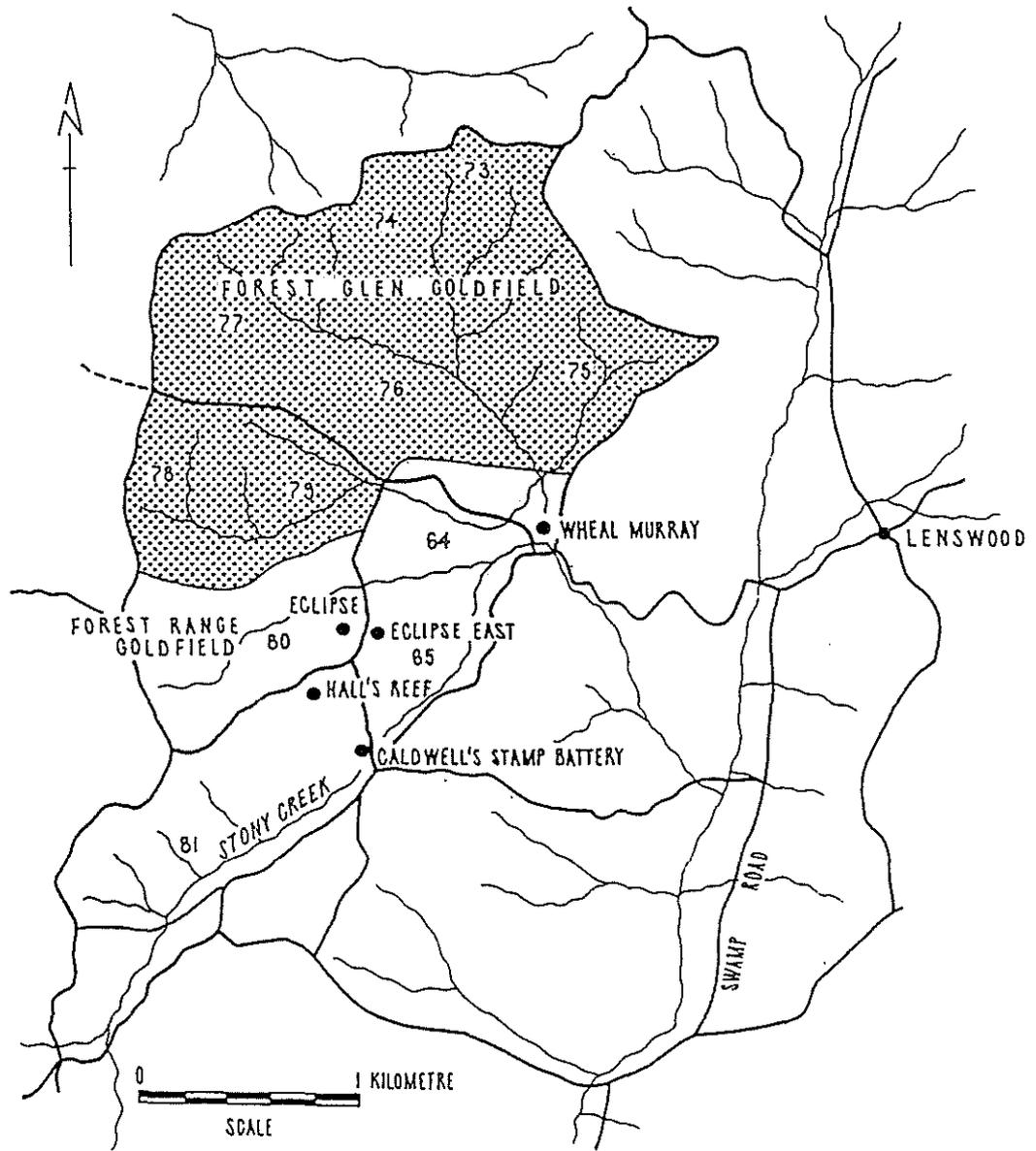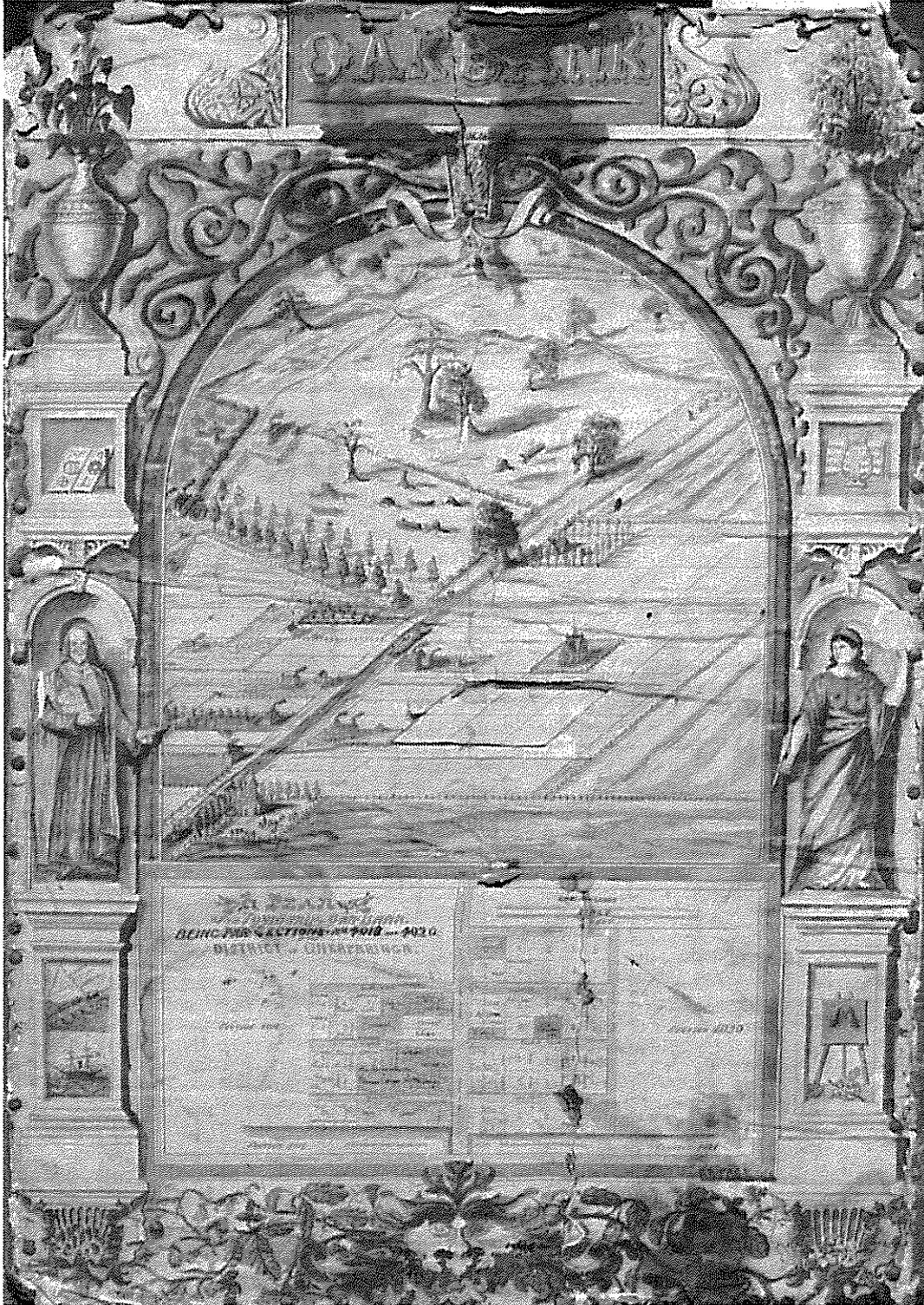
Figure 27 Plan of Oakbank, circa 1864. Oakbank was designed as a private township the first portion of which was laid out in 1850-51. The 'idealised' plan opposite was drawn by R R Page, the architect for the new St Thomas Church, Balhannah, built in 1865.

Forest Range Gold Mining Company: carried out operations from 1887 to 1889 on Love's property, which included the Eclipse Mine. Eighteen men were employed, and the old working of the Eclipse Mine extended and the alluvial material tested, but results again proved unsatisfactory.

In 1889 J. Bowen discovered gold on Mr. Price Maurice's land about 1 km north of the Forest Range diggings. In November 1889 a petition signed by 73 diggers and settlers in the district was made to the Government for the property to be proclaimed a goldfield under the Mining on Private Property Act of 1888. This act enabled private property to be dealt with by the Government as Crown Lands in relationship to mineral regulations.

The land was examined by Mr. Rosewarne, Inspector of Mines, in late 1889 who recommended that it be declared an alluvial goldfield, the first to be declared under the new act. Six months notice was given to Price Maurice of the Government's intention to resume the land unless he mined it, under the terms of the Act. As it had not been worked by July 1890, the Government then prepared to proclaim it, and several weeks before the intended opening of the new field, named **Forest Glen**, 130 miners were camped outside the grounds.

The field was opened at 12.00 p.m., July 17, 1890 when a red flag was hoisted by the Warden of Goldfields and the order of pegging decided by lot, each man being allowed 2 minutes to select and peg his claim. The licences cost 20 shillings, of which 2 shillings went to the land owner, and by the middle of the afternoon there were about 1000 people on the field and 246 licences had been taken out.

The Forest Glen diggings proved to be disappointing although a few rich patches were worked and by mid August 1890 most of the diggers had moved back to the old diggings at Forest Range, where a number remained until 1899. Both the Forest Range and Forest Glen Fields were reworked in the 1930s depression years.

Lobethal Goldfield

The total recorded production of the Lobethal Goldfield amounts to over 400 oz.

During the early days of the colony, gold was found from time to time near Lobethal but there was no serious mining until the 1880s when alluvial and reef mining commenced on the western side of town. Some rich patches were struck and a number of reef mines were worked intermittently up to 1900, the most significant being **Golden Hill**. Small alluvial operations took place at intervals up to 1931 when an alluvial patch was discovered near Golden Hill. The ensuing rush extended over 4 km. Most of the claims yielded small amounts of gold but from time to time some rich, but isolated patches were stuck. A number of reefs were also worked, but only one mine proved payable and all work ceased within a few years.

Federal and **Golden Thorpe** mines, southwest of the main area were opened in the 1890s and were worked intermittently up to 1936 from a series of shafts and adits.

CHAPTER 9

The Brewing Industry: Profile of the Activities of the Johnston Brothers and Pikes

Deborah Jordan

The dream of a middle-class paradise in the southern continent sustained a lot of the early settlers pioneering in South Australia. In embarking for unknown lands, many of these enterprising and energetic immigrants responded to the calls of the utopian founders in their hopes to establish a new society. After the Industrial Revolution in Britain, with the adoption of new tools and the application of new techniques in both industry and agriculture, nature was no longer seen as an omnipotent force and co-operation between it and people was believed possible and desirable. Just as it was hoped that the means of production could be altered it was also believed that the deep class divisions between aristocratic and worker in English society could be gulfed and people's lives transformed through the empowerment of a middling class – the factory owner who was also public benefactor.[1] The influence of the French Revolution with the cry for 'liberty, equality and fraternity' was seeping through English society and taken up by reformers, like the utilitarian Jeremy Bentham with his doctrine of the greatest happiness for the greatest numbers; and much later taken up by William Morris who, in rejecting the corruption imposed by the cash-nexus viewed the worker as potentially a creator and artist with pride in his or her work. The Johnston family were just one group of settlers who held these ideals and in their plans for a new and freer English 'manufacturing village'[2] at Oakbank (and later Woodside) combined the sound economic acumen of the middle class with some of the idealism of the utopian dreamers.

William (1789-1853) and his wife Janet Johnston nee Love (1789-1848) with their seven children, arrived at Holdfast Bay in 1839. The family lived at Willunga for their first year. Early in 1840 they moved to the Onkaparinga Valley, attracted no doubt by the river that ran through their section. Formerly a cabinet maker in Campbelltown in Scotland and son of a shipmaster, William Johnston also had a background as a distiller.[3] By 1841 they had 5 acres under wheat, 2 acres under potatoes, fenced off 11 acres and were living in a pisé house.[4] In the harvest season William with the help of his sons James (1818-1891) and Andrew (1827-1886) began to brew beer which became well known, and the 'talk' of the country-side.

The Johnston's brewery was not the first established in the district. In the very early days many publicans of necessity brewed their own beer and, because of the importance of the pub as both a place of refreshment for travellers and a focal point for the community, it was often the first permanent building.

The earliest hotel in the area was the Balhannah Inn, owned by James Turnball Thomson, idiosyncratic founder of the private township of Balhannah in 1840. He built the hotel soon after

Dalintober House, Oakbank

This is a lively rendering of an Italianate villa whose elevated position would have once given it extensive views of the Onkaparinga Valley. The main approach to the house is by way of a curving driveway opening up to view the house set in a beautiful English garden.

The elaborately planned wings of the house include a large bay window with canopied first floor balcony over. The ironworks to this balcony and the western verandahs were imported from Walter McFarlane's Saracen Factory, Glasgow.
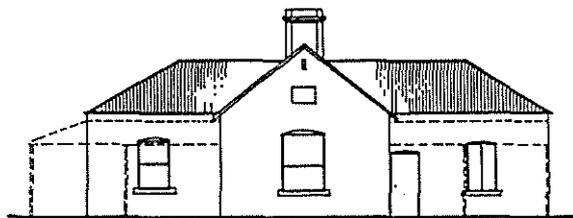
SOUTH ELEVATION
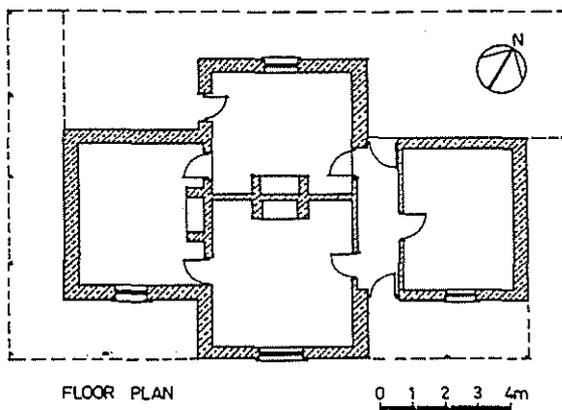
FLOOR PLAN   0 1 2 3 4m

Figure 28 Late nineteenth century worker's cottage, Oakbank.

the subdivision took place, letting it. But the tenant departed after a year and Thomson was left, unwillingly, to run the house himself. He established his own brewery, making his malt from wheat. The first beer was made in August, 1843 and in his diary he recorded advice from both W. Milne and W. Johnston.[5] Later he tried whiskey.

With the success of the early brewing at Balhannah Inn further requests came to the Johnstons; the hotel keeper at Mt. Barker, for instance, required beer, otherwise his customers would go all the way to Balhannah for the Johnston blend. Then the Nairne publican followed with requests and soon, writes an early commentator, 'also other places in the district'.[6] William Johnston brewed a quarter of a cask of beer, put it on a dray drawn by 2 bullocks and carted it to Hahndorf to sell. Finally the Johnston family began brewing in earnest and in 1843 when the Oakbank Brewery was founded William and his two sons, James and Andrew Galbraith needed twelve bullocks to take their beer to their customers.

During these early years of settlement the various members of the Johnston family established themselves as large land-holders and owners of substantial residences (Figures 29-34). They owned the 240 acres around the brewery and a further 2,000 acres in the neighbourhood, besides later renting the aboriginal reserve. They laid out the township of Oakbank, named after the Works in Glasgow and urged some of the workers from their home town in Scotland to emigrate to work in the brewery and live in their houses (Figure 28). In its beginnings Oakbank was a Company town - the houses and streets owned by the Johnstons.[7] One early commentator recorded that there was 'something almost patriarchal in the relations of the firm to the surrounding country and its residents...and their prosperity is strongly identified with that of the settlers.'[8] The brewing industry was hence vital to the nature, origins and character of Oakbank, the legacy of the Johnstons is even seen in the naming of the streets after members of the family.

In 1850 James Johnston bought the section of land which he later subdivided to form the private township of Woodside (Figure 45). The first permanent building, constructed that year, was the Woodside Inn, with Frederick Duffield as the first of a series of licencees.[9] James was active in local council government when the Onkaparinga District Council was formed and also in the religious affairs of the district, notably with the Inverbrackie Church. There some of his quixotic idealism was evident, for when the first minister, the Reverend J. McBean absconded with substantial funds, James was prepared to repay the money to the church himself.[10] In 1853 with the death of William Johnston the flourishing brewery came under the control of the partnership of the two brothers J. Johnston and A.G. Johnston. By 1864 some of the Johnston family's vision in Oakbank was illustrated by a plan of the township with its plans for churches, schools and other buildings, its scrolls of oakleaves and decorative figures suggesting artistic and cultural endeavours (Figure 27).[11]

The Oakbank Brewery was ideally situated. Below river

Dalintober House, Oakbank, balcony details
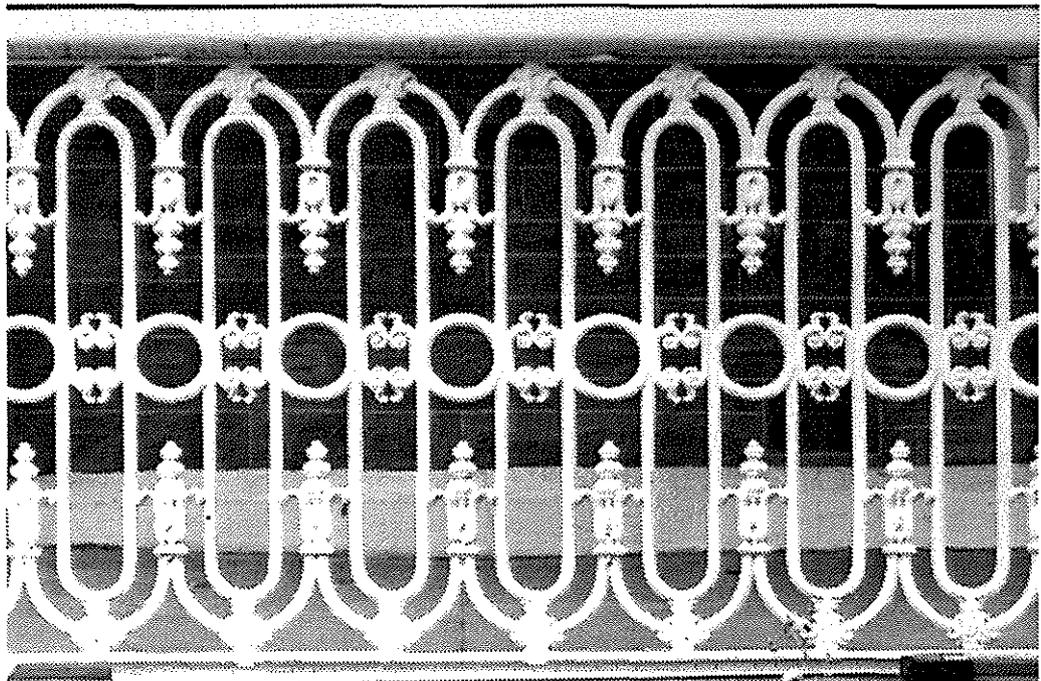
Dalintober House, Oakbank, details of ironwork and balustrade

Dalintober House, Oakbank, Ionic capital to corner pilasters

Dalintober House, Oakbank, dragon motif in verandah ironwork

104

Dalintober House, Oakbank, coloured glass window to staircase

Dalintober House, Oakbank, detail of nineteenth century wallpaper
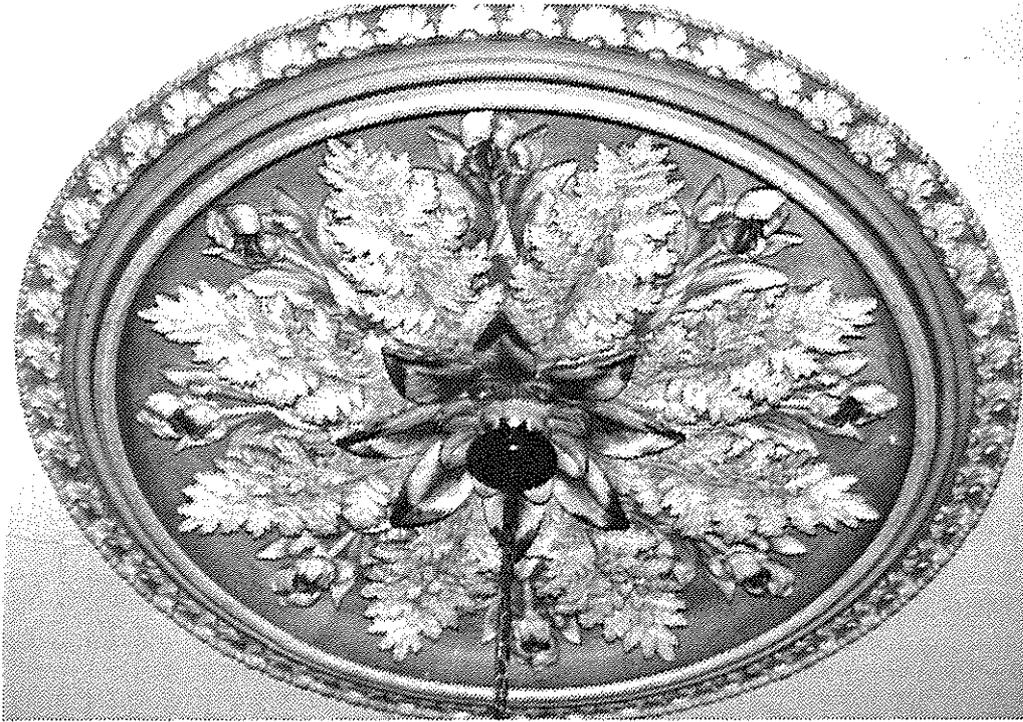
Dalintober House, Oakbank, detail of ceiling rose

Dalintober House, Oakbank, detail of arch keystone
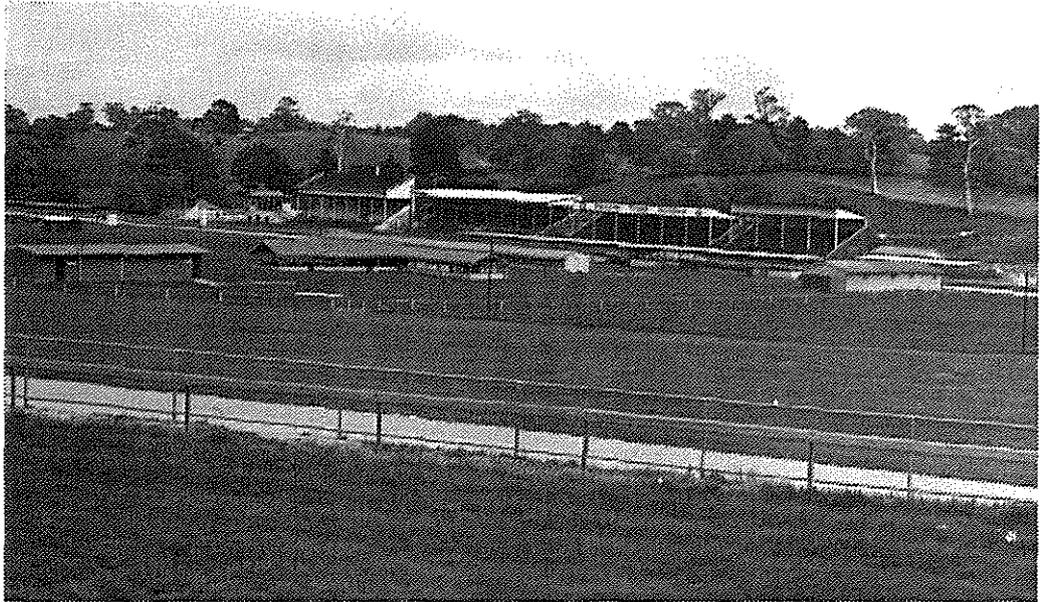
Oakbank Racecourse, 1983

Memorial to Andrew Galbraith Johnston and his wife, Christina, Caledonian Church Cemetery, Inverbrackie

Figure 29 Dalintober House, Oakbank, ground floor plan
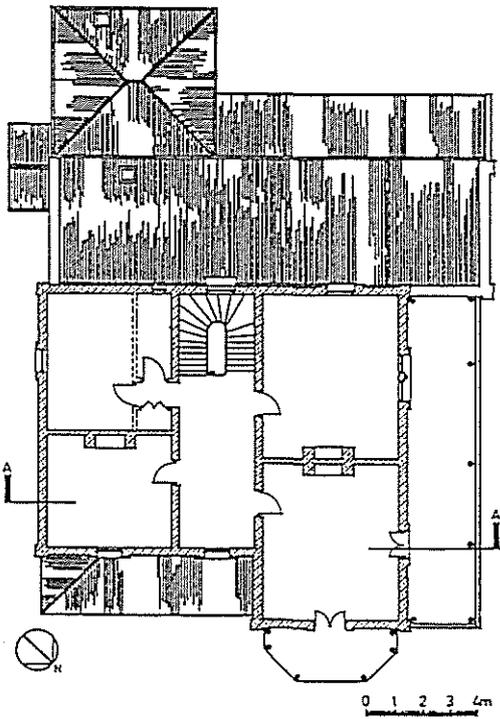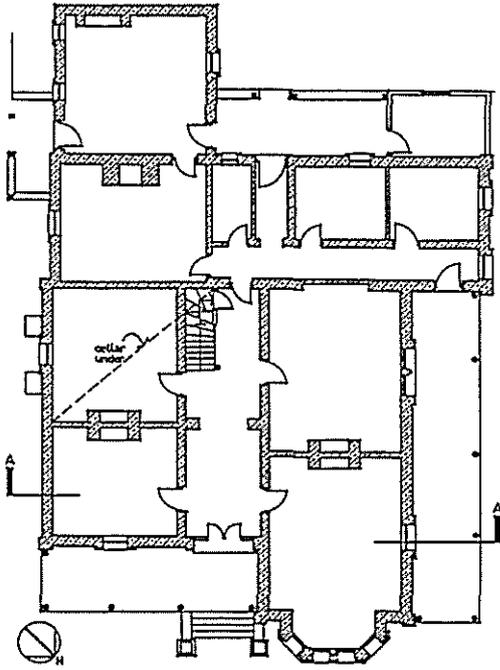
Figure 30 Dalintober House, Oakbank, first floor plan

Figure 31 Dalintober House, Oakbank, cross section
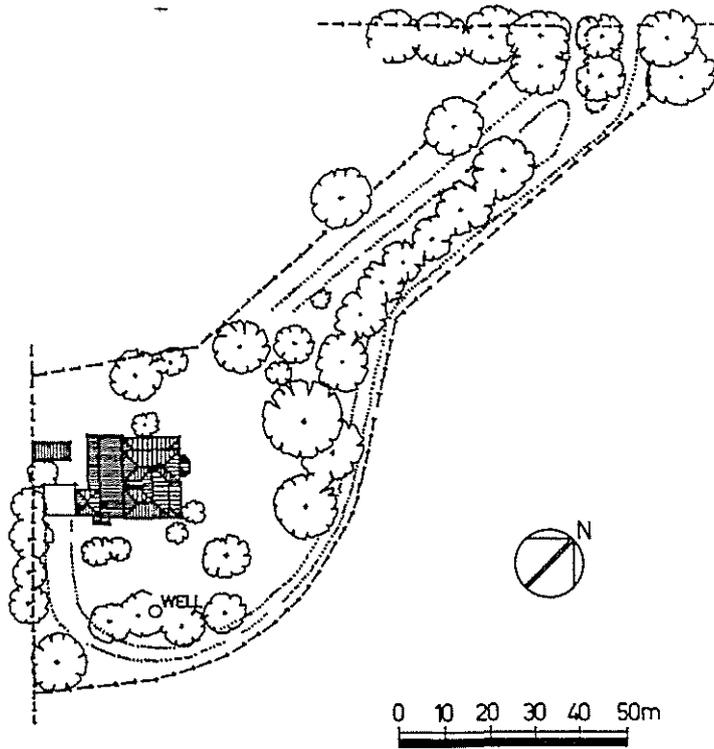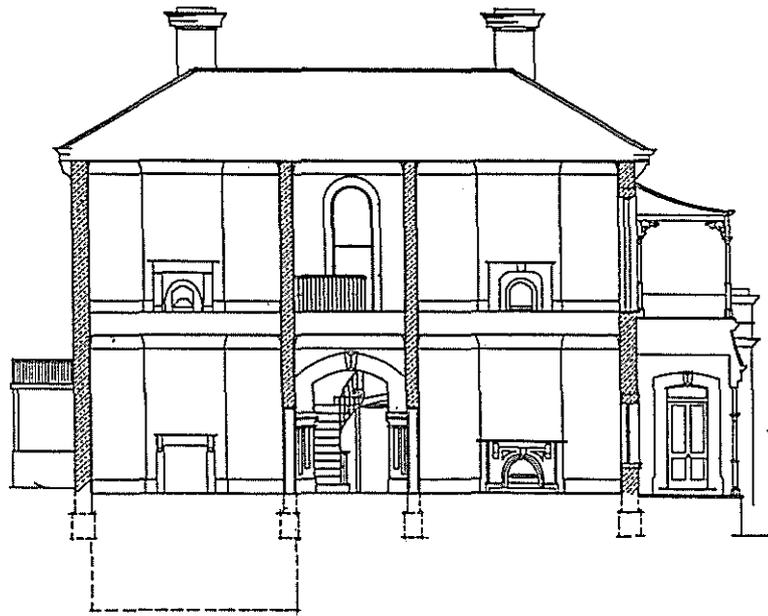
Figure 32 Dalintober House, Oakbank, site plan

Figure 33 Dalintober House, Oakbank, front and back elevation

NORTH ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION

0 1 2 3 4 5m

Figure 34 Dalintober House, Oakbank, side elevations
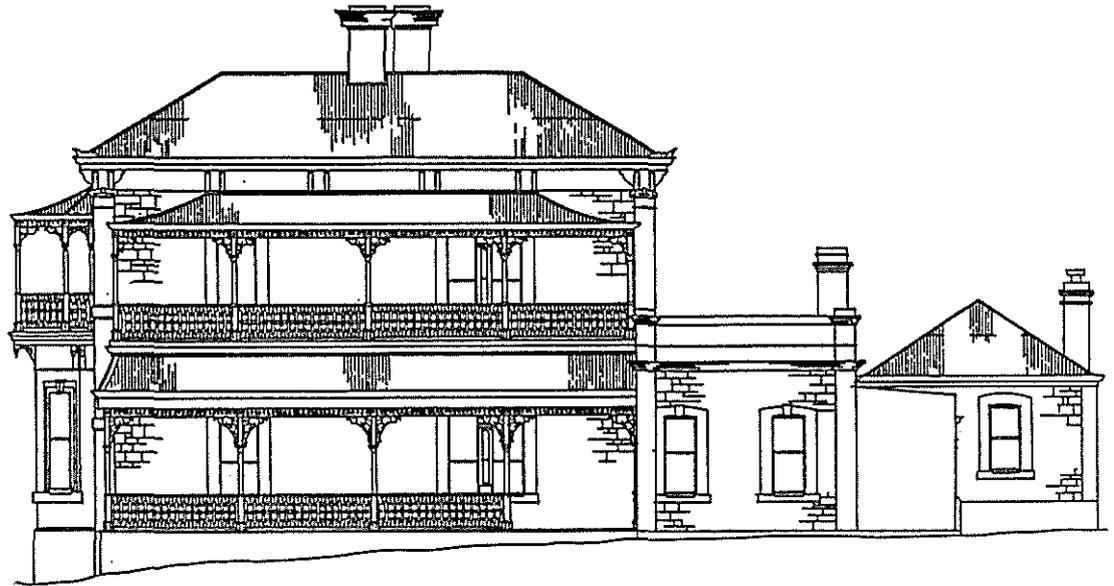
WEST ELEVATION

EAST ELEVATION

0 1 2 3 4 5m
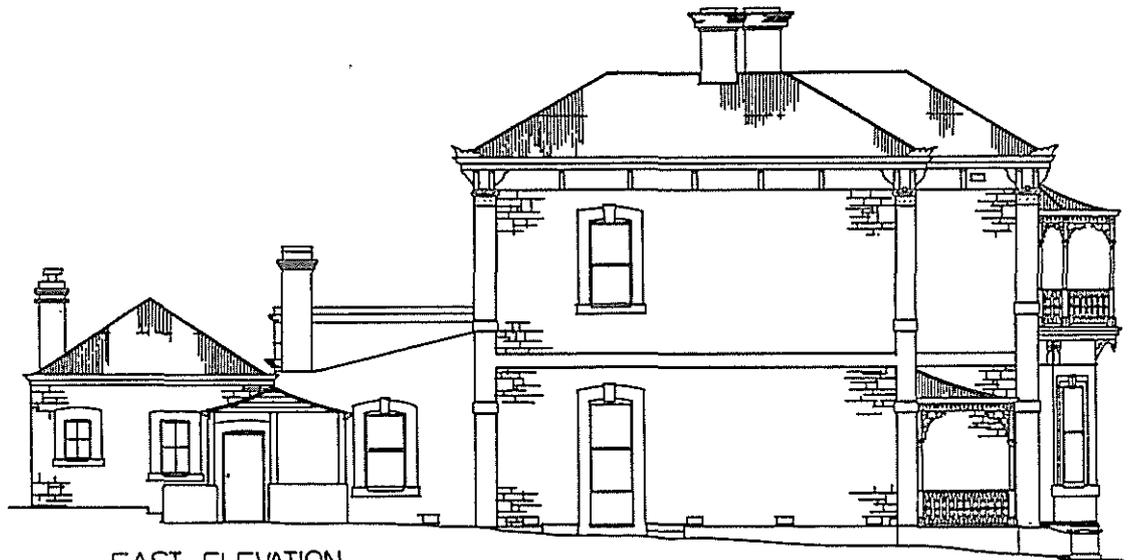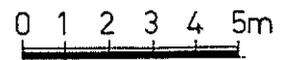
level was a clear, clean fresh supply of water fed by springs,
in the substantial volume needed for the brewing process. The
beer brewed was especially fine because of the good water:
'not a single ounce of preparation being used in treating it,
or as preservative in the finished article; it is almost
unique amongst Australian Waters.'[12] Water was pumped from a
fourteen foot well - and later two further wells.

In 1868 eight men were employed regularly with extra hands
taken on during the Summer months. Most of the mechanical work
was done by horsepower and the brewery stabled eight horses.
Using traditional English production methods as little barley
was grown in the district, imported English malt was used.

During the latter part of the 19th century, with increased
scientific and technical knowledge there was a general change
from home to commercial brewing, in the state.[13] Numerous
smaller concerns were amalgamated - Thomsons' brewery at
Balhannah operated briefly again from 1855, (after his
interlude in London, for eleven years, having left in debt) and
then disappears from the records. J. Johnston and A.G. Johnston
purchased the equipment from F.W. Kleinschmidt's Lobethal
brewery, operating since 1851, when he closed it in 1869 and
commenced growing hops. In 1874 James Johnston purchased an
interest in the Lion Brewery from W.J. Bailey, in partnership
with W.H. Beaglehole originally only producing draught beer for
use in its chain of hotels.[14] The same year James Johnston
in conjunction with Simpson and Beaglehole founded a brewery at
Broken Hill. In 1878, the Johnston Brothers purchased Gray's
interest in the Littlehampton Brewery in partnership with Hunt
(a firm which had been operating since 1850, and continued
until the early 1900s).

By the early 1890s Oakbank Brewery was a flourishing con-
cern, manufacturing beer, stout, aerated water, cordials and
non-alcoholic beverages of all descriptions. Substantial
improvements had been made to the brewery with a new brew
house, and a brew tower. In 1891 they were brewing ale
especially intended for bottling, providing employment for two
men and a boy. Tasmanian and locally grown hops at Woodside
were used and Mauritius sugar - that other important ingredient.
Trade extended far and wide - east as far as Callington, south
to Strathalbyn and north to Mount Pleasant, and there were 19
horses in the stables to handle the distribution. The brewery
supplied the annual Onkaparinga races for Andrew Galbraith
Johnston, an enthusiastic sportsman, and one of the original
committee members of the Onkaparinga Racing Club when it was
formed in 1874. The land was leased from the Johnstons (until
1938) and the brewery wagon, still stabled at Oakbank, was used
by Dr. Esau as a judge's stand, in the first races.[15]

Forty years after the inception of the Oakbank Brewery
another young brewer arrived in the Onkaparinga valley and saw
the possibilities for further openings. Henry Pike (1837-1904)
had arrived from England in 1878 with his parents and moved to
Oakbank in the early 1880's to continue his trade as a
carpenter, joiner and undertaker. For a while he worked for
the Johnstons as a carpenter. Like the Johnstons, Henry Pike
began to brew in a small way. His mother, one of the few women

A re-created setting for Johnston's Brewery. The introduction of a reflecting pool in front of the existing premises would enhance an already beautiful setting.

appearing in the world of brewing, had taught him the trade. At
first he brewed only five gallons, selling it from a horse-drawn
cart; he soon increased the quantity using a primitive vat -
later the business began to expand rapidly.[16] In 1886 with
his son, Walter H. Pike (1868-1931) and a son-in-law Ernest
Albert Beasley, he established the Dorset Brewery under the
firm name of Pike, Son and Beasley. In 1910 it was changed to
H. Pike and Co. The brewery manufactured aerated waters, tonic
ales as well as alcoholic beverages; by the late 1880s ten
hands besides the three principals were employed and in its
hey-day Pike's brewery employed a staff of twenty five in the
Summer and about twenty in the Winter, who felled timber for
the boilers and in the slack season they too, like the
Johnstons, bred and reared sheep, grew potatoes, raised pigs
and cured bacon, on the property acquired in and around
Oakbank.[17] There the family owned five houses. And just as
J. Johnston's and A.G. Johnston's interests had spread further
afield than their business at Oakbank, H. Pike and Co. owned a
succession of hotels.[18] They built the hotel at Oakbank and
in 1913 purchased the Forest Range Hotel, just two of their 12
country pubs. They bought a hotel in Currie Street in Adelaide
and also had a storage office and property there, to which four
cottages were attached. They acquired a fleet of lorries to
travel between Oakbank and the City.

And so too, just as the Oakbank brewery was essentially a
family business the thriving progeny of the Pikes were called
upon to work in the business, H. Pike having four sons and
three daughters. When he died in 1904, Walter Pike took over
the management and Henry junior (1904-1969) who had been
managing the city depot was brought up to help his father -
as chauffeur, gardener and general factotum. And he 'hated
it!'[19]

The latter part of the 19th century marked the government's
increased involvement in the brewing industry and liquor trade,
using revenue from the 1894 Excise Act taxing beer, to demand
stringent paperwork. With the expansion of certain breweries
controlling interest in the hotels 'tied' to take whatever brew
the brewer wanted supply, there was a public outcry. A com-
mittee was set up to investigate the quality of beer and a
Public House Monopolies Prevention Bill brought before
Parliament although the matter was left largely unresolved.[20]

In 1902 a Commonwealth law decreed the need for a license
and brewers were forced to make a milder brew. The number of
breweries continued to decline as the monopolies strengthened.

But Johnston's and Pike's breweries were large enough to
flourish. In 1901 Johnston's brewery became a liability
company to formalise the business relationships within the
family and in 1902 with increased general trade, particularly
in bottled beer they continued to expand, building a grain and
bottle store. Both companies were manufacturing aerated waters
and Pike's tonic was in great demand, to such an extent it was
difficult to keep up supply. By 1908 J. and A.G. Johnston
Limited owned twenty pubs, and in 1910 Pikes had become H. Pike
and Co.

Some of the dreams of the early Johnston forbears for a
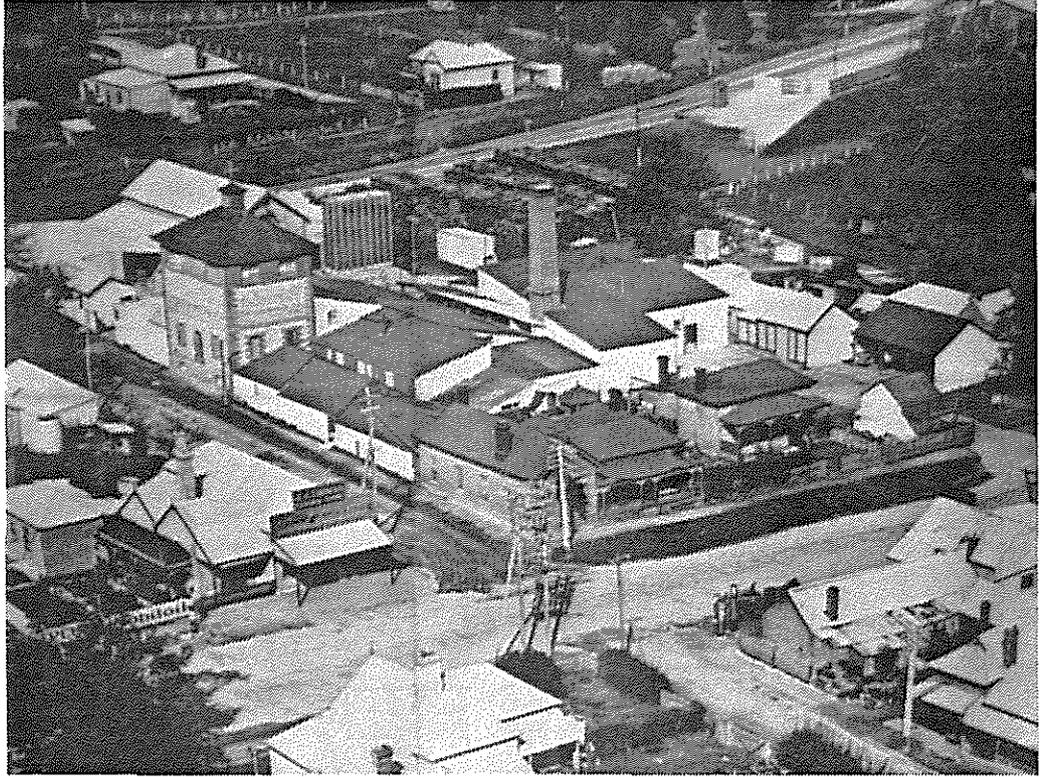
Pike's Dorset Brewery, Oakbank, an early post-war aerial view

Figure 35 Plans, sections and elevations of brewing tower, Pike's Dorset Brewery, Oakbank

East Section

West Section

East Elevation
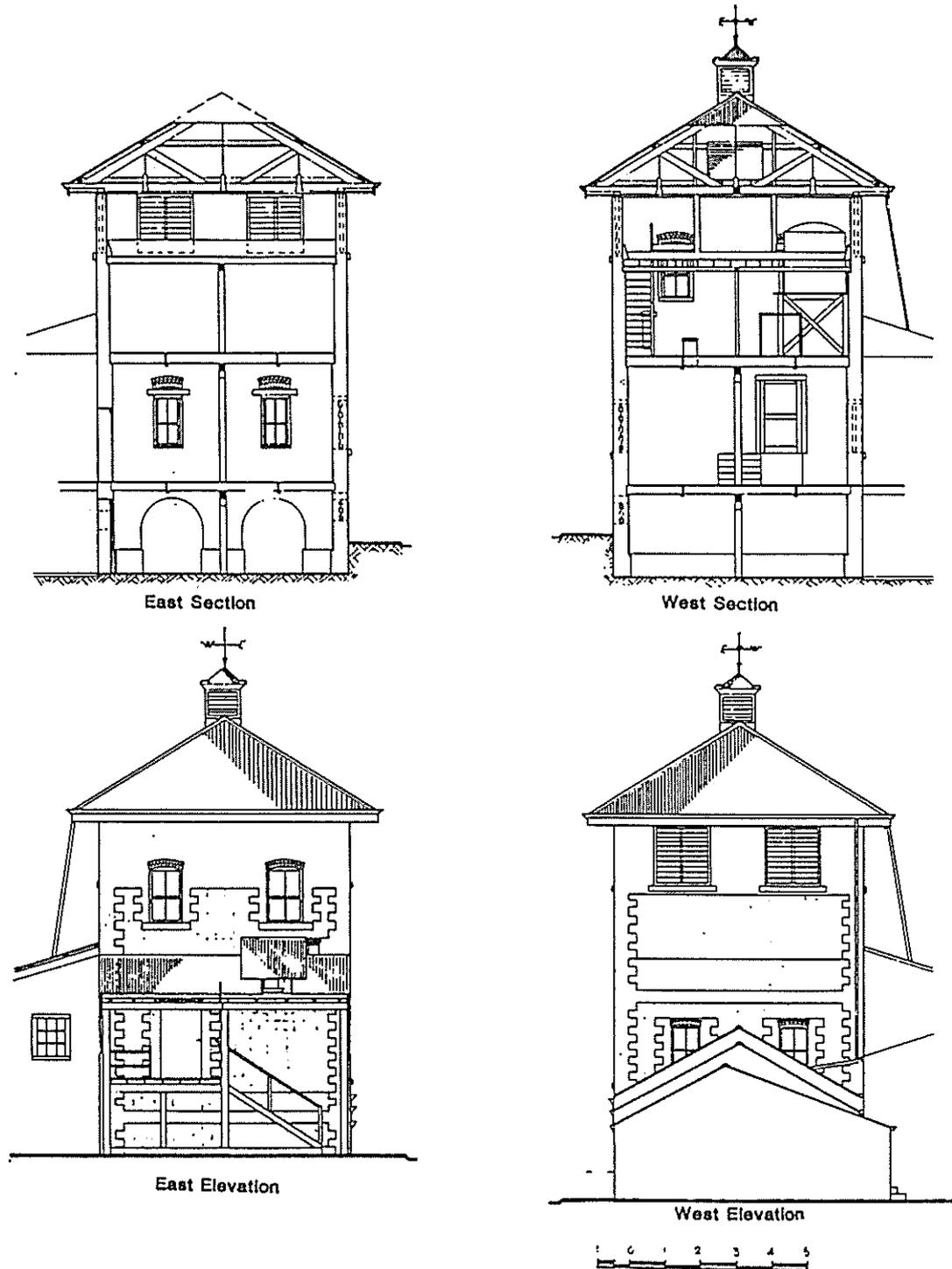
West Elevation

Figure 35 continued Plans, sections and elevations of brewing tower, Pike's Dorset Brewery, Oakbank

North Elevation

1st Floor Plan

N

2nd Floor Plan

3rd Floor Plan

Sub Basement and Ground Floor Plan
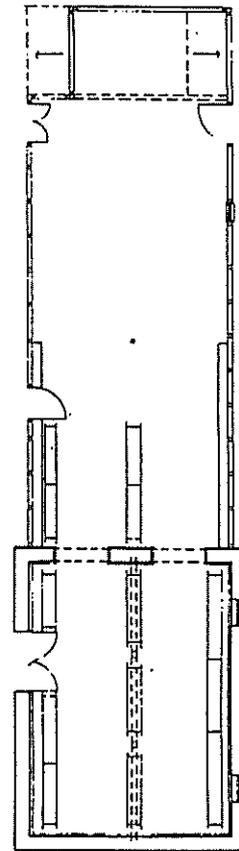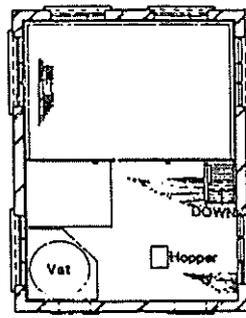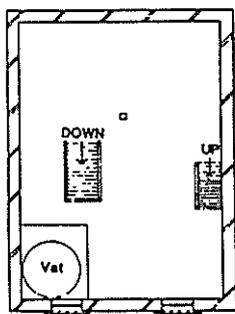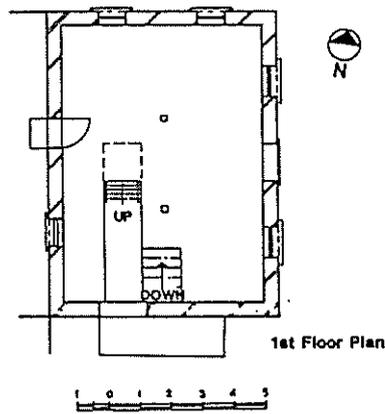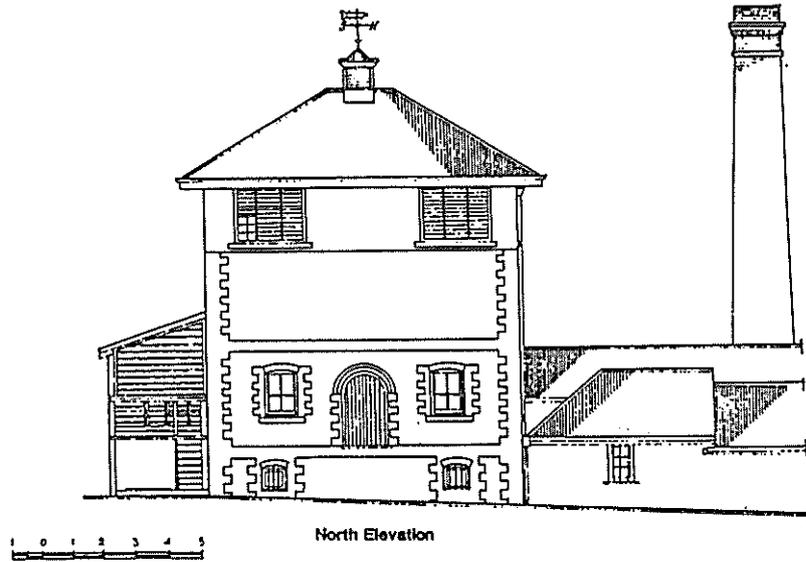
middle class paradise had been realised, for Oakbank was a
thriving manufacturing village, complete with services.
Adopting a policy of benevolence, the Johnstons had made houses
available for sale to employees and some cattle and land.[21]
One early commentator has written how there was 'good feeling'
existing between employer and employee,[22] but what exactly
was the nature of the relationship between boss and worker? A
striking recorded characteristic of both the Oakbank and Dorset
breweries was the length and loyalty of services to the
respective companies which appears to have operated right
through from the Directors themselves to the lowliest boy who
began work as a stablehand.[23] Throughout the Johnston
company's history there have been only three chairpersons (John
Disher Johnston 1907-1916, William Galbraith Johnston 1916-1944
and from 1944 Alexander Hammond Johnston) and secretaries
(Mr. McMillan 1901-1905, Leo O'Leary 1905-1958 and his son
Bryan O'Leary from 1958). Francis Lampe filled the position of
brewer for thirty three years out of a total of 40 spent in the
firm and three other workers are remembered for giving fifty
years continuous service.[24] But loyalty to one's employer is
only part of industrial relations and today we might ask what
work is for, who owns what we produce, where profits come from,
how were the decisions made, and what opportunities were
offered to some of the different cultural groups living in the
area?[25] The only employment prospects available to women and
girls were as servants in the Johnston mansions or with local
farmers or business people. Loyalty to the employers is not
indicated in the numerous succession of licenses to both
companies' hotels.

        Certainly some of the early Johnston family - and the Pikes
combined aspects of the roles of the factory owner and public
benefactor. They were active in council affairs, exerted
considerable influence on parliamentary elections and granted
land for various bodies, such as the Returned Soldiers League
at Woodside, the Institute at Littlehampton, the Stirling Oval
and the oval at Balhannah was called the 'Johnston Memorial
Park' as a tribute to their contribution to the prosperity of
the area.[26] Walter Henry Pike, too, was active in many
matters of local public importance. He became a Justice of the
Peace in 1907, represented Oakbank Ward as Councillor in the
District Council of Onkaparinga for 14 years, was chairperson
of the local school committee and was a member of the Oakbank
Racing Club and Agricultural Society.

        As leading colonists struggling for reform and embodying
some of the ideas of liberal idealism, with a heightened sense
of citizenship these early manufacturers had a bitter hatred of
patronage and privilege and there was no squattocracy in
Oakbank. In the eulogies at his death, tribute was paid to
James Johnston's unostentatious activities and his hospitality
and geniality.[27] But as the prosperity of these early
families increased their liberalism decreased; and the seeds
of their employees' loyalty to them contained bitter fruit.
For during the period of prosperity Oakbank emerges as a town
divided between the two highly competitive breweries; the
Oakbank brewery workers drank Johnston's brew and the Dorset

workers drank Pikes and legend has it that they often walked
down the other side of the street from each other. They played
for different football teams. Community spirit was slow to
develop in a town caught between two companies competing for
the same business. When J. and A.G. Johnston Limited was
forced to reduce the alcoholic content of its beer under the
1902 licensing laws it had trouble with wild yeast. The milder
brew had less capacity for resistance.[28] In 1914 Andrew Deas
Johnston died. With competition from larger brewers, better
equipped to handle a large range of different types of beverage,
to keep bottles in circulation, and to keep up with the develop-
ment of an efficient transport infrastructure it became more
difficult to match ever highly capitalised operations.[29]
Given the economic situation of the times, the production of
alcoholic beverages ceased. Future purchase of ale, stout and
tonic used for the chain of hotels was to be made from the
Walkerville Co-op. Brewing Company, Southwark (later South
Australian Brewery Holdings Ltd.). The firm continued to
produce soft drinks and cordials and to operate its twenty one
hotels from Oakbank. By 1979 the nominal share capital was
$600,000; 300,000 shares at $2.00 each.[30]

The Dorset brewery continued to manufacture alcoholic drinks
until 1938 when the brewers disease, known as the 'Fox' attacked
the brewery, for which there was no known cure. Insulated from
the depression of the 1930s by the strength of its tradition
and business operations for in 1930 the capital of the company
was increased from £25,000 to £100,000, finally Pikes too
faced difficulties competing with the modern developments in
the industry. Its old style beer, with its highly individual-
ised flavour, produced by old fashioned methods, was to be
replaced by more mass produced supply from the South Australian
Brewing Company Ltd.

In 1973 the clash of two different economic realities
reverberated through Oakbank. H. Pike and Company was on the
market and was to be bought by Thomas Barr Smith - described as
one of his 'occasional abberational investments.'[31] Employees
secure in a life-time's employment were hopeful that the
business would continue and possibly a new scheme emerge
involving Barr Smith's collection of vintage cars. But they
were given two weeks' notice. Barr Smith had broken up with
his business partners and made the 'hard decision' from the
economic point of view that re-structuring the brewing industry
was not viable.[32] His firm then sold one of the hotels,
making a windfall and have continued with the lucrative
management and modernisation of hotels in and around Adelaide,
which include the Duke of York, The Belair, The Eagle on the
Hill and the Crafers Hotel.

The Directors and Managers of Pikes had not realised the
full value of their assets. The later generations of Pikes had
been handed an ailing concern and none of the family had either
the required enthusiasm or business acumen to keep it afloat.
Like the stories of decline among other family centred
businesses later generations had different interests and
aptitudes; Henry Pike for instance, co-opted into his father's
business, suffered all the restrictions and none of the

freedoms of generational revolt. Among the shareholders, all substantial holdings had been held by members of the Pike and Beasley families.[33]

The Oakbank Brewery took over the market trade from Pikes and some of the former employees of H. Pike and Co. found positions there. Paradoxically, though some of the ideals of the utopian dreamers and William Morris have re-emerged in a different guise for the brewery now functions as a workshop and gallery. In one section the Oakbank Weavers, Mary Cassini and Peter Stapleton hand weave fabrics in traditional and original patterns for bedspreads, upholstery, table cloths, dress and skirt lengths, wall hangings and serapes,[34] and in another section A.C. Challen who also believes in the integrity of working with one's hands, restores fine and antique furniture.

Over the years J. and A.G. Johnston continued to expand and add to their twenty one hotels by purchasing twelve further hotels including those at Mannum, Milang and Mt. Torrens, seven of their hotels changed hands and two were closed down.[35] How much longer will the Oakbank Brewery continue to produce lemonades and cordials in its idyllic surroundings and old world atmosphere? Will the more negative, invisible side of the firm in its hotel business, guided by an outmoded profit motive dominate, or will they perhaps perceive the unique heritage possibilities of the complex?[36]

Oakbank is a township in transition, with a rich and important history. Its time as a manufacturing village with its former simple – yet divided – social structure, its smallness in size with its benevolent patrons and intricate family networks has long since passed. The expansion of the brewing industry and its associated hotel businesses led to the decline of the one man owner-licensee-host,[37] and it survived the criticisms of the Temperance movement when, at the turn of the century the brewing industries were transformed through technological innovation and declined. But some of the echoes of the early settlers' visions remain in the rich Onkaparinga valley with its clear ground waters, where the rural tempo of people's lives can be counterposed against the annual excitement and activity of the Easter races. In our need to transform the means of production and relearn the relationship between nature and humanity, Oakbank still plays a part.

Notes

1. D. Pike, 'The Utopian Dreams of Adelaide's Founders', *Royal Geographical Society of Australasia Proceedings* (SA Branch), December 1952, Vol.53, p.65.

2. That is rather than a country town. For a distinction see T. Sharp, 'The English Village', in *Design in Town and Village*, (London 1953), p.1.

3. A Shierlaw, *Johnston Family History*, 1981, p.2.

4. Manuscript notes on Oakbank collected by Ms. A. Marks. In preparing this profile I would like to thank the following people for granting me interviews and access to documents: A.C. Challen, Mary Cassini and Peter Stapleton, the firm of Tom Barr Smith, Alexander Johnston, Leo Mattner and Mrs. Mattner, Bryan O'Leary and Philip Pike.

5. Special Representative, 'Towns, People and Things We Ought to Know'. Balhannah and its founder, *The Adelaide Chronicle*, 28 September, 1933, p.12.

6. M. Vivienne, *Sunny South Australia*, (Adelaide 1908), pp.153-4.

7. C. Brockhoff, *History of Settlement in the Onkaparinga Valley*.

8. Special Representative, 'Early Days in and about Woodside', the *Adelaide Chronicle*, 5 October, 1933, p.44 and see also *Some of Our Local Manufactures and How to Develop Them*. Adelaide 1884, pp.41-44.

9. In 1856 the hotel was sold to Henrich Terk of Adelaide and the Johnston family repurchased it in 1874.

10. James Johnston to Woodside congregation, 7 January 1891, Archives of South Australia, SRG 123/491.

11. Plan of Oakbank held by Mr. Bryan O'Leary, drawn up by Mr. R. Page, 1864.

12. *Australian Brewers' Journal* 1894 quoted in A. Moore, 'Breweries of South Australia 1836-1936', *Architecture Papers*, Working Paper, No.10, University of Adelaide, 1981, p.17.

13. Ibid, p.14. See also H.R. Pearce, 'The Economic Development of Brewing in South Australia in the 19th Century', B.A.(Hons) Thesis, University of Adelaide, 1957 passim.

15. The enterprise expanded and malting ceased only recently in 1969, aerated waters in 1970, the Johnston family retained their interest in the partnership until it was taken over by the South Australian Brewing Holdings in 1973. See also M.H. Ward, *Notes on Past and Present Breweries in South Australia, Adelaide*, 1950 passim.

15. A Shierlaw, op.cit., p.XXIV.

16. M. Vivienne, op.cit., passim.

17. 'The Pike Family', Manuscript held by Philip Pike, p.1.

18. Ibid, passim.

19. Ibid, p.1

20. A. Moore, op.cit., passim.

21. Interview with Mr. and Mrs. Leo Mattner conducted by Annely Aeuckens, 1983.

22. *Australian Brewers Journal*, 20 January 1895, Vol. XIII, p.101.

23. Interview with Mr. and Mrs. L. Mattner, op.cit.

24. A. Shierlaw, op.cit., p.XVIII.

25. Jerry White, 'Beyond Autobiography' in R. Samuel (ed.), *Peoples History and Socialist Theory*, London 1981, p.36.

26. A. Shierlaw, op.cit., p.XXIX.

27. 'The late Mr. James Johnston', *The Pictorial Australian*, April 1981, p.50.

28. Interview with MR. and Mrs. L. Mattner, op.cit.

29. A. Moore, op.cit., p.20.

30. J. and A.G. Johnston Ltd., Articles of Association, Corporate Affairs Bureau.

31. E. Riddell, 'The Barr Smiths' : 'Four Generations of Landed Gentry', *The Bulletin*, 6 March, 1979, p.60.

32. Interview with Tom Barr Smith & Co., 1984.

33. 'The Pike Family'. Appendix.

34. 'Craft Gallery Guide', *S.A. Crafts*, Autumn 1974, p.9.

35. A. Shierlaw, op.cit., p.XVIII.

36. P.L. Tucker, 'Breweries in South Australia : 'An Architectural History', Architecture Thesis, S.A.I.T., 1972, p.125-6.

37. J.M. Freeland, *The Australian Pub*, Melbourne 1966, p.149.

CHAPTER 10

British Church Congregations in the 19th Century

Deborah Jordan

Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the political economist so important in the foundation of South Australia, insisted on religious equality as a principle in his theories of systematic colonisation. He believed that the new colonial experiment should be open to all denominations. As an Anglican he supported the presence of the Church of England in the new colony but it was to be based on the voluntary principle; no grants were to be made for religion and education from public funds.[1]

His ideas on the religious provision of the colony were taken up by the South Australian Association, who in planning the colony emphasised that there was to be no established church as in Britain at that time, no dominant party, no sectarian principle, no tithes or church rates. They attracted the interest of large numbers of the British middling classes - dissenters and non-conformers.[2] The Lutherans too, suffering religious persecution in Prussia hoped to find a place to express and live out their own beliefs freely (Figure 36). The development of the Lutheran congregations at Lobethal are covered in the *Lobethal Survey Report*.

But in the actual Act of Parliament leading to the establishment of the colony, that compromise between the planners and the Imperial Government, a clause was slipped in empowering the Crown to appoint 'chaplains and clergymen' of the Established Church of England or Scotland.' This however did not deter the Dissenters' faith in the voluntary principle and religious liberty as a cornerstone in the foundation of the colony; they would employ their own clergymen. Just as they could do without English authority, the self supporting system of land sales and emigration could be matched by self-help in religion also.[3]

Methodism, the most successful and influential religious movement in the nineteenth century South Australia, was a strong force in the Onkaparinga District. Regarding themselves as heirs of John Wesley with an organised central system the three branches of Methodism - the Wesleyans, the Primitive Methodism and the Bible (Christian) used laymen in large numbers as local preachers.[4] Primitive Methodism in particular associated with radical and progressive thought went to where the people were - especially the lower classes. The early history of Balhannah where the farmers were clearing the land and planting[5] is closely associated with Methodism. Services were conducted in the homes of the people and also at times under the two large gum trees near the Balhannah mines. In 1841 there were 25 religious preaching places of which Balhannah was one.[6] Thomas Hutchens an early settler recalled the first services of the Wesleyan Methodists at Woodside were held in a little house where the Institute now stands and the early preacher was the Reverend Joseph Dowe.[7]

The Anglican Church, the largest single denomination in

Figure 36 Plans of St John's Church, Lobethal

SIDE ELEVATION
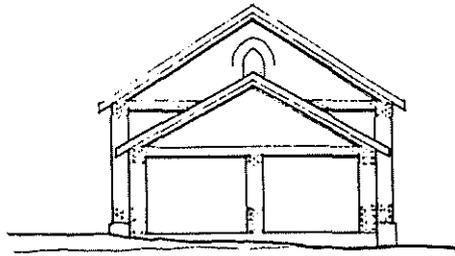
BACK ELEVATION
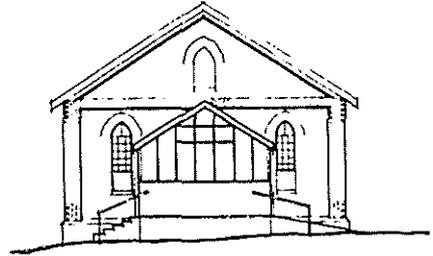
FRONT ELEVATION
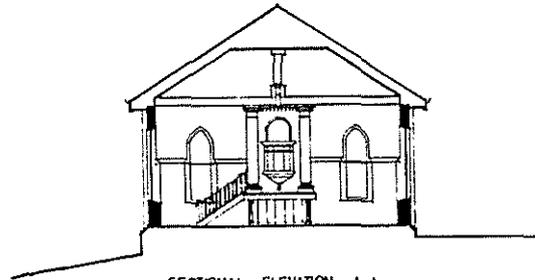
SECTIONAL ELEVATION A-A

PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5m
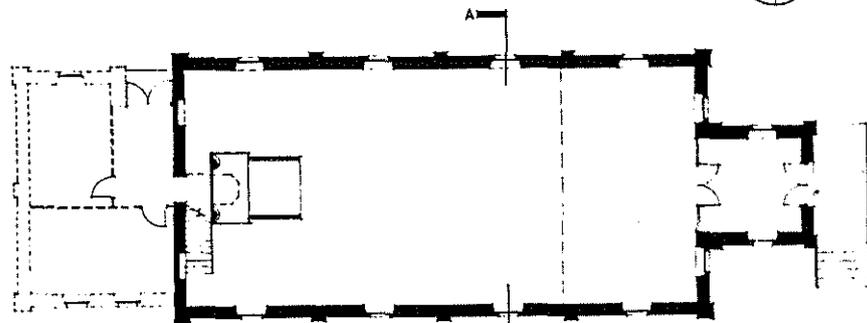
S.A. inclined to stress doctrinal teachings, 'Church principles, liturgical forms and the sacremental piety of post Tractarian High Anglicanism'[8] had in comparison, very simple beginnings at Woodside - the first services, conducted by the Reverend George Newneham of Blakiston were held in a two roomed slab hut, tenanted by a wheelwright names Hunter. It was on the Western bank of the Onkaparinga:

> In one of the rooms of this hut, which served for many purposes, the Clergyman was duly robed, with the assistance of Mrs. Hunter, in the presence of those who had assembled. The service in this room was as reverently conducted as circumstances would allow. The camp-oven, containing its juicy joint, did duty over a suitable fire-side, whilst the clergymen was endeavouring to warm up his hearers. The hissing sounds from the oven had a stimulating effect upon the auditory apparatus of the worshippers, whilst the pungent odours emitted had a similar effect upon their olfactory nerves, especially if the sermon was continued beyond the orthodox limits.[9]

The dispersed population in these early country settlements posed particular problems to those religions requiring church buildings and ministers to conduct services. Finance was the major impediment, but the voluntary principle remained strong. When Mt. Barker for instance was surveyed, the proprietors offered to reserve a number of Sections for churches and Gawler, the 'born-again' governor, was prepared to accept the plan. There was a storm of protest until the public was reassured that Gawler did not intend to single out any group for favours[10] but slowly the principle of religious liberty was being eroded.

On 10th July, 1846 a meeting was held at Paynes' Inn (Figure 37) at Inverbrackie to consider the building of a church or Scottish kirk for the settlement of Scotsmen in the locality. Dr. Innes was amongst them, so too James Johnston from Oakbank, and the men, mostly single, came from as far as Balhannah. They decided to adhere to the established Church of Scotland (which accepted the principle of State aid) and ask the government for a grant of land and share of public funds. They outlined the situation to the kirk session as part of:

> ...the combined special survey of the sources of the Onkaparinga secured by the South Australian Company. This is rapidly becoming occupied by an industrious tenantry and fixed residential proprietary, mostly Scotchmen. Yet within its whole limits (of 100 square miles) there does not exist a single place of worship or resident clergyman, with the exception of the Lutheran Chapel in the German Village of Lobeth Hall (Lobethal).[11]

In parliament the issue of state aid to religion reached a flash-point in June 1846, a month before the Scots met at Paynes Inn. Under Governor Robe the Council had passed a resolution that the Governor make a grant from general revenue for religious and educational purposes, available to all denominations of Christians. In 1847 regulations proclaimed

126
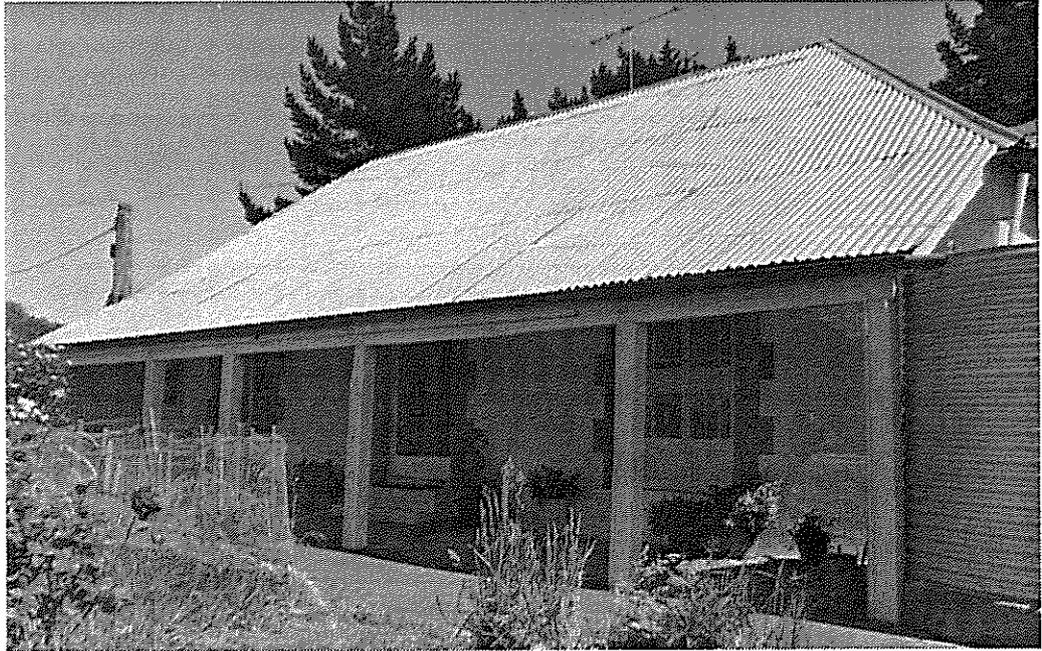
Inverbrackie residence, formerly Paynes Inn, 1983

SOUTH ELEVATION

SECTION AA

N

FLOOR PLAN   A

0 1 2 3 4m
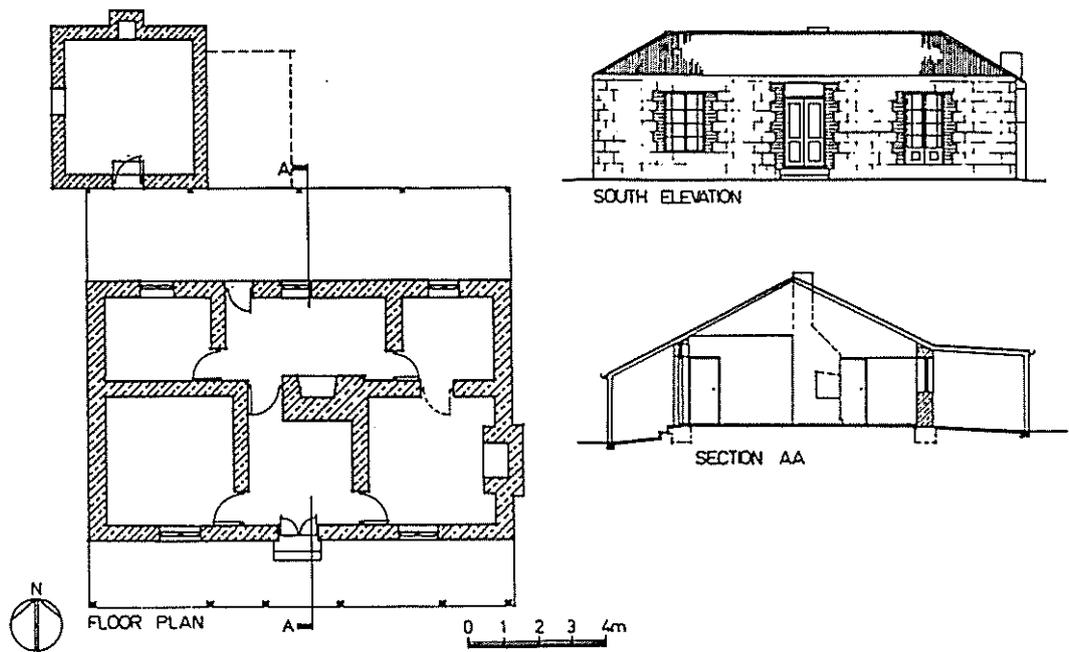
Figure 37 Plans of original Inverbrackie Hotel

Figure 38 Plans of ruined Caledonian Church, Inverbrackie
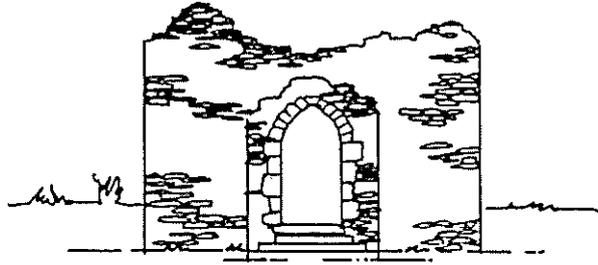
NORTH ELEVATION
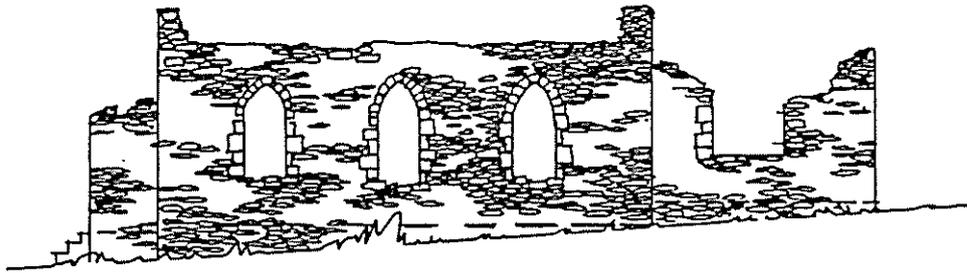
WEST ELEVATION
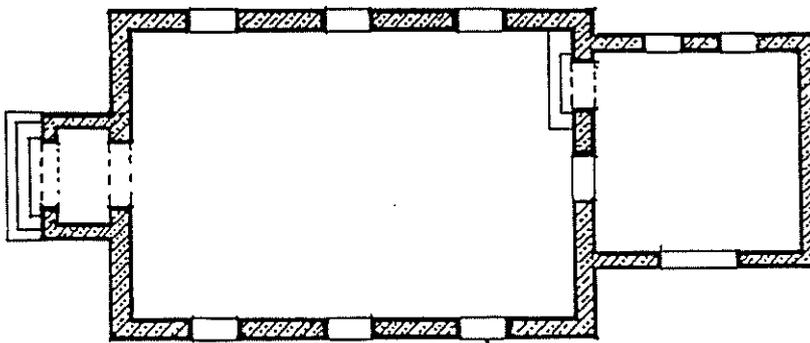
FLOOR PLAN
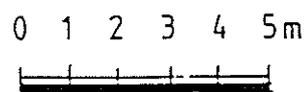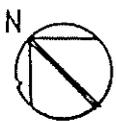
Original Caledonian Church Manse, Inverbrackie. This building was completed about 1860 and replaced the first manse in the previous Paynes Inn. The photograph was taken circa 1960 before the erection of additions and show more clearly the original wing of the manse with its corbelled gable and the loft door.

Figure 39 Plans of Caledonian Church Manse, Inverbrackie

NORTH ELEVATION

0 1 2 3m

FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3 4m

N
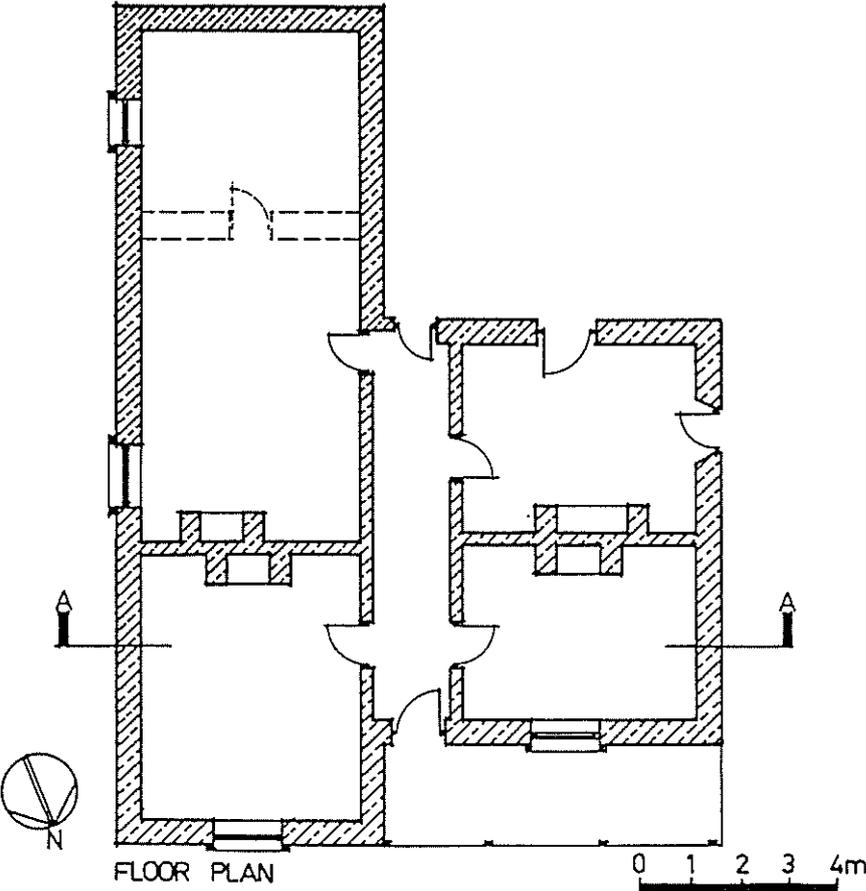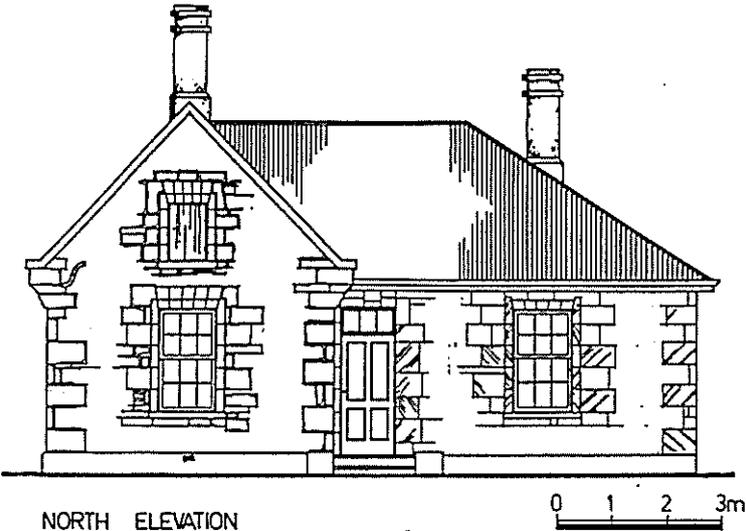
grants of aid to religion and education to promote the buildings of churches and chapels for Christian worship.[12] Four of the denominations - the Anglicans, the Church of Scotland, the Catholics and Wesleyans were prepared to accept grants while the others remained committed to the voluntary principle. Hence in the years 1846-1851 when the South Australian Parliament dissolved entirely the connection between church and state (the first British Colony to do so) there was an extensive building programme of churches in the Onkaparinga area. The Caledonian Church at Inverbrackie was the first with its grant of 20 acres of Crown land for a kirk, manse and cemetery, in August 1847. A building committee was formed and a subscription list opened. They also received 150 pounds towards the building of the kirk which was completed before the end of 1848 and opened in January 1849 by the Reverend Robert Hainings (Figure 38).

The first Anglican church at Balhannah was built in about 1848 and was probably intended for use as a school. There are few surviving early records although it was built and in use before the land grant to the Bishop of Adelaide was made in 1851.[13] At Woodside the land grant of 20 acres also was available in 1851 and building started immediately, the church opening on 26th October. Dr. Mayo had given the first £100 towards the cost. Mr. F.G. Light (a relation of Colonel Light) had prepared the plans. The Reverend John Fulford had replaced the earlier minister and before the church was complete services had been held at the Inverbrackie Kirk.[14] The Wesleyan Church at Woodside also received its land grant of 12 acres late that year, and the church was built in 1852 (one of 12 Wesleyan churches built in 1852). Trustees included T. Hutchens (farmer), D. Moffatt (storekeeper), J. Tremouth, J. Attwell, J. Tomkins, J. Cotton, W. Maguire and H. Goss.[15] The congregation was English in origin as the ships which sailed for South Australia were from Plymouth, England.[16]

In its final form the 1847 ordinance had outlined that a maximum grant of £150 was available for any group of not less than 50 adults who satisfied the Governor that they had subscribed at least £50 by private contribution towards the erection of a church and an allowance of £50 towards the stipend of any minister who certified that he had at least 50 bona-fide pew holdings with Sittings paid up for a whole year in a church where worship was conducted not less than 6 times a year.[17] Each of the different churches built in the area reflected the wider backing of their congregations. The case of the Caledonian Church at Inverbrackie is instructive; in their subscription list of 60 people they raised £143/2/-, donations varying from £10/10/- to 5/-. The church was finally opened with only a debt of £24/13/-. But they had to arrange for a minister; attempts were made to unite with the Mt. Barker area in their need. Finally in late 1849, £30 a year plus a surplus from seat rents was promised and overtures made to the Anglican minister at Blakiston. The following year he was prevented from renewing his service by Bishop Short because the building was unconsecrated according to Anglican rites. In 1852 30 people guaranteed £81/10/- for three years service for a minister at Inverbrackie and Mt. Barker. Before

the first minister, John Macbean arrived from Scotland (via
Canada) Reverend John Bishop Titherington, a Baptist
officiated.[18]

Just as the Caledonian church faced difficulties finding a
suitable minister and ensuring a stipend the two Anglican
congregations had troubled early days. At Woodside three years
after the church had been built, because of shrinkage in the
foundation the front fell down and substantial renovations had
to be made. In August 1857 the church was closed - the Bishop
(Short) wrote to say that through lack of local support and
shortage of clergy, 'he could do nothing more, and on the
motion of the Wardens it was decided to close the church for
the time being.'[19] They were difficult years and through
lack of local support the congregation could not raise the
necessary stipend. Quite possibly the committed members of the
congregation at Woodside objected to the high church principles
of the Bishop Short and the Anglican Synod. In 1865 a public
meeting at Woodside, which included Dr. Esau, Mr. Charles
Wright and Mr. James Rollerson, a policy was adopted of uniting
Woodside with Mt. Torrens and Mt. Pleasant as a separate
parish. Reverend William A. Clayfield was appointed and in
1874 an agreement was made with Reverend H.M. Pollit - 'to pay
£25 per annum towards the stipend of a clergyman, provided he
introduced no High Church forms.'[20] The same meeting
resolved to abolish Hymns 'Ancient and Modern' and refused the
gift of a baptismal font returning the donors' money. In 1883
a new and larger church was built.

At Balhannah the various meetings in the early years seem
to have been chiefly concerned with raising the necessary
stipend and deciding the price of pew rents.[21] With
consistently larger congregations than at Woodside the church
expanded and in 1864 proposals were made for a larger building
to be built. It was designed by the architect Robert Page,
then living in Oakbank. In 1862 the Wesleyan congregation at
Woodside had also built a new and larger church, during the
ministry of Reverend Henry Chester. But just as important (and
perhaps even more so) as the divine services in religion to the
early settlers was the question of educating their children.
As we have seen the Anglican church at Balhannah may originally
have been intended as a school because it had a fire place and
chimney[22] and as soon as the Caledonian church at
Inverbrackie was completed the vestry was used as a school.
Possibly a day school had been established even earlier by a
Mr. Jones Ferguson in a simple building constructed of slabs
and shingle roof in an adjoining section. Miss Ferguson was
also teaching prior to Mr. Orr and by 1851 24 children were
placed under the tuition of Mr. Humpage, school master at
Inverbrackie. In 1858 the school was superceded by one at
Woodside.[23]

The Primitive Methodists, relying on the Voluntary
principle to fund the building of their churches established
them a decade after the Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan
congregations in the area.

The Primitive Methodist church built at Charleston in 1850
was the exception. There the Dunn family and Charles Newman,
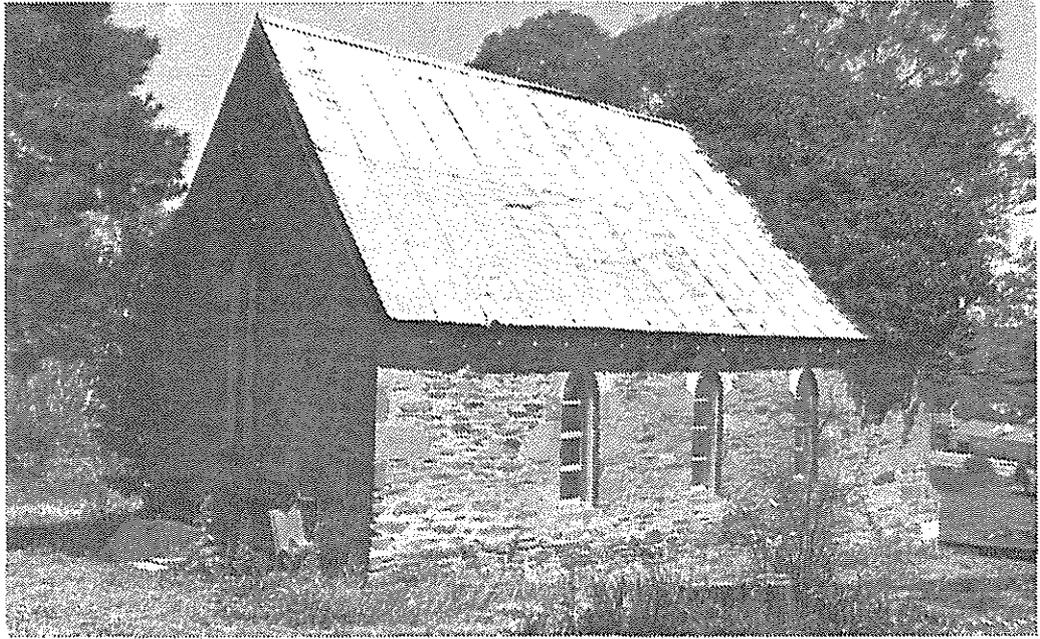
Sunday school and original St Mark's Church of England, Woodside
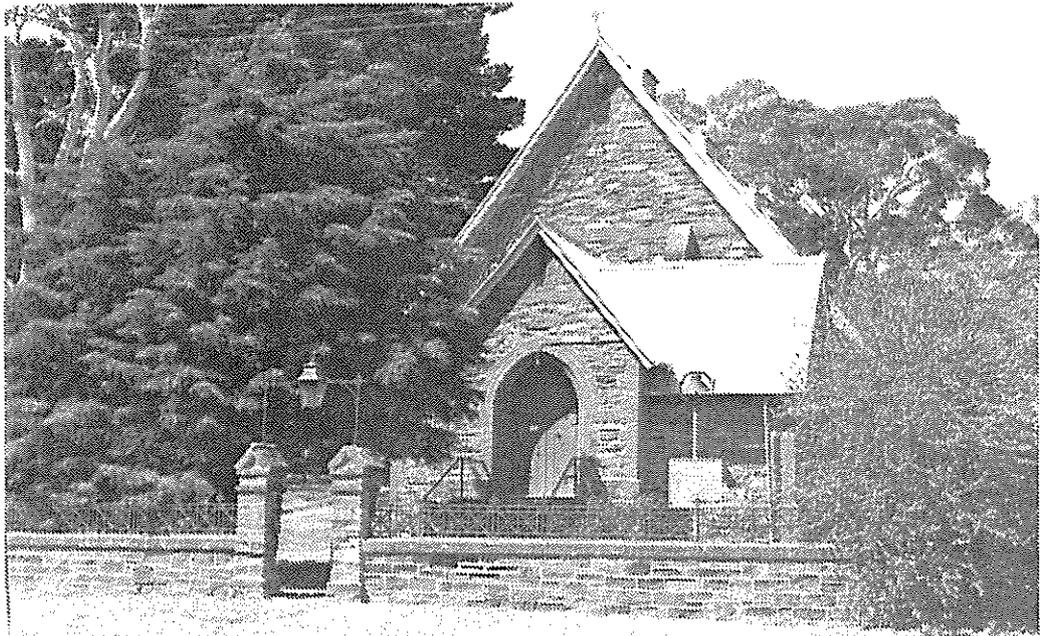
St Mark's Church of England, Woodside

both typical of early South Australian settlers - 'pious, non-conformist yeomen seeking to fulfil their hopes in the paradise of dissent', supported the building of the chapel in the successful days when all the grain they could produce was sold at inflated prices to the diggers on the Victorian goldfields.[24] It was built for the initial cost of £90 (with a debt of £20 on completion). Substantial improvements were made later and by the 1890s it had 80 lettable sittings and 20 free and an average of 40 people attended regular services out of a local population of 90.[25]

In 1856 the Mt. Barker Primitive Methodist Circuit was founded; in 1859 the Gumeracha Circuit was established. Bonneys' Flat Church was built in 1859 on a hillside just out of Balhannah by John Carmac, a senior landowner in the locality from 1842. The original trustees were Thomas Stalley, Thomas Botham, George Theobald, Robert Lindo (farmer) and Jabez Johnson. Thomas Carmac and his brother James were just some of those who helped to build the church at the cost of £168 (with a large debt on opening of £100). The church had 50 lettable sittings and 25 free and by the 1890s averaged an attendance of 30 out of the local population of 60.[26] It also included a cemetery. The Carmac family remained closely linked with the church - Thomas Carmac held every office available to a layman and for 53 years he was the superintend-ent of the Sunday School. Services were held in the church continuously until 1931 when a modern church designed to seat 114 with a Schoolroom at the side was opened, built at the cost of £1000. The land was given by William Johncock.[27]

The Primitive Methodist chapel at Murdoch's Hill was built just a year after the one at Balhannah. It is located away from any townships and served a scattered rural population. In the chapel schedules it is recorded as having been built in 1861 at the cost of £168 (with a debt of £100). It had seating for 100[28] - all of which were free sittings, possibly indicating the radical nature of the early congregation. The chapel was opened on 24th June 1866 and the day's activities ended with a multi-denomination 'powerful evening meeting' where Reverend James McBean (of the Inverbrackie Church), the Reverend W.A. Clayfield (from St. Marks Church of England, Woodside) and the Reverends W.V. Dean, S. Wellington and A. Pithouse all took part. The following Monday a tea meeting was held and 150 people attended despite the torrents of rain in an Onkaparinga winter.[29] Jabez Johnson, also associated with Bonney's Flat, is listed as the preceding landowner and he may have donated the land.[30] The chapel also had a school - the only Primitive Methodist church school listed in the area - and at the rear of the building a random stone extension, complete with fire place and chimney served to educate the local children.[31]

The Oakbank chapel was built on block 48 Elizabeth Street in 1863 at the initial cost of £168 (with an outstanding debt of £100). The first trustees included Messrs. W. Wilshire, G. Attenborough, V. Peacock, J. Smith, W. Leak, J. Fishlock (farmer) and the Reverend J.H. Wright. The church was built on the wrong block for the land was actually owned by the Johnston
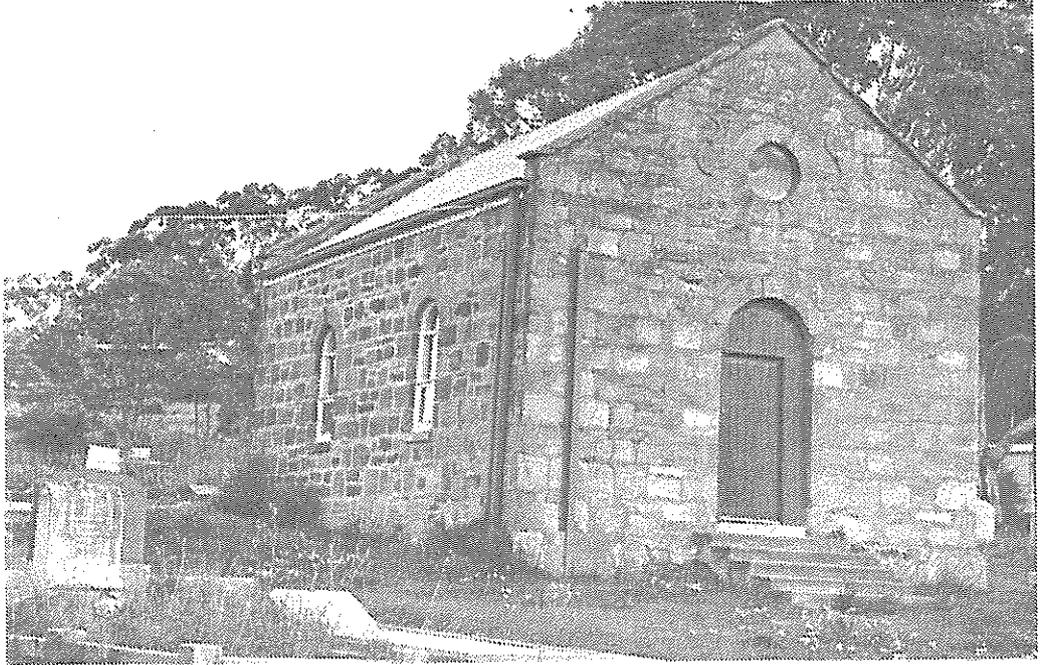
Original Wesleyan Chapel, Woodside, built in 1851
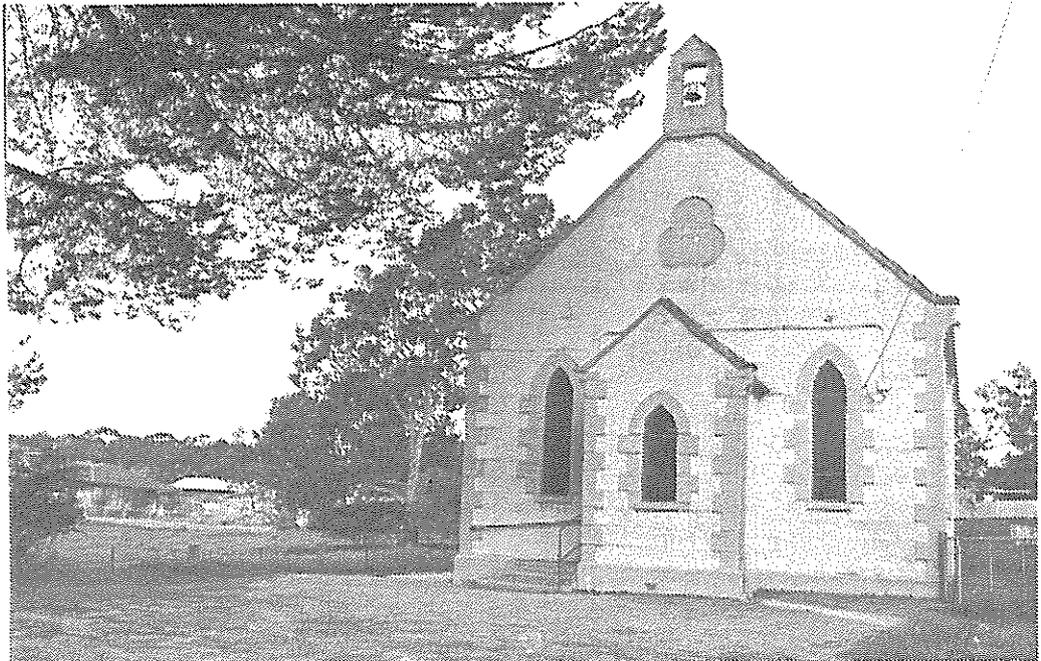
Methodist Church, Woodside, built in 1862

family. But the Johnstons must have accepted the mistake readily enough for when a new church was built in 1887 possibly designed by the architect Page, James Johnston donated the building materials.

It was built by A.W. Seagrim. The Carmac family also were closely connected with this church and its flourishing Sunday School, listed as having 117 adherents and scholars in the 1890s; various members filling the positions of superintendent (of the Sunday School) and organist. There was no need for a school, because the council of Education purchased land for that purpose in 1878. Before that E. Carmac's grandmother taught the local children in her cottage.[32]

Similarly there are few details about Woodside House listed in the early chapels' schedules as having been built in 1864 at the initial cost of £100 (all borrowed) and with substantial improvements later (£504/17/-). Curiously the schedules only record the members in the society as 15, and the Trust Estate included one cottage.[33]

The Primitive Methodist church at Stony Creek was established decades later - in 1884 Charles Eglington gave half an acre of land near his house. Geoffrey Bishop in *Stringybarks to Orchards* has recorded its history and how the church was in fact not built on the land given for its purpose and on the day of the opening the irate owner threatened the assembling congregation with trespass.[34]

So by the 1880s there were six flourishing Primitive Methodist Centres within the Woodside circuit (including the chapel at Tungkillo) and a further one at Stony Creek. In the 1870s in the state as a whole one in four people belonged to the Methodist church. Religion played a vital role in the people's lives - Methodism offered an almost self contained and social subculture.[35] Often there were two services on Sundays; a mid-week meeting; sundry bodies for raising money for the local church and overseas missions, bible study groups; prayer meetings; local preacher's classes and occasional love-feasts (fellowship meal and prayer and testimonies).[36] There were public meetings where a visiting minister might give a lecture, public teas and anniversary celebrations. Oakbank chapel had a choir and each church had a Sunday School, with picnics.[37]

Community activities also flourished at Grünthal where the third branch of Methodism - the Bible Christians, established themselves in the Stirling Circuit Parish. First church services were held there in the home of John Clark in 1870, the site of the church was purchased in 1876 with W. Radford (bootmaker of Bridgewater), J. Clark (gardener of Grünthal) and J. Humby (gardener of Grünthal) as trustees, from William John Clark. A small stone chapel was built in 1879 at a total cost of £87/18/3. Originally called the Stanley Bridge Chapel, it then became the Grünthal Chapel.[38] The organist was Mr. Hoddenott, who kept the local store and post office.[39]

The church was also used as the first school in the locality; in 1881 Grünthal School was opened with Mr. McDonough as principal. It was later transferred to the Mine House, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Swinburne senior before closing.

In 1888 it was re-opened, again in the church with Miss Tucker in charge. In 1903 the school moved to a house diagonally opposite the hall; a new school was built in 1913.[40]

The names J. Clark, D. Beaumont, A.W. Mack and members of the Sandow family, the Grivells and Korbers have long been associated with the church and Sunday School. Early this century they had a regular annual picnic at the Hahndorf recreation ground.[41]

One historian has argued that it is indisputable that in some areas of the hills a great deal of rivalry existed between various branches of Methodism – at least until the 1880s. By then, he points out how on a local level there was also a good deal of co-operation and how they used each other's local preachers, closed for each other's specials and bought jam and pickle at each other's fetes.[42] In 1900 the different strands of the Methodist Church unified – the Wesleyan, Bible Christian and Primitive Methodists became simply Methodist Churches. The Woodside primitive chapel one of the two Methodist Churches there was sold and became part of the Woodside Butter and Cheese Factory.

Bonney's Flat Cemetery

Notes

1. D. Pike, *Paradise of Dissent, South Australia 1829-1857*, (Melbourne 1957), pp.82-83.

2. Ibid, p.70.

3. Ibid, p.249.

4. D. Hilliard, 'South Australian Religious History', Paper presented to History Seminar Programme 1983; p.42.

5. A.D. Hunt, *Early Methodism in the Adelaide Hills*, (South Australia 1981), p.9.

6. C.W.C. Noon (ed.), *Balhannah*.

7. Records held by Ronald Bennett, Woodside.

8. D. Hilliard, op.cit.

9. 'St. Marks, Woodside', *Church News*, 4 November, 1898, p.6

10. D. Pike, op.cit, p.271.

11. 'W.G.', Annals of the Presbyterian Church 1829-1939'. *The Presbyterian Banner*, March 1934, p.1.

12. D. Pike, op.cit.

13. Rev. H.N. Drummond, 'The First Seventy Years of the Church of Saint Thomas, Balhannah, S.A. 1865-1935'.

14. Rev. H.N. Drummond, 'The First Fifty Years of the Church of Saint Mark, Woodside, S.A. 1885-1935' (no p. nos.)

15. Onkaparinga District Council *Heritage Survey*, item 4.16.

16. Notes made by Ronald Bennett, on the History of Woodside.

17. D. Pike, op.cit., p.371.

18. 'W.G.,' loc.cit.

19. Rev. H.N. Drummond, 'The First Fifty Years of the Church of Saint Mark', (no p. nos.).

20. 'St. Mark's Woodside', loc.cit.

21. Rev. H.N. Drummond, 'The First Seventy Years of the Church of St. Thomas', (no p. nos.).

22. Ibid.

23. Presbyterian Church Records, Onkaparinga SRG A 123/262/A91.

24. G. Young et al, *Lobethal*, pp.170-171.

25. Primitive Methodist Chapel Schedules SRG A 8/1.

26. C.W.C. Noon (ed.), *Balhannah*.

27. Ibid.

28. Primitive Methodist Chapel Schedules.

29. *S.A. Primitive Methodist Record*, April 1867, p.40.

138

30. National Trust Records held by Mr. McEwin.

31. Primitive methodist chapel schedules.

32. A Marks, Notes on the History of Oakbank, Unpublished manuscript; E. Carmac to Miss Marks, 15 August 1946; Primitive Methodist Chapel schedules; Interview with Mr. B. O'Leary (18 August 1984).

33. Ibid. It was in use as a church under the guidance of Rev. J.H. Williams in 1893; in 1905 it was purchased by the Lauterbach Brothers and converted into a Butter and Cheese Factory.

34. G. Bishop, *Stringybarks to Orchards: A History of Forest Range and Lenswood*, Lenswood Cold Stores Co-op Soc., 1984.

35. D. Hilliard, op.cit, pp.13-14.

36. A.D. Hunt, *Early Methodism in the Adelaide Hills*, Uniting Church Historical Society St., 1981, p.19.

37. 'Woodside Circuit', *SA Primitive Methodists Record*, January 1879, p.313.

38. Don Grivell, 'History of the Church at Verdun'.

39. Verdun Uniting Church Centenary Service Programme.

40. Don Grivell, op.cit.

41. Grünthal Methodist Sunday School Minute Book (held by Don Grivell).

42. A.D. Hunt, op.cit., pp.10, 12.

CHAPTER 11

Where Instruction Does Rule : Education

Deborah Jordan

Schooling in the Onkaparinga bowl has two diverse strands. On the one hand there has been the strong Lutheran tradition which has led to the provision of vigorous primary and secondary private education schemes. On the other, public education has passed through many varying phases, when, from the early days the struggle for development was firmly in the hands of the local communities, schools were small and limited to primary education. Today the State education system offers a highly centralised and efficient socialisation process, at both levels of education in the district.

School in the open air began for many of the German children from the very first days of settlement. The first educational institution established in the Onkaparinga District Council Area was in 1845 when the Lobethal College (seminary) was built by the Lutheran congregation for Pastor Fritzsche's students (Figure 40). In 1851 a Lutheran day school was also built and dedicated at Lobethal.[1] At Springhead the school and teacher's residence was built before the church and was used for divine services. Opened in 1856, there were 27 pupils and the first teacher was Mr. Hammar. With rapidly increasing numbers a new school and teacher's residence was built in 1865/6, much needed, for by 1871 there were 68 school children.[2] At Hahndorf too, the early Lutheran population provided amply for the education of their offspring voluntarily with the opening of the Hahndorf Academy, an Institute of higher learning in 1857 and a Lutheran primary school. Originally classes were conducted in the German language; later last century English was also used. In the mid 1870s when the teacher W. Strempel disagreed with his brother Pastor Strempel, a second but public school was opened in Hahndorf. The curriculum differed in having no course in religious studies.[3]

The other religious grouping which held the ideal of education strongly were the Scots settled in the Inverbrackie area. There too the school house had a central place in the community and was closely linked with the establishment of the Inverbrackie kirk built in 1848.[4]

In these early days without either compulsory education or our notions of childhood many of the children would have run free. Some were gathered together to learn the rudimentary 3 Rs, possibly taught at home by an elder sister or as in the case at Oakbank, by a grandparent. E. Carmac has recalled how his grandmother taught the 'first little school in her cottage, just small children'.[5] In 1851 the first schoolhouse was opened in Balhannah by Henry Fenwick on a site within the original subdivision (Section 4208).

By 1851 the institutionalisation of education began when Government aid was abolished to the various religious denominations and control invested in a central body of education. Grants were made on a £1 for £1 subsidy basis

Figure 40 Plans of first Lutheran Seminary housed in St John's Church Museum, Lobethal

SIDE ELEVATION

FRONT ELEVATION

0   05   1   15   2m

CROSS SECTION A-A

PLAN

0   05   1   15   2m

N
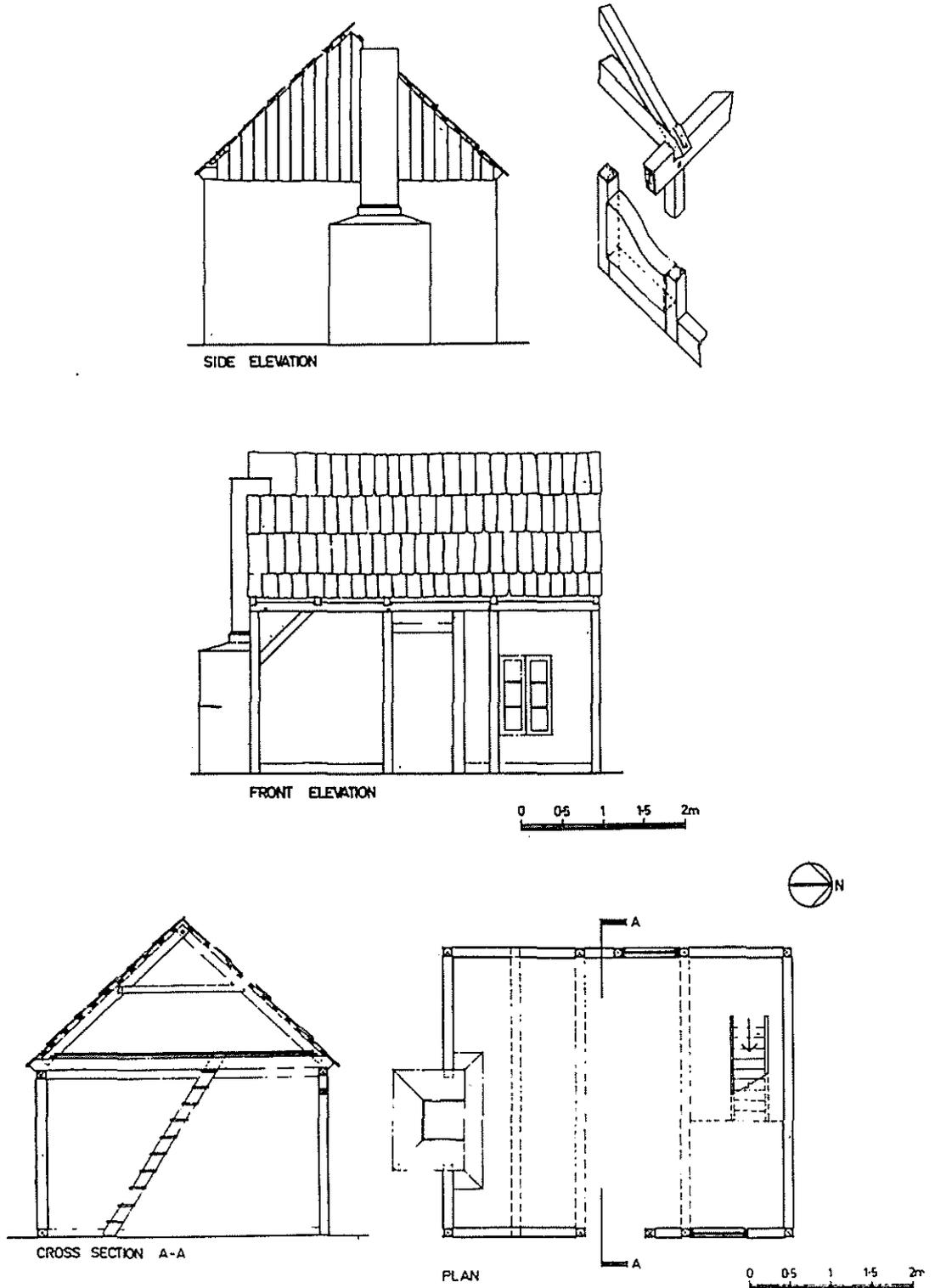
to schools supplying 'a good secular education' organised
through a council, a municipal corporation or a local committee.
Licensing and regular payment of staff were introduced and
district councils were invited to visit and inspect any 'vested'
schools in their area.[6]

The primary school established at Charleston in 1855 was
the first vested school in the area. In July that year the
School Committee of Mt. Charles had raised funding and arranged
a submission through the council to the Education Board.
Section 4247 was allocated for the site of the school. The
first teacher was Mr. Taylor and 16 girls and 7 boys attended.
Admissions registers dating as far back as 1877 remain at
Charleston listing the pupils, the names and occupations of
their parents and, perhaps most interesting of all, their
reasons for leaving school - 'Left school', 'go to a private
school', 'gone back to his home', 'left over 14' etc. The
early roll books mark attendance, leaving a record of those
days when the children were needed at home to milk the cows,
care for younger siblings, or away ill, when epidemics, more
prevalent in those days, swept through the district.[7]

By 1856 there was a school at Woodside as well as the
school at Inverbrackie, both of which needed upgrading and
expansion. Applications went in for both areas, however, after
much debate and furore approval was finally given to the
erection of a new school at Woodside only.[8] In December 1856
£200 was granted in Government aid and by July 1857 the
school was completed, built on land donated by James Johnston
of Oakbank. It was described by a contemporary journalist as
one of 'the best and most convenient in the country districts',
the brick schoolhouse measured 30' x 18' and the adjoining
teacher's residence consisted of '3 good rooms'.[9] The first
teacher there was Mr. J.G. Howard.[10]

With the death of the Inverbrackie schoolmaster in 1859 the
Inverbrackie school was closed, most students attended the new
Woodside school. Another public school was opened at the
flourishing mining settlement, Manxtown, four miles south of
Woodside. In 1857 the Oakbank School and Mechanics Institute
had been built on land given by Mr. Thomas Edwards designed by
the architect Robert Page; there the first school teacher was
William Whitfield.

In 1857 the Balhannah school committee approached the
Central Board of Education with plans for a new building to be
erected on Section 4022. A report submitted to the Onkaparinga
District Council detailed the limitations and overcrowding of
the earlier school and presented a 'plan, specification and
declaration of Trust'. There was some debate about the
suggested site; it was finally agreed that the new public
school should be built on an allotment set aside for this
purpose by Osmond Gilles in the new subdivision of Gilleston
(section 4014). The substantial school and attached residence
was completed in November 1858 at the cost of £395 (and used
until 1938)[11] (Figure 41).

Forty seven children attended the first slab hut school in
1869 in the Lenswood - Forest Range district on Section 5148,
called the Jerry's Flat School. They had two teachers - James

Pupils and teachers photographed outside Balhannah School. Above, the 1889-1892 intake; facing top, the 1892-1898 intake; facing bottom, the 1904-1907 intake.

144

Figure 41 Plans of Balhannah School and schoolmaster's house

SOUTH ELEVATION

LATER
ADDITIONS

WEST ELEVATION

0 1 2 3 4m
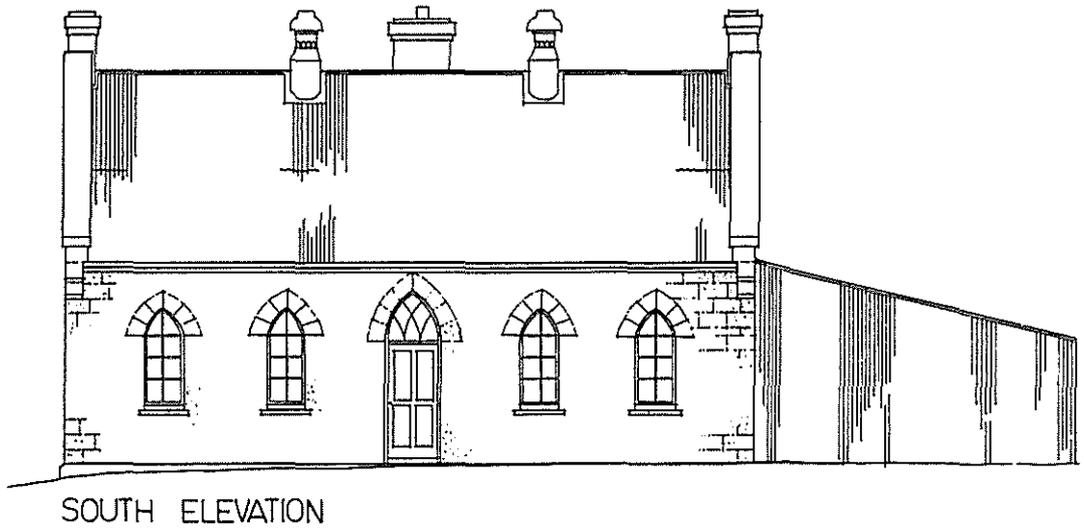
Clarke and Christina Greenwood. A new school and teacher's
residence (Forest School) was built in 1883/4 on Section 5149.
An early settler, John Brock Fry, originally a sailor come
sawyer, later a gifted teacher at the school (1871) was closely
linked with its development. Erected in 1883, the building is
still part of the present complex - the attached residence
being used as a staff and office area. There have been many
later additions, notably in 1937, when a large schoolroom was
built.[12]

Just prior to the 1875 Education Bill, when compulsory
education was introduced, there were ten 'licensed' schools in
the area. The largest school was at Lobethal (vested) which
had a total enrolment of 148 pupils; the two Hahndorf schools
(both non-vested) were the next largest, followed by Woodside
(vested), 87 pupils; Manxtown (non-vested), 80; Springhead
(chapel), 62; Balhannah (vested), 54; Charleston (vested),
52; Oakbank (non-vested), 50, and Jerry's Flat (chapel) with
49 pupils was the smallest. Evening scholars could attend
classes at the Hahndorf School (headmaster William Strempel)
and the Manxtown School. A surprisingly high number of
'destitute' scholars were listed at Woodside (20) and
Charleston (16). The ratio of the sexes varied considerably;
girls outnumbered boys at Charleston 33:19; Oakbank 26:24 and
Springhead 53:33.[13]

Under the 1875 Education Act one central authority built
the schools, trained the teachers and paid their salaries; the
trend towards a highly centralised system of control and
standardised scheme of primary schooling continued.[14] Most
of the schools only had one teacher, a few had assistants while
the school at Hahndorf (headmaster Taugott W. Boehan) had three
assistant teachers in the mid 70s. Only a few of the teachers
had completed a training course; most were products of the
pupil-teacher apprenticeship system and hence many assistants
had grown up in the area.[15] Many of the older children were
asked to teach the younger children - at Woodside at the turn
of the century Dock Harris remembers how he was sent to teach
'the little' ones, but it was 'a waste of time' because they
would not take 'any notice' of him.[16] Until 1892 teachers
were paid according to their students' results beyond a fixed
stipend. The subjects studied included Reading, and Arithmetic,
Spelling, Writing, Language (which included grammar and composi-
tion), Poetry, Recitation, Geography, History Special and Moral
lessons, Drill, Drawing and Singing. All the girls learned
needlework.[17]

With our present understanding of the need for a much less
formal and diverse education contemporary educational historians
point out how that when wage rates were low, rural production
unstable, no Social Security and frequent injury, illness and
childbirth, the help or earnings of children could make a
crucial difference to the well-being of the family.[18] Dock
Harris was regularly late for school because he had to do a
milk round before attending.[19] It has also been pointed out
that 'discipline, punctuality, centralisation of schools,
respectable clothes and correct English' might make sense for
families with a settled existence and secure income, but often

146
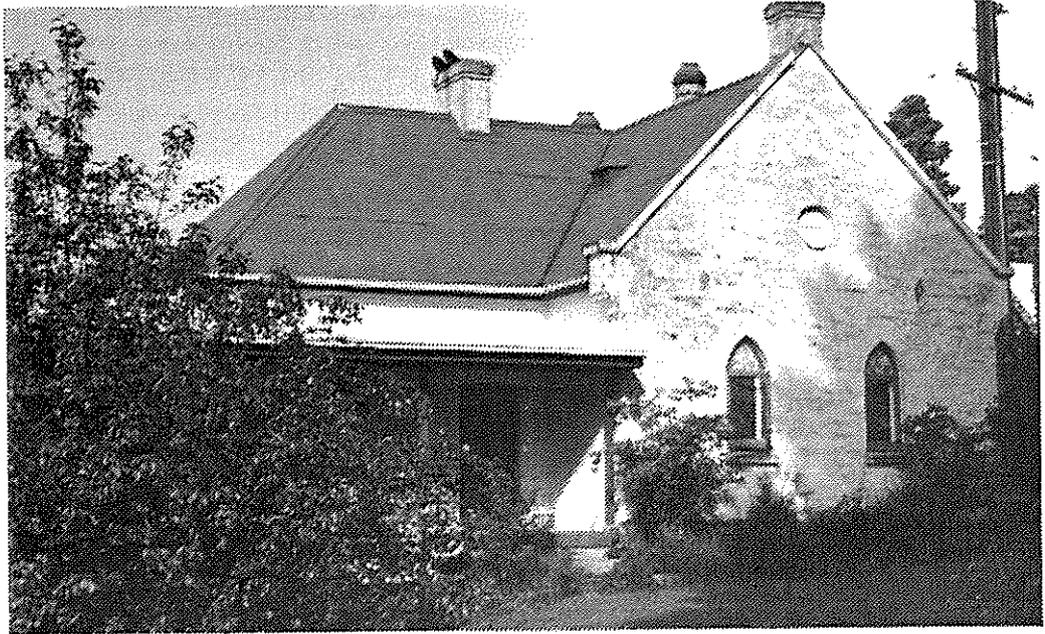
Balhannah School in 1983, converted to a private residence

LATER
ADDITIONS

N FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3 4m
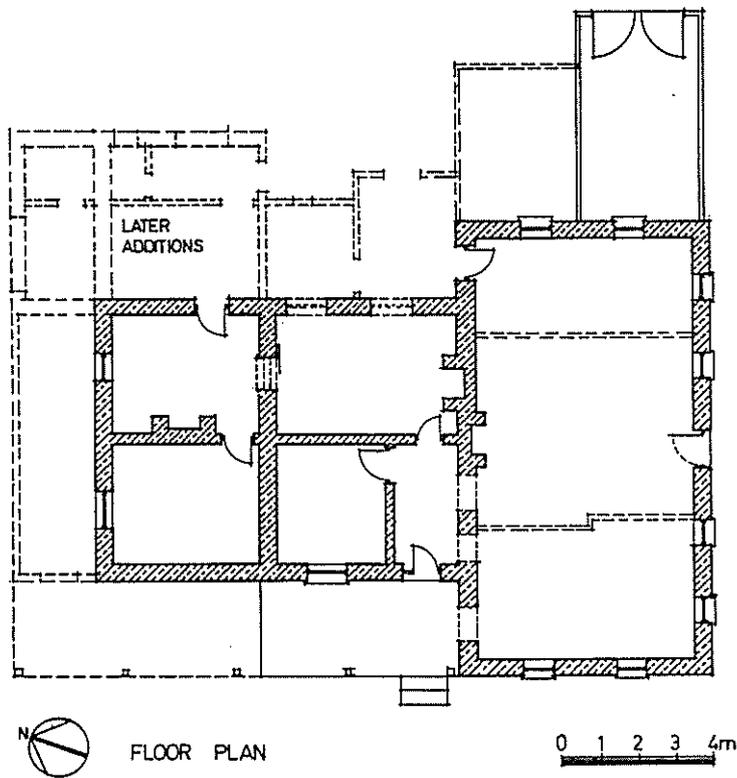
appeared harsh and impracticable for those who were less fortunate.[20] Many children went barefoot.

For many years the school children at Grünthal (Verdun) walked to Hahndorf. After the Bible Christian chapel was built it was used for schooling and enrolment numbers were initially as high as 86. However by 1887 numbers had dwindled and the school was closed through lack of support, reopened again in 1888, and it was not until 1913 that a more permanent place was established. At the height of the depression Charleston was listed in the official list of schools as 'provisional' because of small numbers attending; so too was the school at Murdoch's Hill which developed around the primitive Methodist chapel built in 1861.[21] The school at Manxtown had disappeared from the records.

The passing years marked the development and expansion of school buildings, facilities and student numbers. A new school was built at Oakbank in 1899. But only the minority were given more than a primary education; the sons and daughters of the wealthy could be sent elsewhere to complete their education but few of the wider population. In 1917 all Lutheran schools in the State were closed by an Act of South Australian parliament and until 1931 Lutheran pupils were forced to attend the local public schools. Many German speaking children suffered because of the language barrier in the class-room and racial strife was rampant in the school-yards.[22]

By the late 1930s both the schools at Oakbank and Balhannah needed substantial repair and extension. Because of the expense involved to either repair both schools or to provide a school of suitable size for instruction in rural and agricultural subjects, a new school, the Oakbank Area School, was built and both primary schools closed.[23] It was the first attempt in the State at a consolidated rural school, where the curriculum was modified to promote 'a country life full of local interest and sympathies.'[24] The school was opened by W.B. O'Connell in May 1938 and 105 children attended: 55 from Balhannah and 49 from Oakbank. In 1939 Superprimary classes commenced and by the mid 40s there were nearly as many secondary students as primary students. In the early years a flexible and innovative curriculum was possible; Oakbank Area School was a 'show' school and there was a continual stream of interstate visitors. (Nowadays many high schools have followed the lead of the early area schools). The school has continued to grow and expand as many of the primary schools in the area have been closed. Virtually gone are the days when the children walked to school as presently 17 buses bring in children from as far as Murdochs Hill and Verdun.[25]

Today there are five remaining public (State) schools in the area - Charleston (now one of the smallest in the State), Lenswood, Woodside, Lobethal (catering for higher primary since 1929) and Oakbank Area School. There are two private Lutheran schools, one at Lobethal, the other at Mt. Torrens. Very young children are amply provided for with kindergartens at Woodside, Lobethal, Oakbank, Balhannah and Bridgewater within the council district. But just as the active participation of the local community has declined the early attempts and continuing

education for adults have never been brought to fruition. The
TAFE scheme does offer some classes at the venue of the Oakbank
Area School but the two institutes house very small libraries
and the rooms often lie unused.

Woodside Primary School, 1983

Lenswood Primary School, 1983

Notes:

1. For fuller details see A. Aeuckens, 'A detailed chrono-
    logical table' in G. Young et al., *Lobethal*, pp.227ff.

2. Rev. A. Brauer, *Under the Southern Cross*, Lutheran
    Publishing House, Adelaide, 1955 passim.

3. A. Marsden, 'Daily Life: the role of church and education,
    newspapers, social and family life', in G. Young et al.,
    Hahndorf, Vol.1, pp.142ff.

4. See previous chapter.

5. E. Carmac to Miss Marks, 15 August 1846, Notes/Letters
    relating to the history of Oakbank by Alfredo Marks, held
    by Mr. Bryan O'Leary.

6. C. Thiele, *Grains of Mustard Seed*, Education Department,
    S.A. 1975, p.1. See also J.B. Hirst, *Adelaide and the
    Country 1870-1917*, Melbourne University Press 1973,
    passim.

7. The history of the Charleston Primary School is currently
    being researched by Elizabeth Summersides, Charleston.
    Admissions Register, 1877, passim.

8. See Chronology 22 August 1856, 23 December 1857, 22 October
    1858.

9. *Observer*, 25 July 1857.

10. Item Ref. No. 4.10, O.D.C. *Heritage Survey*, S.A. Centre
    for Settlement Studies, March 1984.

11. Item Ref. No. 2.5, ibid.

12. For further details about the Lenswood Primary School and
    John Brock Fry the reader is referred to G. Bishop's
    Stringybarks to Orchards and the *Lenswood Primary
    School Centenary 1968-1969* booklet.

13. *Government Gazette*, Vol.1, Adelaide 1875, pp.584-5

14. Ian Davey, 'Schooling and Everyday Life in 1893' in M.
    Blencowe, R. van der Hoorn (eds.), *South Australia in the
    1890s*, Election 1893, a Come Out Project, p.147.

15. *Education Gazette* (Adelaide) 1885, 1886 passim.

16. Interview with Dock Harris, Woodside, 1984.

17. H. Jones, 'How South Australians were educated in 1893',
    M. Blencowe ex and (eds), op.cit., p.154.

18. P. Miller, 'Reforming an Unjust System: the United Labour
    Party and Free Education in South Australia', ibid, p. 183.

19. Interview with Dock Harris.

20. P. Miller, op.cit.

21. Official List of Schools for 1984.

150

22. Information from Elizabeth Summersides, T.A. Kerber.

23. C. Brockhoff, 'Oakbank Area School - A Brief Chronology'. Unpublished typescript.

24. C. Thiele, op.cit., p.185.

25. Carol and Roger Brockhoff, Interview, Forest Range 1984.

CHAPTER 12

Urban Centres of the Onkaparinga District Council

Brian Harper and Peter Perkins

The establishment of the townships of Balhannah, Oakbank and
Woodside, along the Onkaparinga Valley, is well documented in
the chronology. The pattern of early travel into and within
the region helped to determine the character of these townships.
The first settlers would have followed the Angas River, now
called the Onkaparinga, and entered this fertile valley near
what is now Stanley Bridge, or over the hills from Carey Gully
and Greenhill. With its undulating hills and fertile flood
plain the Onkaparinga Valley must have appeared very desirable.

The townships with which we are concerned, Balhannah,
Oakbank, Woodside and Lobethal, all grew from local initiative
and economic opportunism - each one began by either government
decision or private speculative development. Before the early
1850s Government attitude to the creation of new townships was
indecisive and the responsibility was left to the private
speculative developer. The sections that now make up Lobethal
were acquired by J.F. Krumnow in 1842, William Johnson obtained
the Oakbank land in 1840 and James T. Thomson took up land at
Balhannah in 1839.

Early transport through the valley, by horse-drawn or
bullock drawn carts en route through Balhannah, Woodside and
Lobethal to Mt. Torrens and Gumeracha beyond, led to the
establishment of a chain of coaching stops, hotels, stables and
fodder stores at half-day travel intervals, and some of these
establishments still survive. These routes and their close
affinity with the river system entrenched the main pattern of
settlement as it is today.

In the 1980s the settlements of the Onkaparinga district
divide into two distinctive groups. The small villages and
hamlets of Verdun, Lenswood, Charleston and Forest Range have
ten or less private enterprise and public functions - the four
townships of Lobethal, Woodside, Oakbank and Balhannah have
between twenty and seventy functions each.

Lobethal is the most important service centre with seventy
functions of which more than fifty are private enterprise.
Both Woodside and Balhannah have thirty-one private enterprise
functions but Woodside has eighteen public functions to
Balhannah's nine. The smallest township of Oakbank has twelve
private enterprise and eight public functions.

Although Oakbank and Balhannah evolved with separate
village identities their proximity in the era of the motor car
has meant that, from a functional point of view at least, they
should be considered as a twin-township in respect to service
functions to both their internal residents and to nearby rural
dwellers.

While a decade or more ago the hierarchy of service centres
in the district was clearly Lobethal first, then Woodside, then
Balhannah-Oakbank, the distinction is no longer as marked.
Woodside now has as many public functions as Lobethal, and has

Map 7 Township and localities settled in the District Council of Onkaparinga (see Table 2)
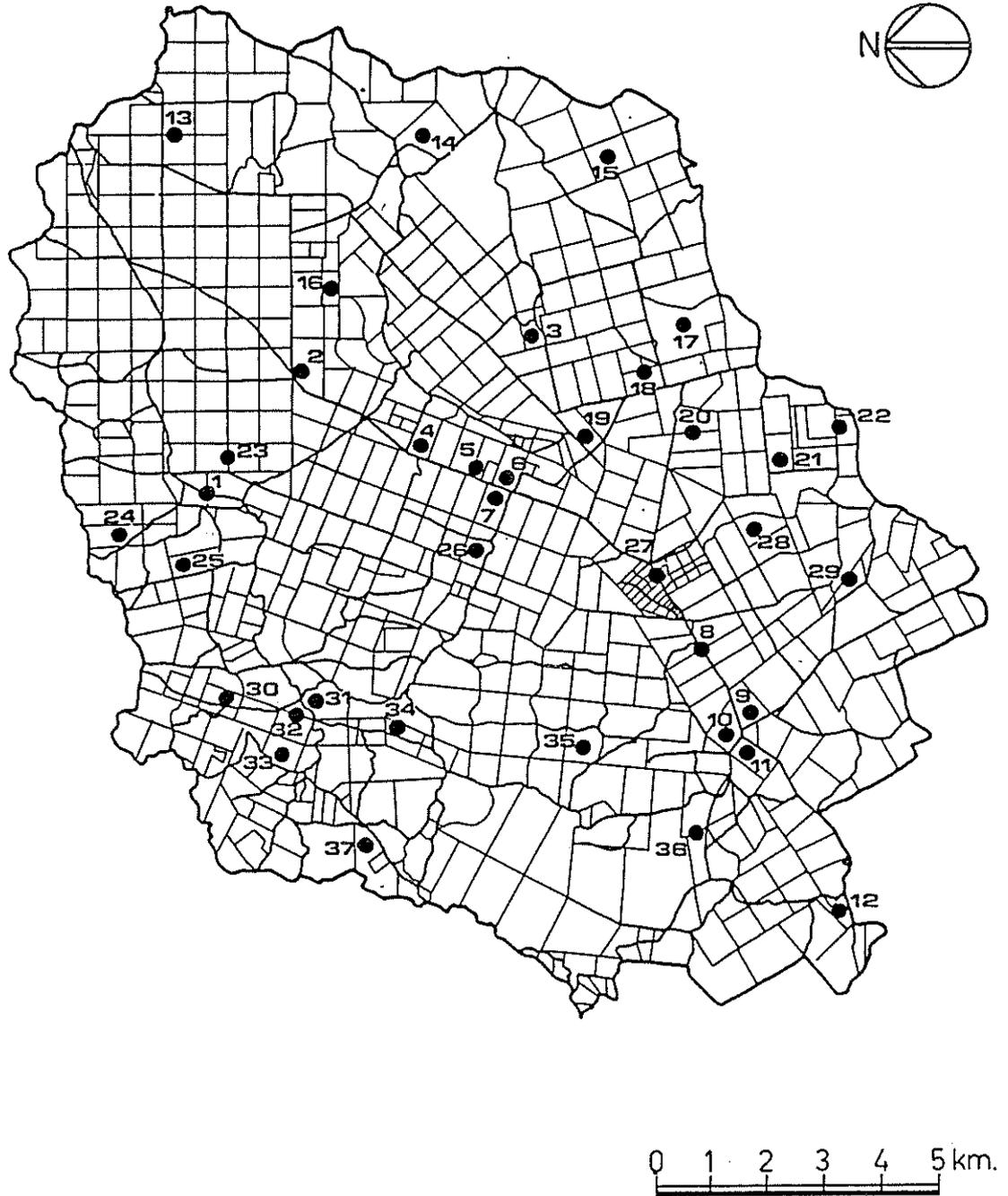
Table 2 Township and localities settled in the District Council of Onkaparinga. The locality names were often taken from those of a major holding, and as their use varied over the years this is not a comprehensive list, but refers primarily to names in common usage during the first fifty years of settlement.

	TOWNSHIP SUBDIVISIONS			
1.	Lobethal	1842	25.	Neudorf
2.	Charleston	1857	26.	Western Branch (also extending north-east towards Lobethal and south-west towards Oakbank)
3.	Reefton Heights	C1883		
4.	North Woodside Extension	1882	27.	Workingmens Blocks
			28.	Rocky Gully
5.	Woodside Extension	1864	29.	Glensloy
6.	Woodside	1850-51	30.	Abbots Flat (originally part of Mitchells Flat)
7.	Woodside Extension	1858		
8.	Oakbank	1855	31.	Lenswood
9.	Balhannah	1840	32.	Jerrys Flat
10.	Gilleston	1858	33.	Stoney Creek
11.	Blyth Town	1855	34.	German Swamp (originally part of Mitchells Flat)
12.	Grünthal (Verdun)	1845-52		
			35.	Wash Creek (later part of Vernon Park)
	LOCALITIES			
13.	Springhead		36.	Bonneys Flat
14.	Sandy Water Holes		37.	The Tiers (later Forest Range) - an area extending along the western boundary of the council district.
15.	Scotts Creek – later Brushyards			
16.	Mount Charles			
17.	Murdochs Hill			
18.	Manx Town			
19.	Inverbrackie			
20.	Craigdarroch			
21.	Oatlands			
22.	Hay Valley— also called Windmill			
23.	Schoenthal			
24.	Tabor Valley			

154

Figure 42 Plan of Lobethal, 1983

TO CUDLEE CREEK

TO GUMERACHA

N

TO LENSWOOD

TO WOODSIDE

0 50 100 200 300 400m

------- ORIGINAL TOWNSHIP BOUNDARY
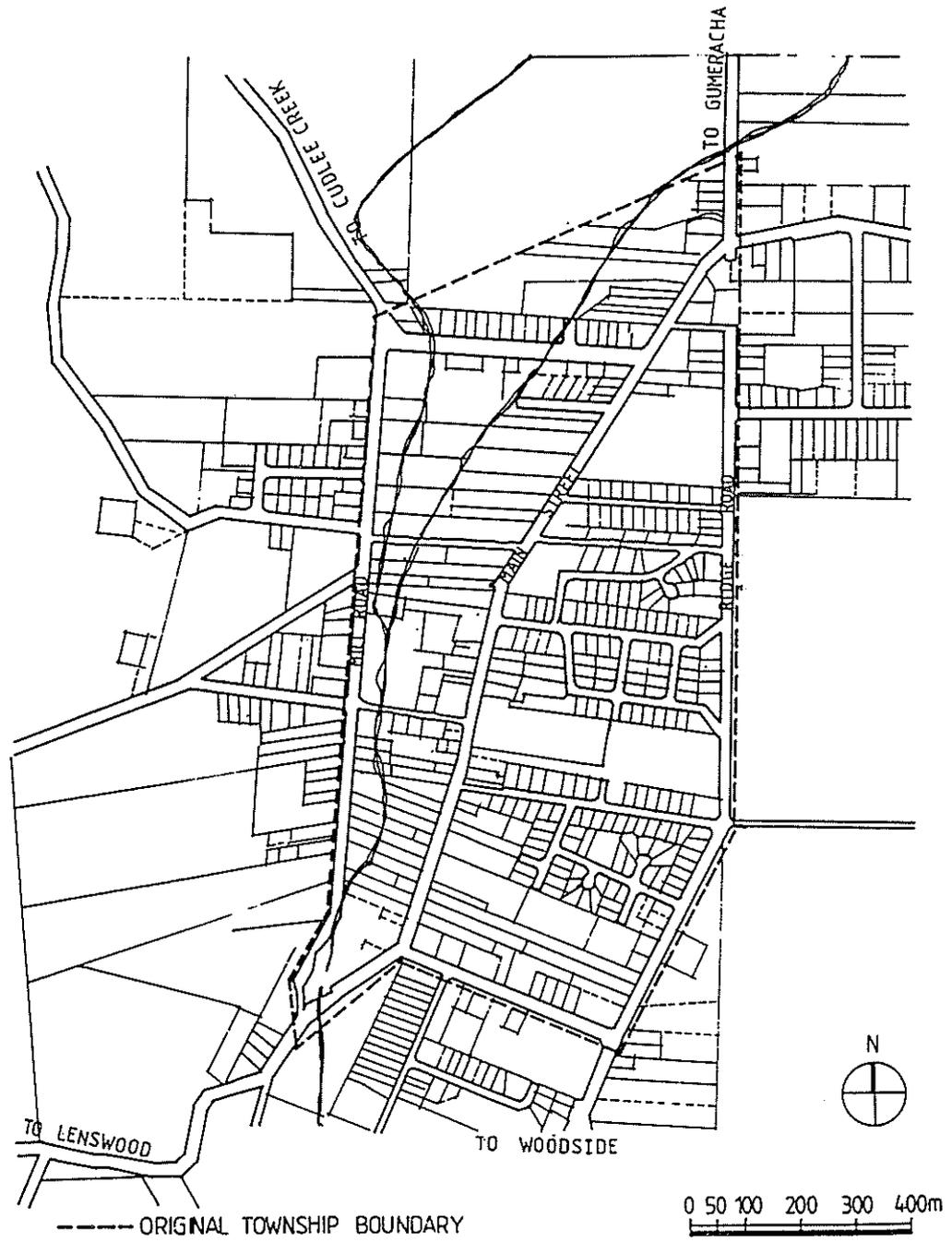
captured some service functions from Lobethal because of its
prime central position both geographically and socially. With
the recent increase in Balhannah's population and the resultant
impetus to the township, and its gateway position to the
Onkaparinga Bowl, Balhannah-Oakbank with a total of sixty
functions outstrips Woodside, and, in another decade could
emerge as the dominant centre for the whole district,
particularly if commuter residency continues to increase.

LOBETHAL (Figure 42)
The township is located off the main course of the Onkaparinga
and was established on Lobethal Creek in 1842 by German settlers
who laid out a Hufendorf farmlet village across the creek
(Figure 43). The main road, parallel to the creek became the
focus for the main commercial and industrial establishments
which followed during its first hundred years of development.

Major approaches to the township provide varied and charming
glimpses of Lobethal's valley setting and of its surrounding
rural landscape of gently sloping hills with farms intermingling
with large stands of both native and introduced trees.

From the south the town is approached along either the
Lenswood or Woodside Roads. The Lenswood Road follows a
meandering path over the Mt. Lofty Ranges and enters Lobethal
passing through orchard areas. Just before entering the town
proper the road passes the old hospital building now used for
an old folks' home. As the road curves to the north a grand
view down the valley reveals the town at its centre, and the
Onkaparinga Woollen Mills are passed before entering the main
commercial street. The Woodside Road leaves the main valley
road and passes over gently sloping hills past large houses and
farms. As the road crosses the eastern ridge the panorama of
the township and of the distant Nitschke Hill is viewed. This
end of the town includes some of the more modern houses as it
links with the main street at the mills.

The northern entrances to the town are from Gumeracha,
Cudlee Creek and Mt. Torrens. The Cudlee Creek and Gumeracha
Roads are similar in that they enter the valley from the
steeper north-western slopes and travel along more heavily
wooded landscapes than those from the south. These two
approaches both afford spectacular views of the valley and town
setting, and enter through areas of newer houses mixed with old
cottages and light industrial establishments. The Mt. Torrens
Road follows the meandering valley into the town, and while it
does not provide an elevated entrance, it continues the feel of
an established farming community nestled between farmlands,
native forest and pine plantations.

In present-day Lobethal most commercial and industrial
activities are still aligned along Main Street, from the
Woollen Mills to Bridge Street, focussing to the southern end
of the town on the road to Woodside. Adjacent to the com-
mercial centre are the Lutheran school and the bowling green,
but the state school is on the western perimeter, and the major
recreation grounds are on the southern outskirts.

Lobethal lacks readily identifiable historic precincts but
a number of areas in which early buildings are evident within

156

Figure 43 Lobethal's 1855 Survey Plan showing Hufendorf layout. A similar subdivision layout was used for Grünthal (see Figure 44).

LOBETHAL SURVEY : LOBETHAL 1855 SURVEY SHOWING HUFENDORF PLAN
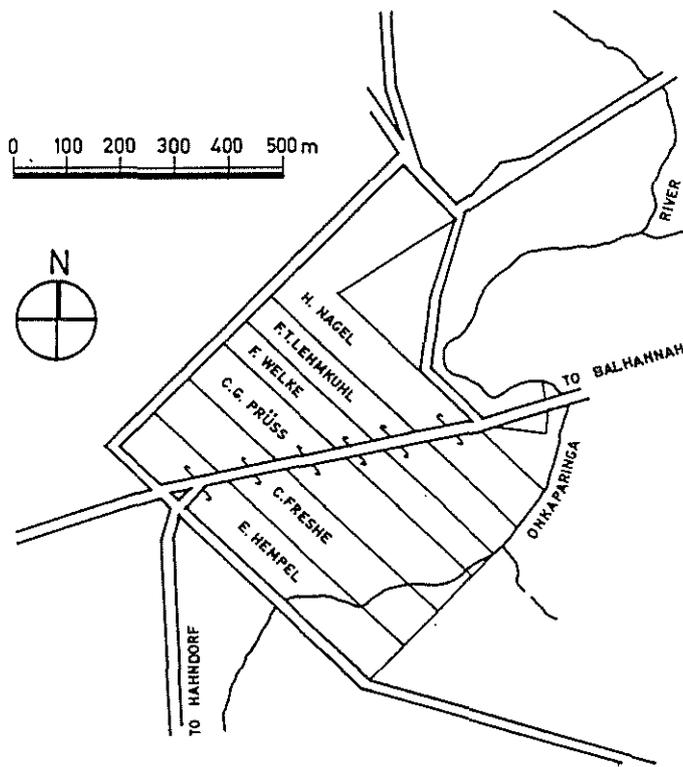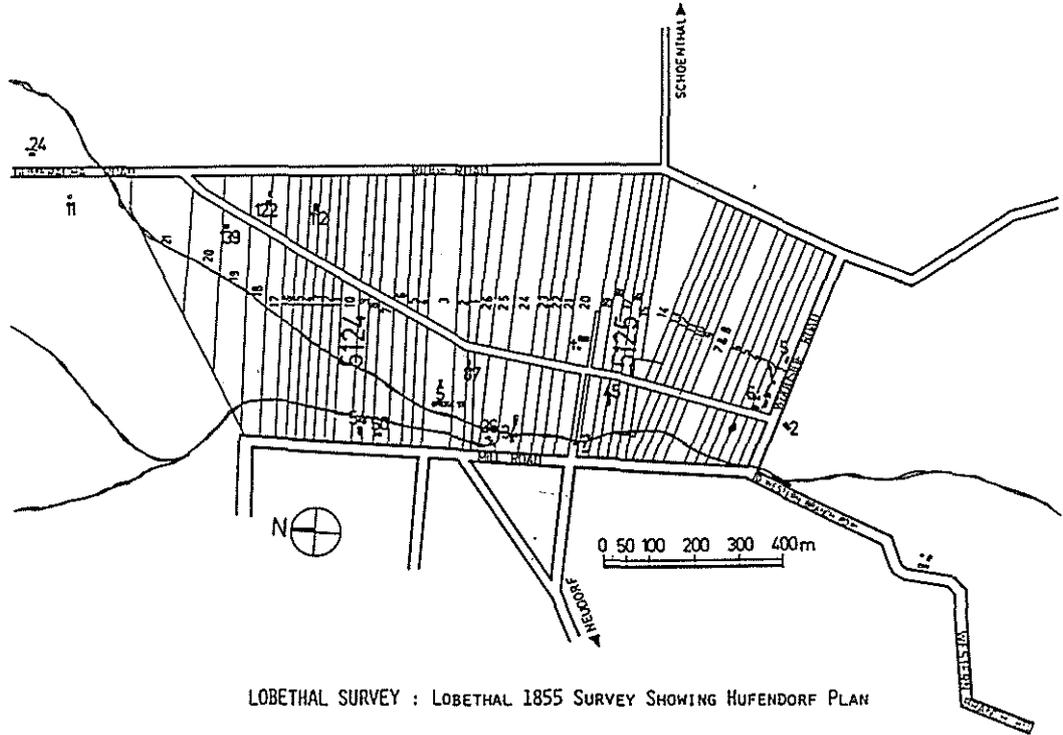
Figure 44 Early subdivision plan of Grünthal (Section 1922 Onk), showing blocks of land sold by K F Boehrike between 1845 and 1853 (see Table 5, Appendix D)

the town boundary intimate the character of earlier settlement.
These historic areas are:

Mill Road
Several historic farmhouses of the Hufendorf type remain in the
area between Mill Road and Lobethal Creek, while remnants of
former structures that lined both sides of Mill Road when it
was the main street are still evident.

St. John's Lutheran Church
This was the first Lutheran Church built in Australia and it is
located in the centre of the township. The precinct includes a
two-storey manse, the first Lutheran seminary, now a museum.
Adjacent is the Lobethal Institute, several old houses and a
picture theatre.

Main Street (Junction of Church and Bridge Streets)
The Rising Sun Hotel dominates this area on the corner of
Bridge Street. The area includes several early houses and
shops together with a church (now the Uniting Church).

Onkaparinga Woollen Mills
(corner of Lenswood and Woodside Roads)
While the woollen mills dominate the area a number of settlers'
cottages front the two roads. The remnants of an early brewery
are in the mills complex.

It is the central area containing the Lutheran Church and other
buildings which, in retaining its original historic integrity,
is the most significant in terms of historic and cultural
character. The Woollen Mills is an important historic entrance
to the town, and is a focus for a much later historic period
than that of the original settlement.

WOODSIDE (Figure 46)
Located centrally in the district alongside the Onkaparinga
River Woodside was not established until 1856, fourteen years
after Lobethal (Figure 45). It began as a private settlement
in which riverside allotments were quickly taken up, but it was
the impetus of mining activities in the area, such as at
Bird-in-the-Hand, that led to the establishment of Woodside as
a small commercial centre from which many of the original
buildings have now been lost.
    Although four main roads lead into Woodside it is the
Valley Road on which the old commercial centre is located, and
which now is really the edge of Woodside as a settlement. This
road from Oakbank runs parallel to an old disused railway
cutting on the eastern side of the road, but to the west are
open pastures and farm houses established along the watercourse
which itself runs through a gently undulating landscape.
Various sporting facilities signal the approach to the town
along the eastern side of the roadway.
    The Inverbrackie Road passes through a rolling pasture
landscape as it ascends into the new residential areas on the
southern side of the township, and the Woodside Hospital and

Figure 45 Early subdivision plans of Woodside (see Table 6, Appendix D)
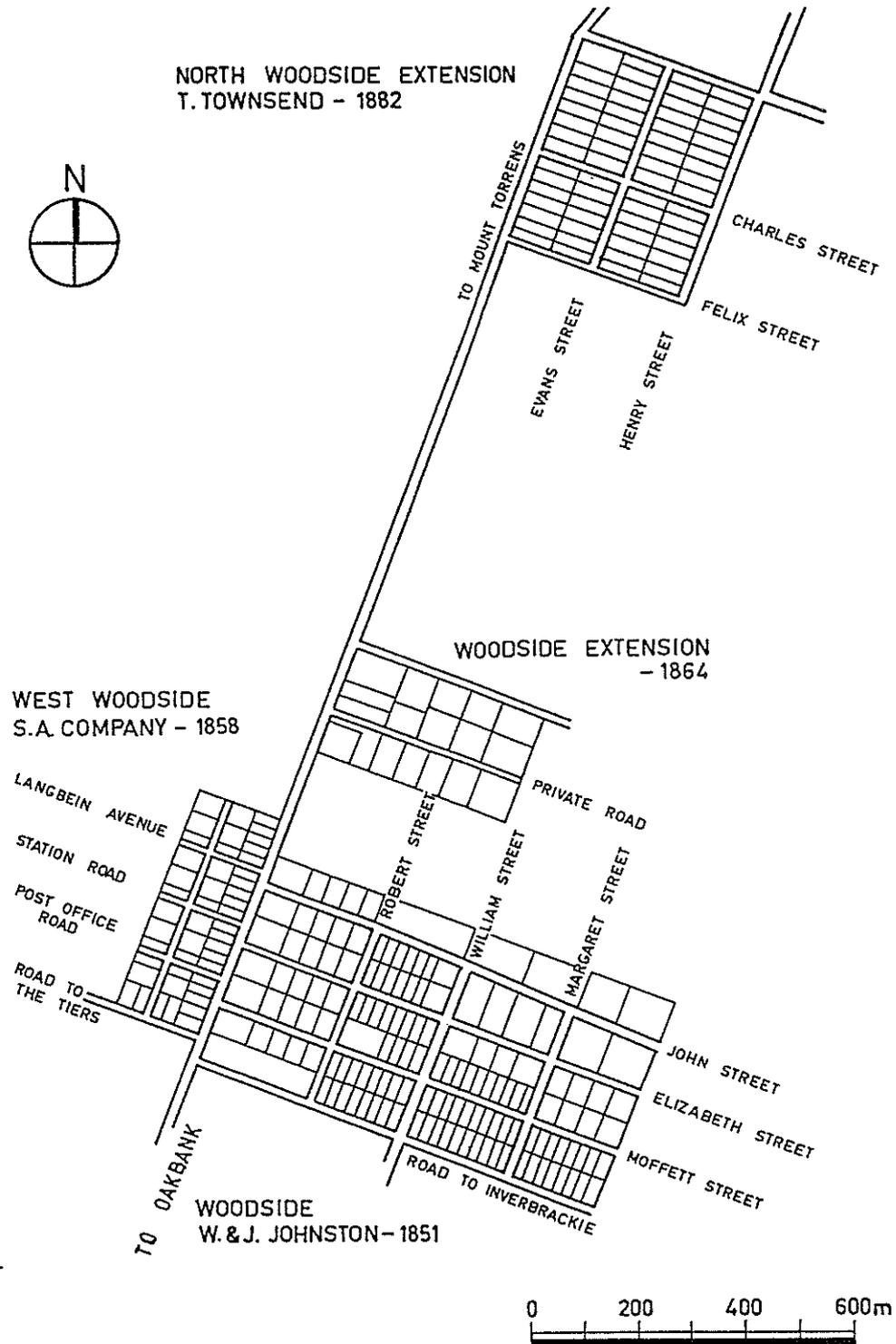
Figure 46 Plan of Woodside, 1983
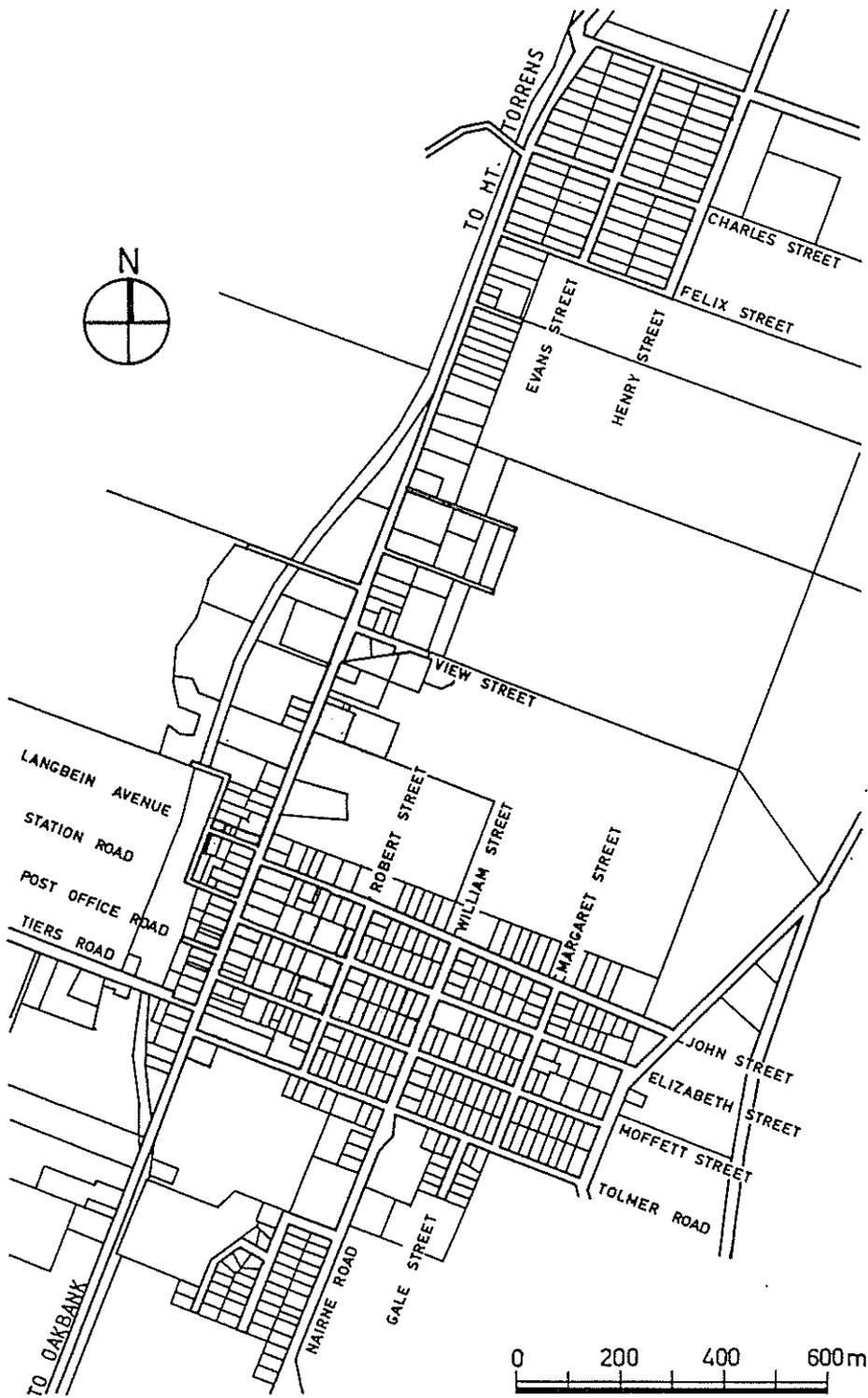
Woodside Main Street, view north in 1984

Woodside Main Street, view north, circa 1900

Woodside Main Street, view south in 1984

Woodside Main Street, view south, circa 1900

two small churches accent this route. The final approach to
the town centre gives access to the Police Station, the
swimming pool and a retirement village.

The road from Lenswood descends from the small ranges west
of the town to provide a scenic and panoramic view of the
valley and the town centre. Although the road is in need of
repair it does not detract from the appeal of this particular
entrance into Woodside, for once in the valley, the road
crosses an old bridge and passes the Onkaparinga District
Council Chambers and depot. This entrance is marred only by
the untidy and neglected rears of shops, houses and open
workyards.

The approach along the Valley Road from the direction of
Charleston is flanked by gently rolling hills but the immediate
landscape consists predominantly of flat open fields. The town
approach is signalled by a small group of houses on the
outskirts of the town and a large church, all of which are
separated from the township proper by a crest in the road.

Although the older parts of Woodside are aligned along the
Valley Road the more recent growth has been to the south and
east, well away from the river, so that the contemporary form
of the township is T-shaped. Only the primary school, the
hospital and a church provide some focus to the main
residential areas behind the old town quarter.

The settlement of Woodside if focussed along the river-
bound primary route through the Onkaparinga Valley, and the
main road portion of the township remains as the major
commercial axis extending form Tolmer Road in the south to
John Street in the north.

South of the commercial area is the major precinct of
public facilities for recreation purposes including an oval,
playground, lawn bowls, and hardcourt areas. A swimming centre
is associated with these facilities. A smaller recreation area
immediately west of the commercial area contains a B.M.X. cycle
track. Other public use areas scattered through the township
contain several churches, the District Council chambers and a
primary school.

The major residential areas are located east of the com-
mercial core. These include an historical area of many older
residential dwellings, as well as a relatively new residential
subdivision near the outskirts of the township. Two other
residential areas extend northwards on either side of the
Onkaparinga Valley Road. The area to the west of this road
contains mainly older dwellings and to the east the dwellings
are located on large allotment blocks.

While there are quite a few items of historic buildings
scattered through the older section of the township, there are
only four significant areas that might be described as historic
precincts within the town:

Main Street (between Nairne Road and John Street)
This is the major precinct incorporating the most important
remnants of Woodside's commercial past – the Woodside Hotel
(1850), the police station and courthouse, a church and examples
of early residences, all erected in the mid to late 1800s.

Although the area has been partly invaded by more recent development, there is still a significant historical identity within the precinct.

St. Marks (on the Main Street)
Immediately north on the riverside of the main road is a small precinct of the St. Marks Church of England with its Sunday School and cemetery which were established before the town in 1851.

Uniting Church (on the corner of Nairne and Tolmer Roads)
This small area includes the former Methodist Church and Sunday School buildings which date between 1851 and 1862.

The Gables (at the entrance to Woodside from the Nairne Road)
This small complex was originally two small cottages built in the 1850s but they have been extended since.

BALHANNAH (Figure 48)
Balhannah was the first township to be subdivided in the Onkaparinga District in 1839, just three years after settlement in South Australia. The adjoining subdivisions of Gilleston and Blyth Town were not surveyed until the 1850s (Figure 47).
Balhannah is the real gateway into the Onkaparinga Bowl from the south-east and it is located at the convergence of routes from Verdun, Carey Gully, and Nairne.
The entrance to Balhannah from Verdun is through rolling hills that suddenly open out to the grazing lands of the valley and gives an almost uninterrupted view of the surrounding low hills dotted with small stands of native trees. The entry into the township is an immediate entry into Balhannah's past with the sighting of the old rail bridge, St. Thomas's Anglican Church and a number of restored cottages. The route from Carey Gully winds through medium hills of a rural countryside, and the township is suddenly revealed as one travels around a bend. The entry to the town is through a mix of new and old dwellings with a recently-built shopping centre to the left.
Travelling from Littlehampton to Balhannah small areas of vegetable growing provide interesting breaks from the pastoral activity which dominates much of the landscapes. There is an almost unheralded entry to the township itself and the first view is captured by the hotel on the corner of Junction and Onkaparinga Valley Roads.
Balhannah originally consisted of three separate sub-divisions - Balhannah, Blythtown and Gilleston. The original subdivision laid out by James Thompson for Balhannah did not prove successful and the allotments were resubdivided and combined to form larger holdings. These have merged with the adjoining subdivisions around Balhannah to create the framework for the existing town form.
During the 1970s there has been considerable peripheral sub-division to the east of the main road but the original core of the town was never fully developed and so it has retained an open, semi-rural character which contributes to its charm. There are still many buildings of historical significance in

Figure 47 Early subdivision plans of Balhannah and Oakbank based on J Chapman Lovely's re-survey in 1870 (see Tables 7 and 8, Appendix D)
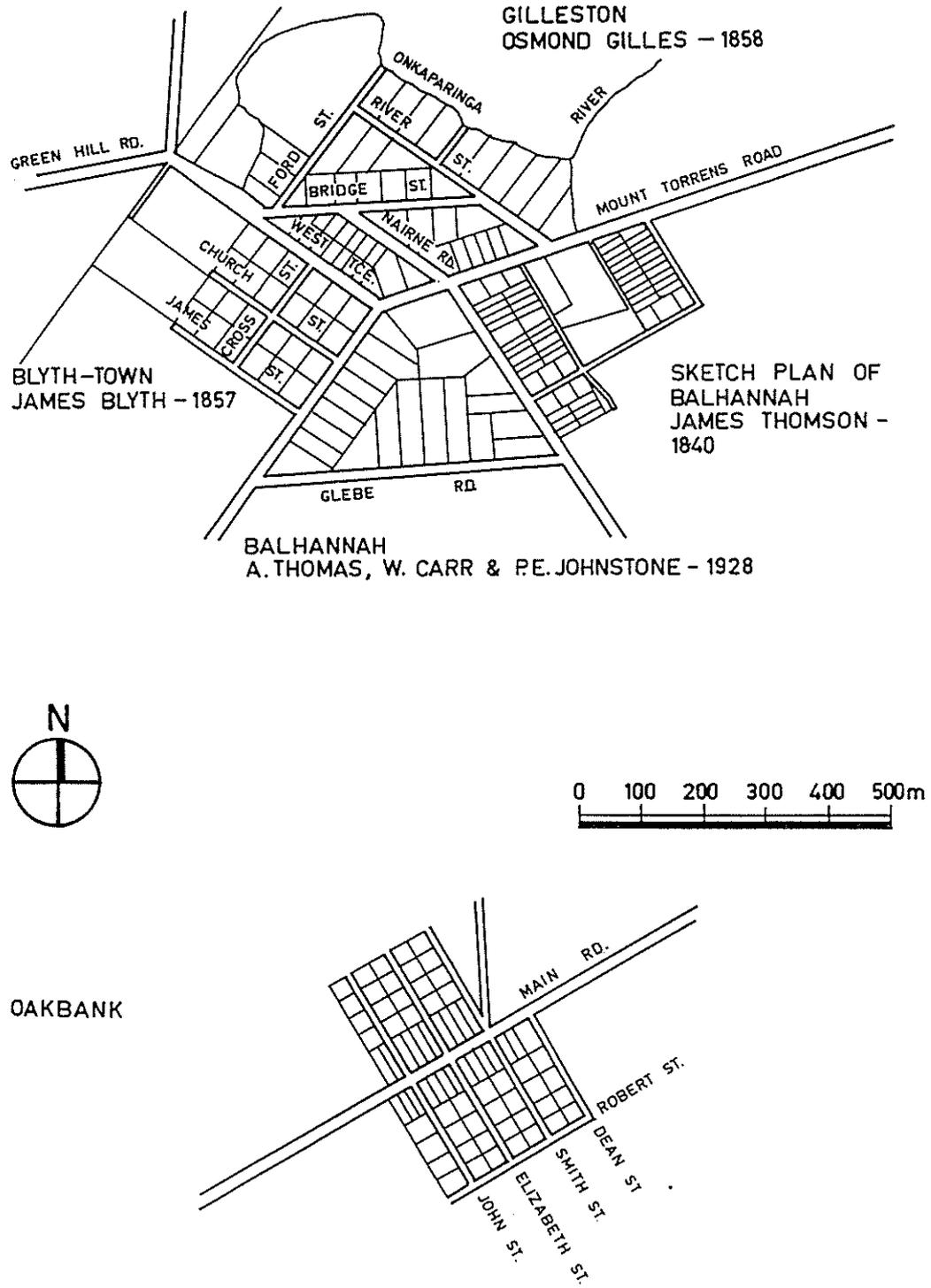
Figure 48 Plan of Balhannah, 1983
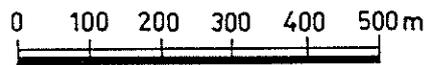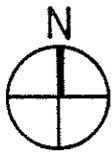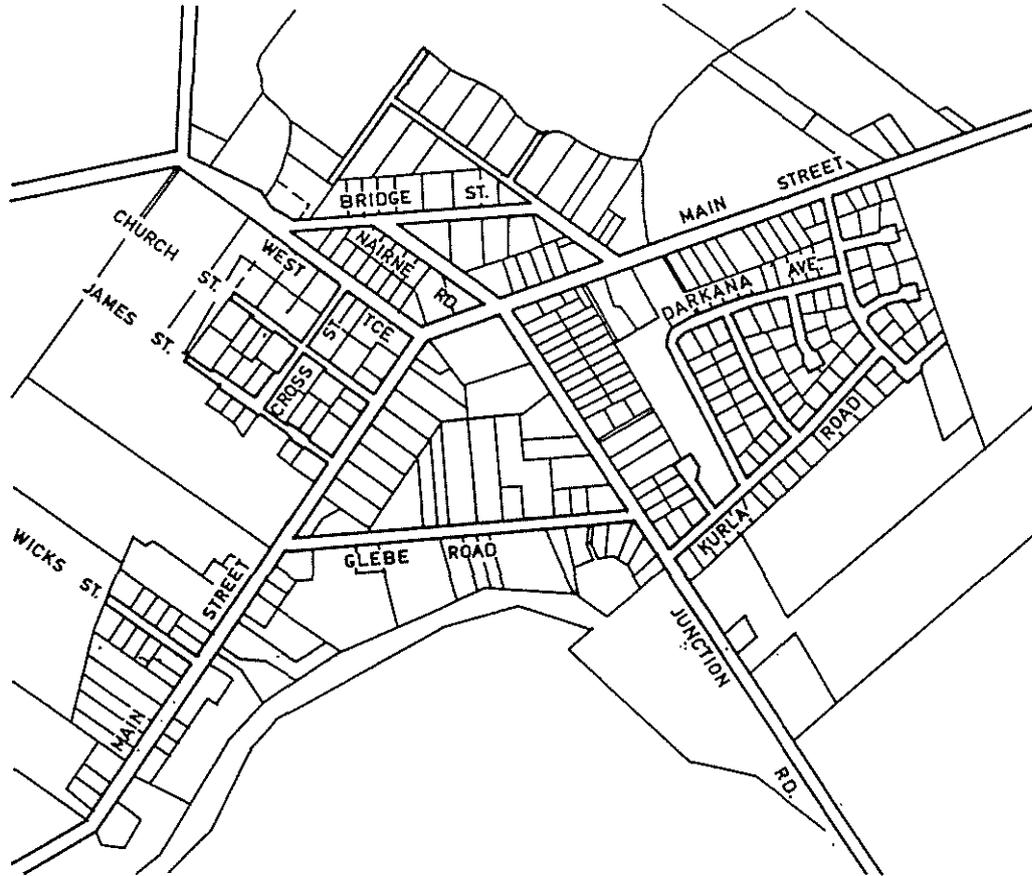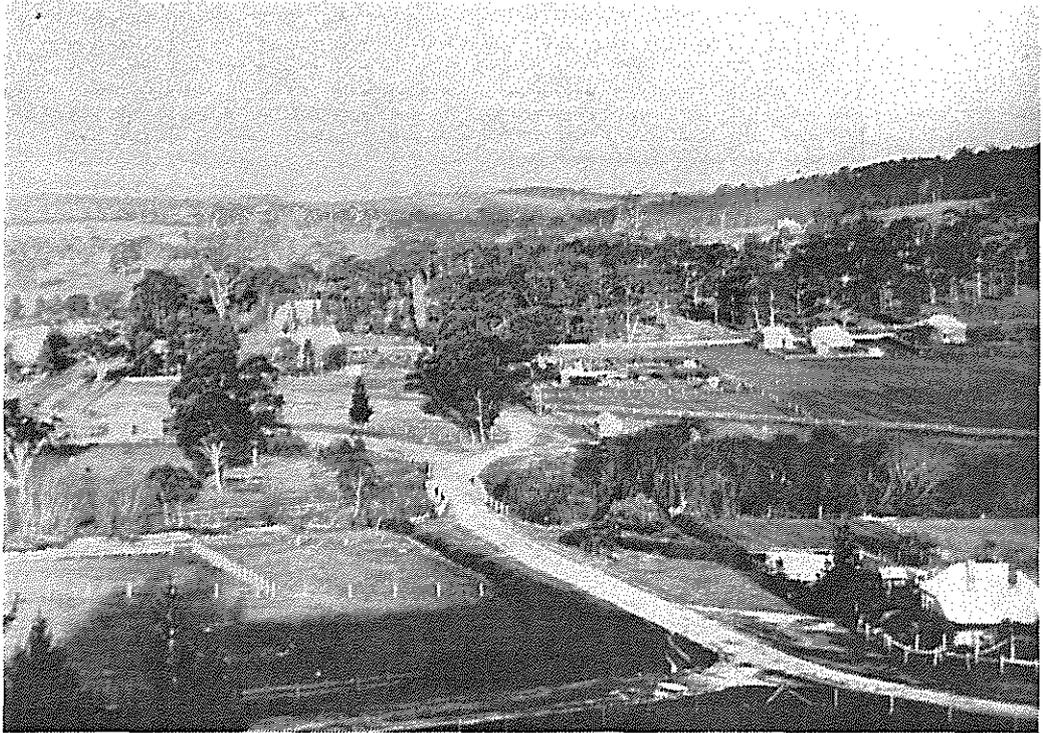
Balhannah approached from Greenhill Road, early this century
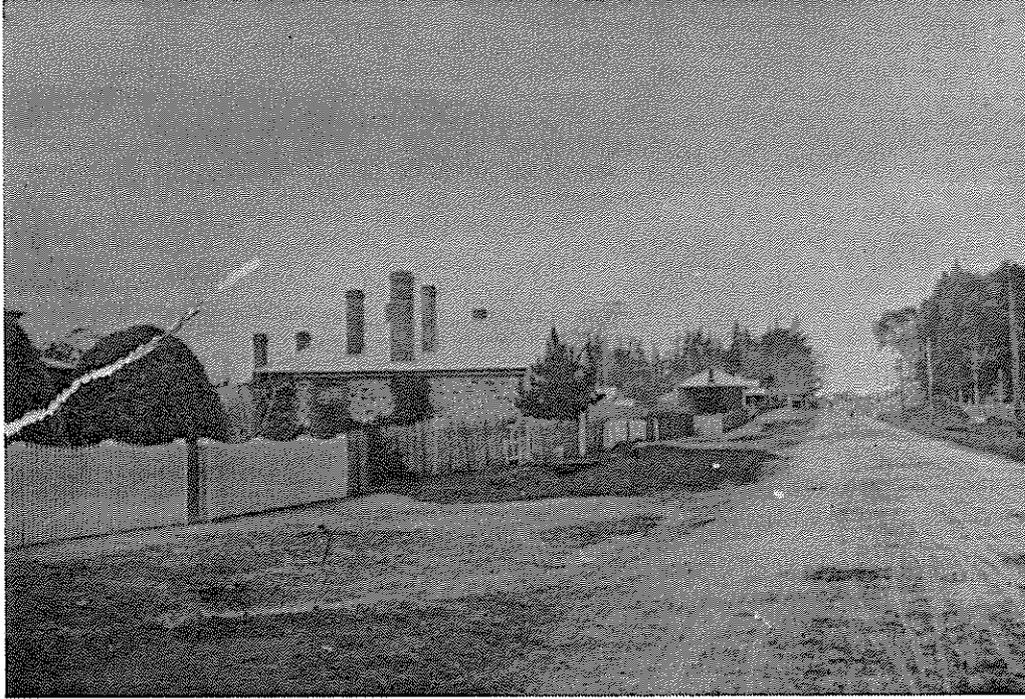
Main Street, Balhannah, circa 1900

Balhannah Hotel, 1898

Balhannah Railway Station, circa 1900

Ambleside Railway Station cottages, circa 1900

Balhannah, particularly in this core area where the Nairne,
Onkaparinga Valley and Junction Roads converge to create a
trapezoidal form which characterises the township's physical
structure. Buildings within this core form an interesting
historic precinct which illustrates the range of services
provided by Balhannah during its earlier growth.

In 1883 Balhannah was linked by rail with Adelaide and for
many years the local station remained as an important railway
centre for the district and attracted small industries to the
township. In 1914 Australia's first cold store was built here
and is still being used by the Balhannah Cooperative Society.

In present day Balhannah the land use is strongly oriented
towards its residential functions and of the land south of the
Onkaparinga Valley Road 85% is residential and of this 20% has
been occupied from 1970 onwards. An area around Glebe Street
contains commercial and retail uses including the Apple Growers'
Cooperative. Bridge Street features a new shopping precinct
and a Methodist Church although the surrounding areas are
mainly residential. The eastern side of Main Street contains
the older commercial area with the post office, general store
and a few smaller shops of the same era. Towards Oakbank is
located the Johnson Memorial sporting grounds and opposite is a
residential area characterised by contemporary subdivision
layout.

For such a relatively small township Balhannah is partic-
ularly rich in buildings with both architectural and heritage
value:

The Junction Area (of Nairne Road, Main Street etc.)
As a main focus this area has fortunately retained some signif-
icant buildings in a major historic precinct. The Golden Cross
Hotel (1849), the Balhannah School, St. Thomas' Anglican Church
and accompanying schoolhouse, and the general store are
important contributors to the precinct.

The Railway Station (600m south-east of the township)
This contains the 1883 built complex of the railway station and
the stationmaster's house.

Merridong Precinct (500m towards Oakbank on the Valley Road)
This contains the original Merridong Cheese and Butter factory
first built in 1894, with alterations to its existing use as a
garage in 1929. Merridong house dates back to the turn of the
century.

Balhannah Cooperative (500m south-west of the township)
Important as the first cold store built in Australia in 1914.

OAKBANK (Figure 49)
Oakbank lies but a short distance north of Balhannah on the
main valley road. The township is located on the relatively
flat river plain so that the surrounding countryside is more
open than that of Balhannah and thus the township is more
visible.

Travelling towards Oakbank from Balhannah the landscape is

mainly small rural holdings interspersed with farmhouses and some roadside residences. Oakbank Area School dominates the right-hand view on approach to the township, while the Onkaparinga River itself is on the left. The surrounding land is covered in quite dense vegetation with small stands of eucalypts, and the distant hills are wood covered. As one approaches the township dwellings and commercial activities flank each side of the main road, signalling an abrupt entry into Oakbank.

The approach from Woodside is through open fields studded with eucalypts and, nearing the town, a large avenue of plane trees announces entry to the township. To the right Oakbank House, well back from the main road, the adjacent racecourse and picnic grounds provide a compelling vista.

Oakbank lies lower in the valley than Balhannah and therefore the town structure and the rural surroundings are more visible as one enters the township. The terminal vistas from within the township are less spectacular but it is an important characteristic of Oakbank that there are transverse swathes of agricultural land, with minimum interruption at the roadside, stretching across the township from west to east. These rural swathes open up to reveal the rolling countryside beyond the town's centre.

Oakbank, subdivided in 1855 (Figure 47), developed as a private company town of which the major feature was the Oakbank Brewery built by the Johnston family as well as the two elegant houses on either side of the town – Oakbank House and Dalintober. Unlike the Johnson brewery which is hidden from view in the western sector of the township the original Dorset brewery, later converted to aerated waters by Henry Pike, commands a prominent position in the main street which is the strongest element in the linear form of the township, and of the commercial centre.

The commercial ribbon development is partially surrounded by residential areas but only on the northern side do these continue to hug the main road towards Balhannah. Close by to the commercial area towards the north-east is a non-residential quarter taken up by the racecourse and the brewery, and, apart from this, there are only a few non-residential uses located in some side streets such as the bowling club, the petrol depot, and a restored commercial site.

For its annual Easter racing carnival Oakbank is one of the best known small townships in the State, if not in Australia, and this has played an important role in the preservation of at least the major historic precinct:

Racecourse Precinct (adjacent to the main road)
The first race was run in 1867 and in recent years the racing area has been well-maintained and developed. In a prominent position alongside is Oakbank House.

Johnson's Brewery (adjacent to racecourse)
The Johnson brewery complex, now preparing aerated waters.

Figure 49 Plan of Oakbank, 1983
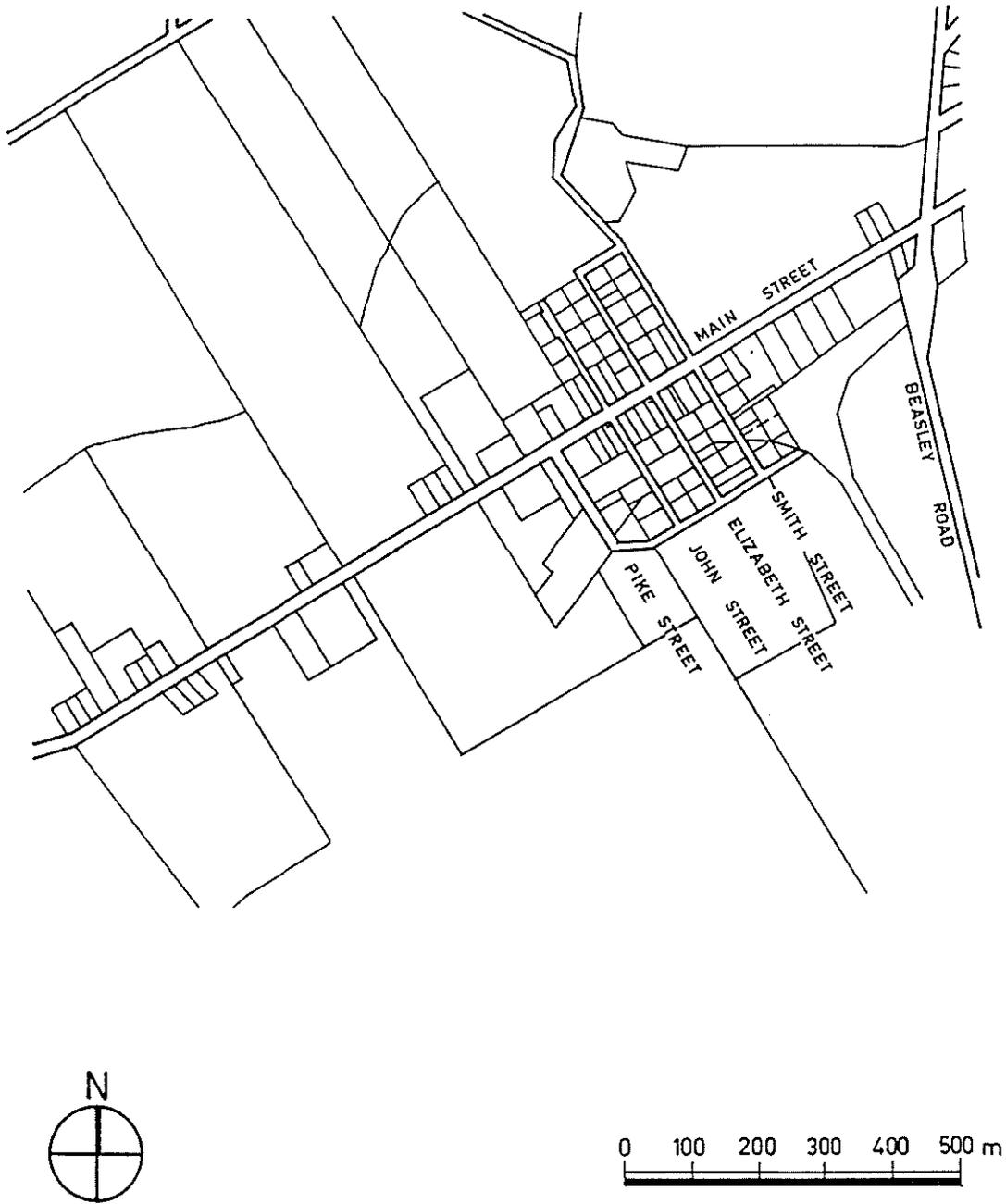
Main Street precinct

This area contains a number of important heritage items but in its present form is not a contiguous precinct. On the eastern margin of the area are located old jockey cottages, other dwellings and an antique store. On the northern side of Main Street is the original Pike House (1866), now used by a real estate agent.

On the southern side are the old schoolmaster's house and kindergarten. An important portion of this precinct is the extension into Elizabeth Street occupied by the former Pike brewery, now the Oakbank Weavers, and the Wright Memorial Church building, now used by the Boy Scouts.

CHAPTER 13

Pioneer Buildings of the Onkaparinga District Council

Gordon Young

Early Settlers and Their Building Traditions

The first Europeans to erect temporary shelters in the
Onkaparinga valley were the shepherds and stockmen of the South
Australian Company. Ferdinand Mueller and Charles Newman were
both shepherds working for the company. The latter tending his
flocks in the Charleston area erected a gum-slab hut on Mount
Charles.[1] The former who arrived on the 'Skjold' persuaded
the German settlers who came with him to settle in the Lobethal
valley which he discovered in 1842 whilst tending the company's
flock there. Although he was resident at Hahndorf at the time
he probably would have used a rough slab hut in the valley when
looking after the sheep. Samuel Day was a company stockman
driving cattle into and through the area; it is almost certain
that he would have used similar rough accommodation when
droving. Later he took up land to the east of Balhannah and
settled down to farming.

   All of these company employees and the settlers who followed
them came from rural backgrounds in Europe where building tradi-
tions which stemmed from the early Middle Ages were still being
used. Newman and Day were both from Somerset in south-western
England, an area of fine stone buildings but where earth walled
structures (cob work) were still being built. The older farm-
houses in this part of England with their adjoining shippons
were derived from the Celtic long-houses commonly found
throughout north-western Europe. This house form produces a
cross passage generally off-centre on plan through which both
men and animals entered the building.[2]

   Later the animals are removed to shippons connected to or
separated from the houses and the byre end becomes store rooms
for ale and dairy products, screened from the Hall end by a
timber screen. A similar house-form developed in Germany.
This was the Franconian house where the common entry and cross
passage persisted until the 18th century. However in this case
the passageway also included cooking hearths. Subsequently the
animals were located in separate buildings and their byres
became storerooms or extra living rooms. It was this kind of
house which the first German settlers brought with them to
South Australia, examples of which can be found at Hahndorf and
Lobethal (both these settlements were located within the
boundaries of the Onkaparinga District Council when it was
formed in 1853). Another more primitive barn-house (baurnhof)
where a family and its animals were housed in the same building
was very rarely found in these German villages. According to
Mr. C.A. Pfeiffer his great, great grandfather Johann Freidrich
Pfeiffer built a two storey house and stables in the mid 1850s
at Schoenthal which may have been similar to Mooney's Barn near
Hahndorf, a rare example of this kind of house, which still
remains.[3]

   The majority of the first settlers in the area, both

British and German, were either farmers, farmworkers, or rural
artisans coming from remote country areas of Europe.[4] They
and their forbears had suffered hardship and poverty for
centuries. Those from southern England had seen this intensify
in the late 18th century with the acceleration of the Enclosure
Acts, which left a large body of itinerant farm workers largely
supported from the poor rates. They could only afford dwellings
built of the flimsiest of materials such as wattle and daub or
rough earth walling.[5] The Irish and Scottish migrants were
often highland crofters whose houses were primitive structures
of stone and peat blackened inside by open peat burning hearths.
Our studies of German settlers tell a similar story of hardship
and poverty made more unbearable by an oppressive government
which persecuted religious dissidents and demanded years of
military conscription from its young men.[6]

Arriving in an even remoter and primitive environment it is
not surprising that they all continued to build with (for a
time at least) their ancient building techniques which they
adapted to the new setting.

The Gum-Slab Hut

This was used by the majority of settlers when they first took
up land. It consisted of roughly sawn or split thick red-gum
slabs fixed to squared top and bottom rails supported by four
earth held posts. A stone or brick chimney over an open hearth
and white-washed hessian nailed to the inside of the walls and
ceiling were the other simple elements which graced this
structure. Thatch or bark roofs secured by wire and weighted
down by external timbers covered crude roof frames built of
tree branches. Later these temporary dwellings were either
abandoned, used as outbuildings or surrounded by more permanent
constructions and incorporated into larger dwellings. Similarly
framed slab covered barns and other outbuildings completed the
typical pioneer farmstead.

A late example of a pioneer's cottage is to be found on
Section 24 off Kumnick Road. Although this was built about
1914 with modern timber framing and galvanised iron it has a
unique stone and clay cooking hearth in its back lean-to
connected to an external timber and clay lined chimney. This
cottage is still lived in and the clay hearth and chimney is in
constant use today!

After the early settlers had established themselves on
their properties they began to build more substantial buildings.

British settlers generally built two-roomed cottages with
back-leantos which incorporated a kitchen and cooking range
(Figure 5). On larger farms separate farm kitchens in the
British tradition were erected (e.g. the Edwards farm at
Oakbank, Figure 4). Whilst the majority of German settlers in
the Lobethal-Neudorf area built half-timbered two roomed
cottages with back-up hearths accompanied by substantial stone
and timber barns (Figure 8).

Whenever there was the financial means and assurity of
freehold the settlers built with more permanent building
materials.[7] Mostly this was in brick or stone but early
walling techniques such as adobe and cob and pisé-de-terre as

well as properly framed half-timbered buildings can be included in this category. The earth fast post and frame construction used for building slab huts was also employed with more permanent building materials. Many substantial houses and barns were erected in this manner with the corner and centre posts either surrounded by stonework or mortared over to match the surrounding masonry.

Very often buildings would include a combination of constructional techniques with solid brick or stone walling for the front rooms and post and slab walling to the back lean-to.

Evidence of Transposed Vernaculars[8]

One of the most significant properties in the district is Gumbanks, at Charleston which was built in the mid 1840s by William Dunn who came from Devonshire. Although he built a palladian designed cob house this was still closely integrated with the farmyard and its buildings and the whole ensemble was set back from Newman Road. Therefore when approaching the farm it is the barns which come into view first (Figure 10).

This is an ancient design of farmstead related to the vernacular buildings of south-west England and there are other examples of similar farm layouts in the Onkaparinga district. One of these is the Edwards farm at Oakbank where the approach is dominated by the stone barn built in 1858 alongside the main Balhannah-Woodside Road. The farmhouse which has since been surrounded by modern additions was set at the back of the farmyard. Its original shape has been identified from a study of the house plans and with it the independent farm kitchen (Figure 4). About the same time another substantial brick farmhouse was built by John Williams near Mattners Road east of Balhannah, which had next to it a stone barn and dairy. The two buildings with their high pitched roofs are almost identical and they are set well away from the main road. Again the relationship of the buildings in this farmyard suggests a much more ancient type of farm layout unaffected by palladian design ideas. In fact this particular ensemble of buildings is much closer in design to the farmhouses and barns of the German settlers who also erected buildings little affected by classical ideas (Figure 3).

Another group of settlers, probably of Scottish origin, built several substantial stone cottages in the scattered community around Murdochs Hill. These may have been used by stockmen working on the large pastoral properties in the area (e.g. Thomas Inglis' Sandy Water Hole). A house off Murdoch Hill road owned by Mr. and Mrs. P. Kaethner has incorporated within it a two roomed stone cottage built of random stonework with a large end chimney serving a cooking hearth. This has an adjacent bake-oven (Figure 50). Further research is required to see whether this building can be related to an equivalent Scottish vernacular style.

German settlers to the Onkaparinga district brought with them building traditions quite different from the other settlers. Although many of their houses were just simple two roomed dwellings with back to back cooking hearths others were grandly planned cooking-hall houses (flurküchenhaus). Several
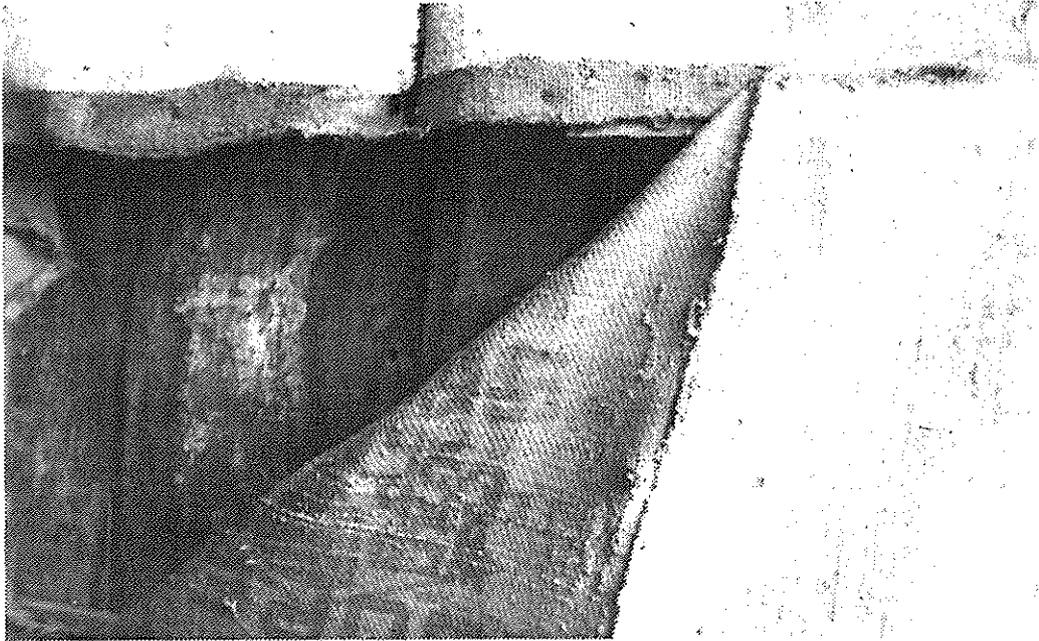
Whitewashed hessian lining to outside timber kitchen, house in Burnley Road, near Woodside
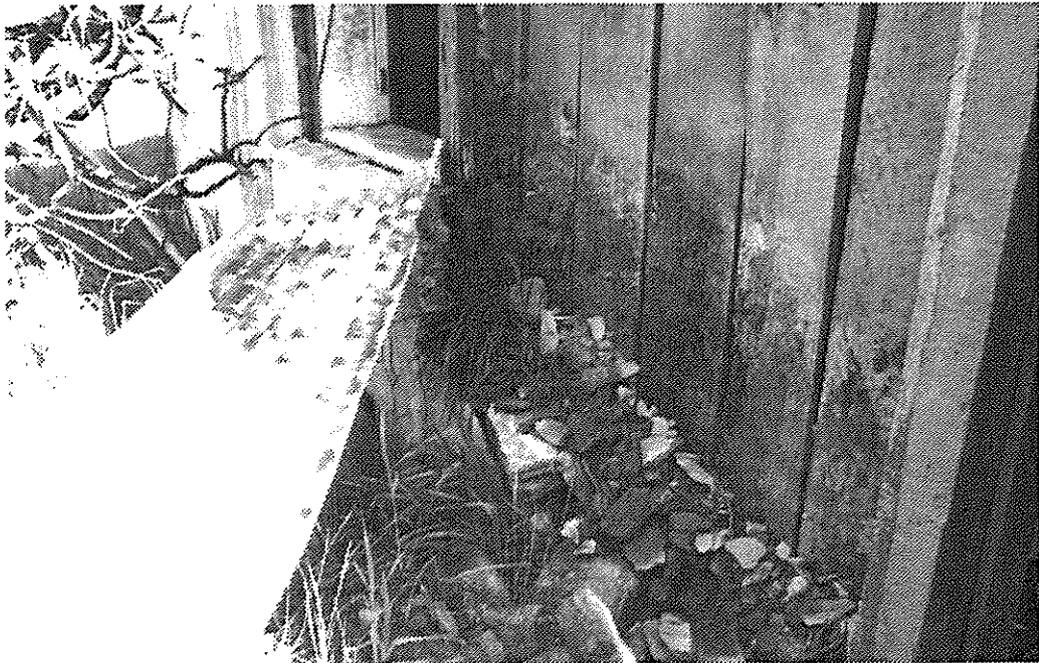
Detail of slab walling, house in Burnley Road, showing stone veneer front
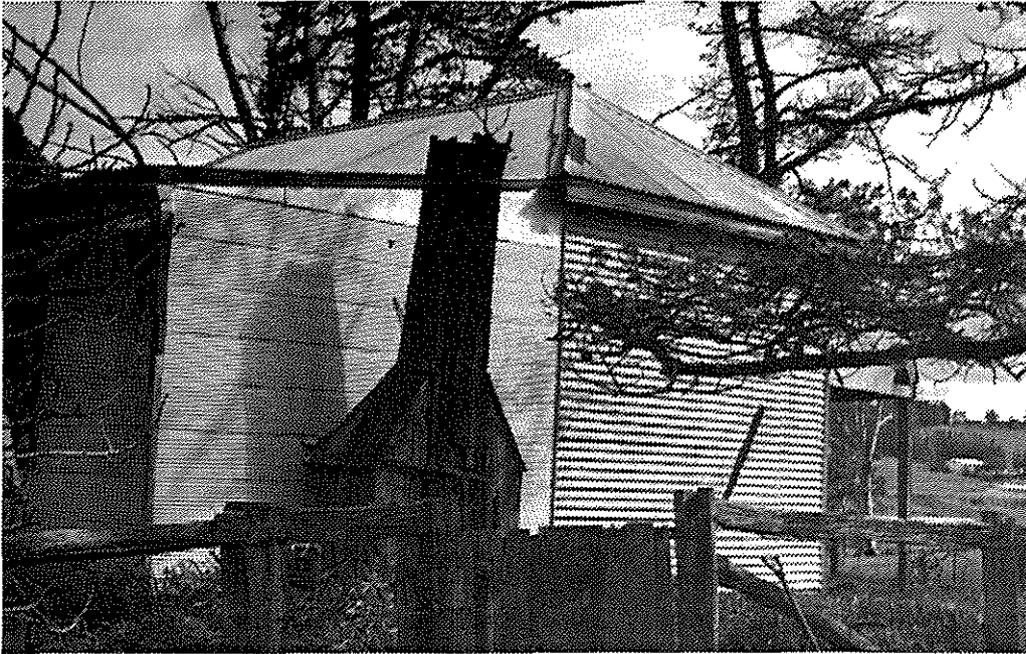
Cottage in Kumnick Road, near Woodside, with kitchen lean-to and timber chimney
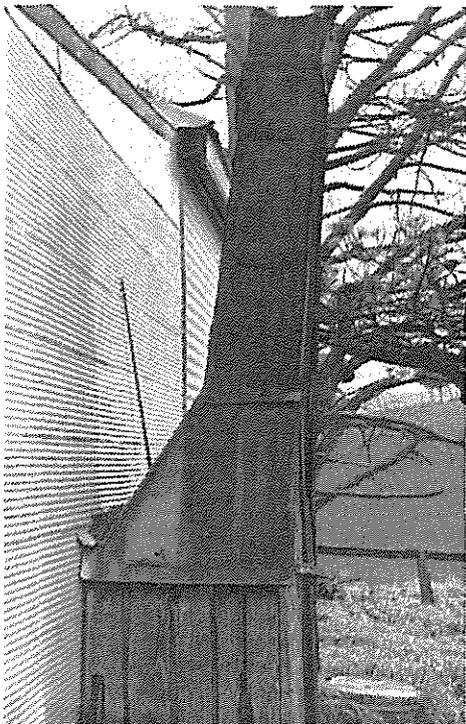
Detail of timber chimney (clay lined) with galvanised iron flashings
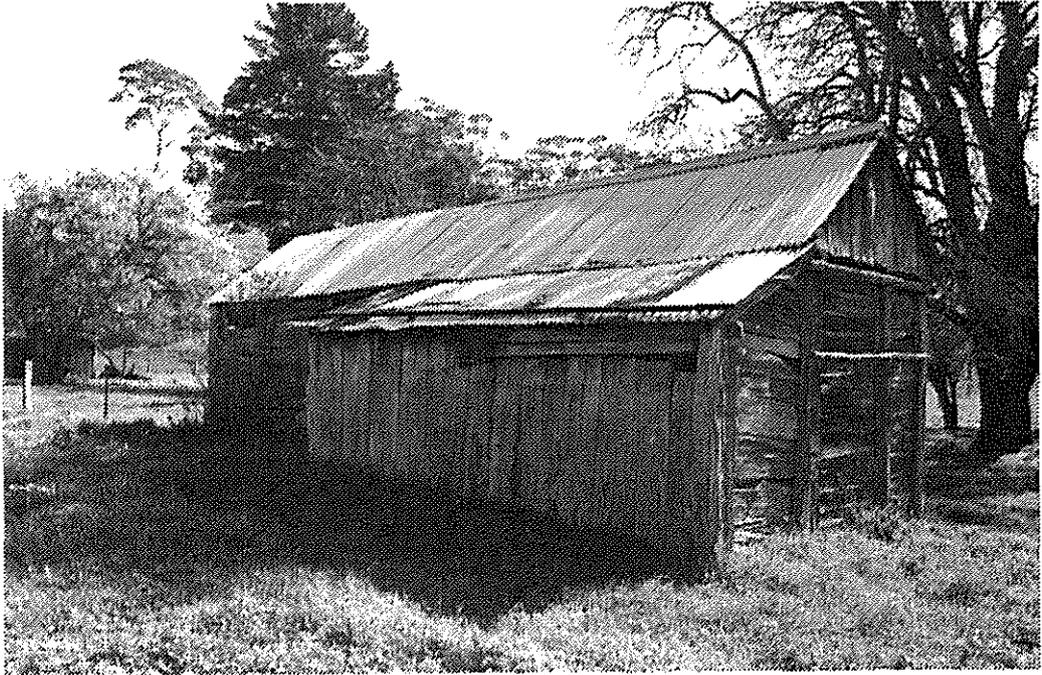
Timber barn in Tiers Road, near Woodside, showing vertical slab and horizontal drop-slab construction

Timber barn built in mid nineteenth century, recently relocated in Swamp Road, Lenswood

such houses were built by members of the Schubert family at Schoenthal near Lobethal and at Springhead near to Mt. Torrens (see *Lobethal Survey*, pp.204-211). On first appearance these buildings seem to be symmetrically planned with central halls and entrance doors but this camouflages the considerable differences between them and the palladian house plans of the English settlers. The halls were built for the functional purposes of cooking in particular for the preparation of pork products (i.e. ham and sausage curing) and not for the display of the family's artistic possessions!

Only one example similar to a traditional long-house has been identified. This is No. 54 Mill Road, a half timbered house built in two stages and aligned down its farm allotment (hufe). The first building stage had wattle and daub panels whilst the addition was panelled with bricks. (See *Lobethal Survey*, pp.47-49).

Many of these farmhouses can be easily identified by their high pitched half hipped roofs and double central chimney. Their attics which generally extended the full length of the building were mainly approached by outside staircases and lit by small casement windows in the end gables (dormer lights were rarely used). Only in the larger houses does one find ladder stairs leading up to the attics from the central hall (e.g. The Schubert house Springfield).

Apart from some symmetrical elevations and the panelled double entrance doors there was little evidence of classical design elements in these buildings. However a well preserved timber cottage at No. 5 Woodside Road built about 1866 by Mr. Grimm, a German immigrant carpenter does indicate that classical traditions were by then well established in the timber architecture of eastern Germany.[9]

Palladian or Georgian Style Building

Although the British settlers continued to employ some very ancient building techniques their house designs were dominated by theories of building derived from Italian renaissance architecture.[10]

This is clearly illustrated by 'Gumbanks' where the house was a symmetrically designed Palladian house and not a copy of a traditional Devonshire longhouse (see *Lobethal Survey*, pp.191-199). During the late 17th and early 18th century the British aristocracy and rising middle classes abandoned the outmoded half-timber buildings of their forbears. They began to reside in symmetrically planned brick and stone houses built either on their country estates or as town houses in London and the provincial capitals. The brick house became the most common type of house especially after the Great Fire of London had created a demand by insurance companies for more fireproof dwellings. These soon spread throughout the southern and eastern counties and were often dubbed *'London Boxes'*!

Large squares and terraces of 2-4 storey houses appeared in the towns, which were usually built on land owned by leading aristocrats or mercantile entrepreneurs. The houses were subject to quite rigid building and planning restrictions as the land was normally leased by its owner for a period of 99
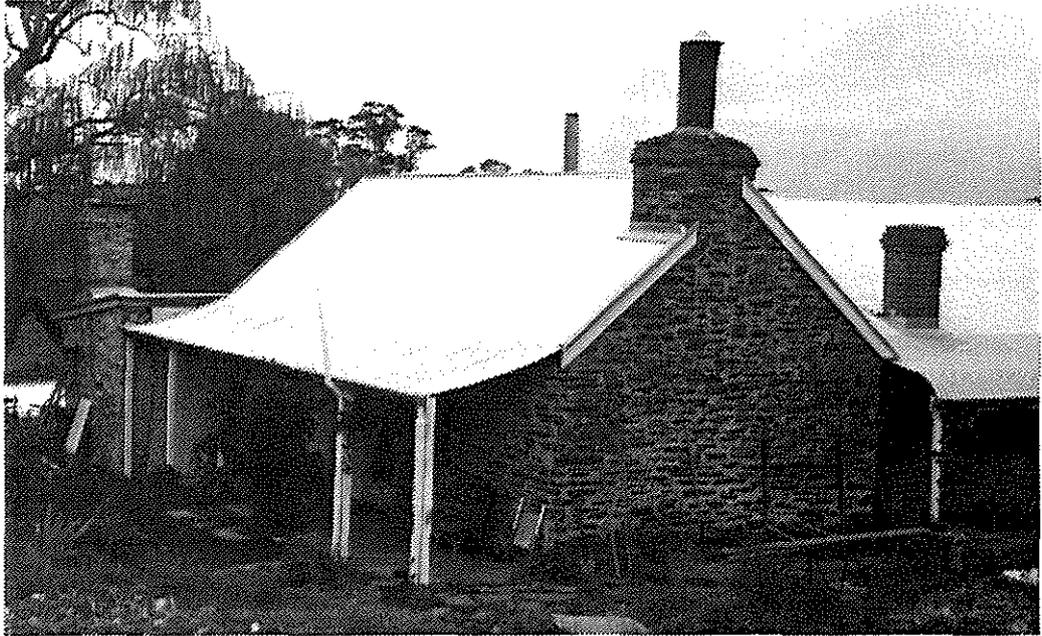
Several houses in the Murdoch Hill area may have been built by Scottish settlers. This recently renovated building was probably first built as a two-roomed cottage (see Figure 50 for plan)

Figure 50 Plan of early settlers house, Murdoch Hill, showing typical Scottish 'but-and-ben' form
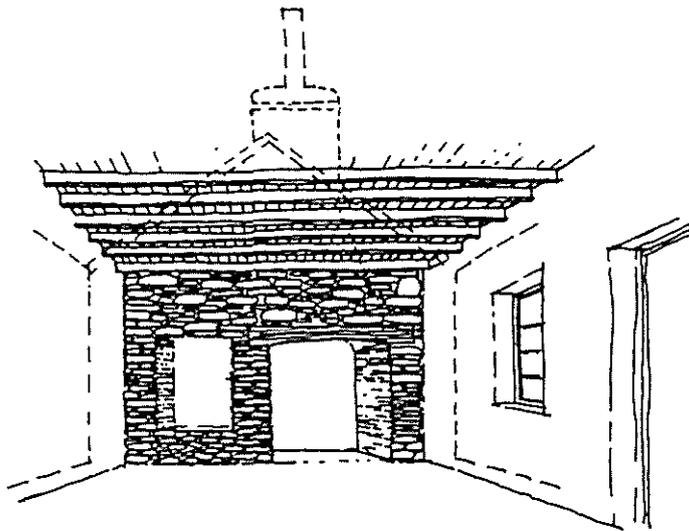
Sketch of hearth and adjoining area in kitchen/living

LATER ADDITIONS

A

A

FLOOR PLAN

N

0 1 2 3 4m

182
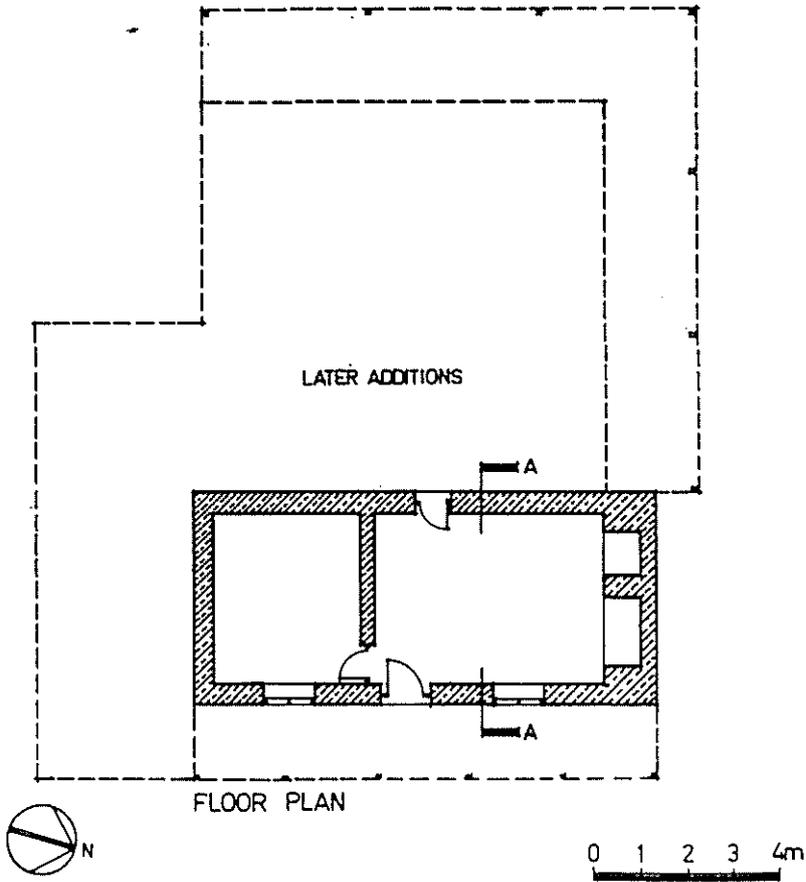
Figure 51 Pisé cottage, Forest Range, with lath and plaster

FLOOR PLAN

NORTH ELEVATION

SECTION AA

0 1 2 3 4m

N
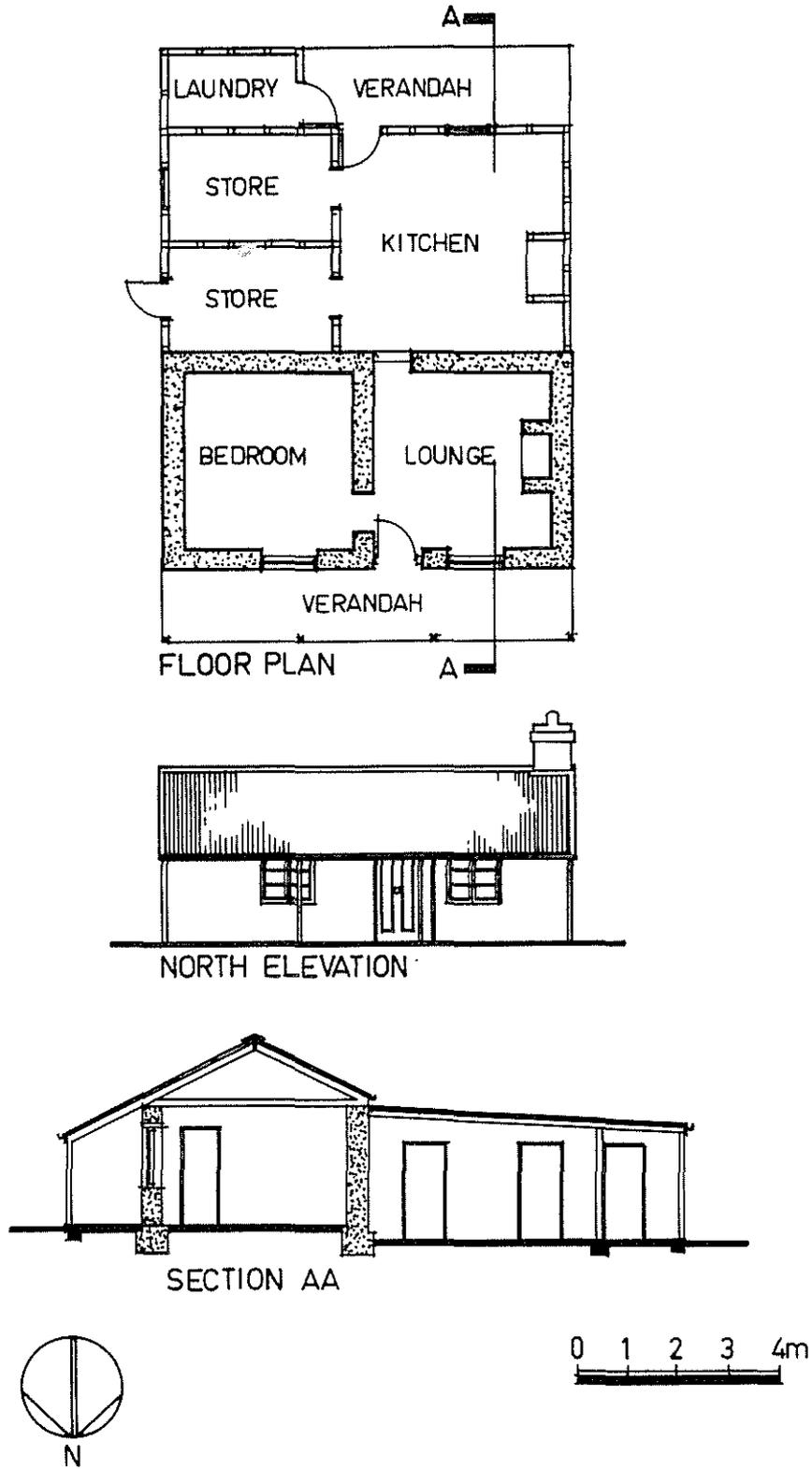
years. This created very standardised house plans throughout
the country, many of which were copied from the numerous
'pattern books' which began to proliferate from the late 18th
century onwards.[11] By the time South Australia was settled
Palladianism was the established mode of design for a variety
of buildings. However, its precepts were being challenged by a
new generation of dilettante designers who became interested in
a much wider range of design styles. On the one hand these
arose from a romantic interest in Medieval life and archi-
tecture and from travellers visiting and appreciating the
traditional buildings of England, France, the Alps and North
Italy (thus Gothic and Tuscan influences began to appear in the
design of buildings). On the other hand Greece by the late
18th century had become accessible to visitors, and this
created a revived classical style, the *Greek Revival* (it
resulted in simple villa and town houses with plain Doric
columns to front entrance doors and porches and wide ashlar
stone door and window architraves). At this time the more
concerned gentry began to provide 'ideal' villages for their
farmworkers. These sometimes included farm cottages designed
in a classical style with semi-detached plans, or more romantic-
ally designed cottages decorated in an ornate Gothic manner
(*cottage orneé*). The appearance of French encyclopedias on
rural husbandry before and during the revolutionary period
(1789) stimulated an interest in traditional and economic
building techniques. One of these which was recommended for
use in rural housing was *pisé-de-terre*, an earth walling
technique using timber shuttering similar to that used today
for in-situ concrete.[12]

     English examples of building encyclopedias began to appear
in the early 19th century. One of the most influential was
J.C. Loudon's *Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Archi-
tecture*, first published in 1833 in London and republished in
1846 and 1853. Such widely available books quickly spread the
new theories of design which were developing as well as consol-
idating a knowledge of palladianism in the burgeoning middle
and artisan classes. They also helped in the rediscovery of
traditional building techniques suitable for use by the less
fortunate classes or aspiring colonists! What is clearly
evident is that a considerable number of buildings were built
in Adelaide during the first two decades of settlement using
some of these (e.g. lath and plaster).[13] Later similar
constructions were employed by colonists moving into the rural
areas of the state and they appear in the Onkaparinga district
from the 1840s onwards. The remains of pisé-de-terre and lath
and plaster buildings are found throughout the district (Figure
51) and they were still being built in the 20th century (e.g. a
lath and plaster cottage was erected in 1903 as a retirement
home for the elderly Mr. and Mrs. Edward Klopsch on their farm
at Neudorf).

     In the *Tiers* (Forest Range) the primitive timber huts
which were first built by the wood cutters who settled in the
area were later replaced by economically built pisé-de-terre
houses when the settlers took up permanent residence and became
orchardists. Many of these simple buildings were rendered over
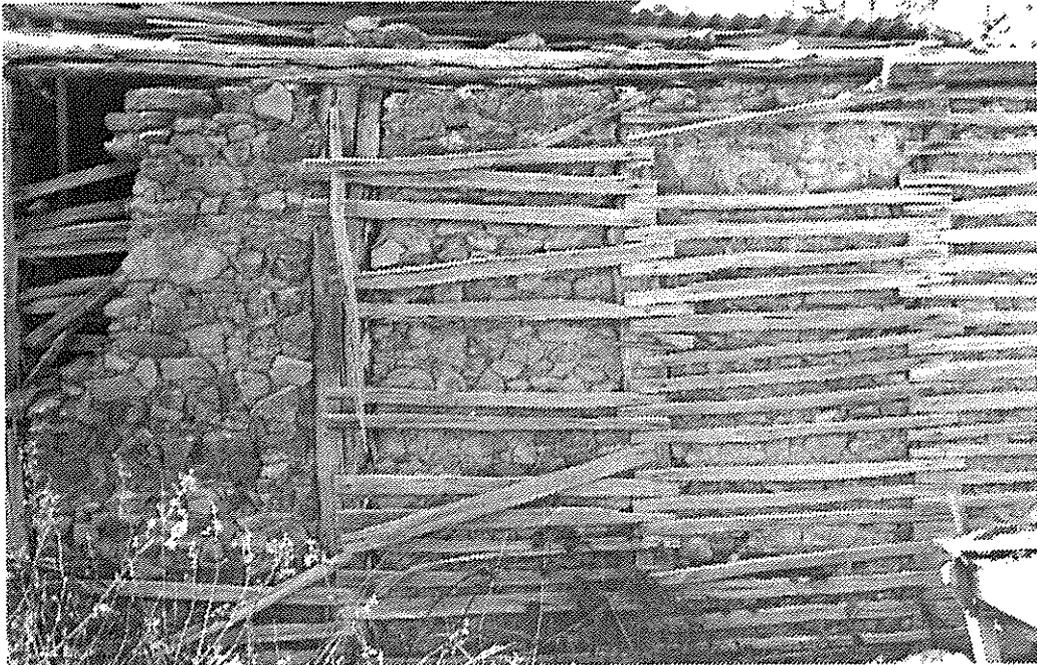
Lath and plaster walling showing stone infill
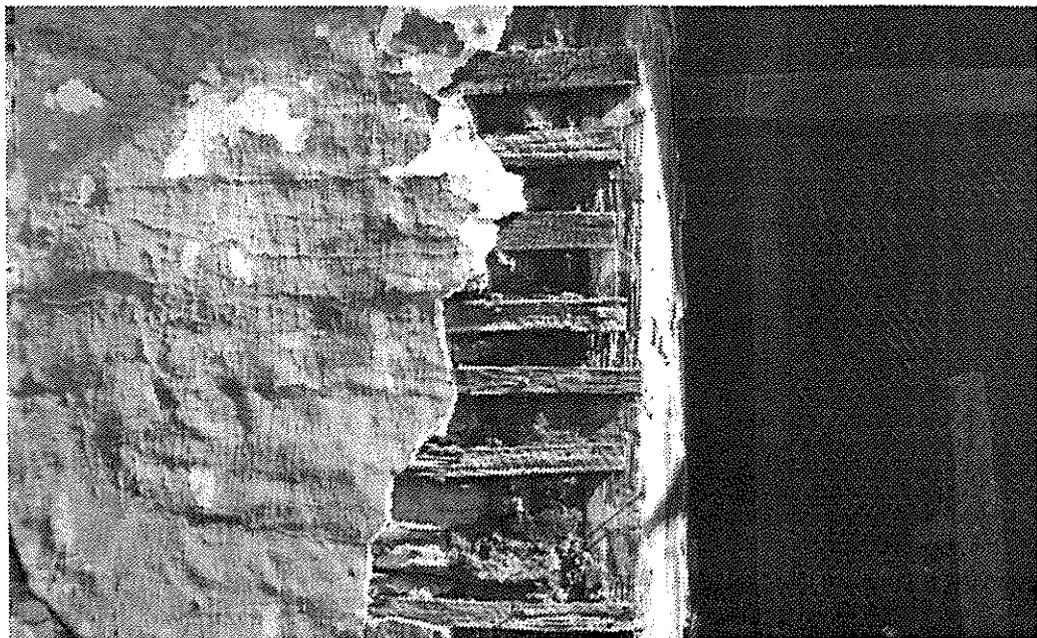
External render to lath and plaster wall

Figure 52 Timber house with ashlar timber panels, Langbein Street, Woodside
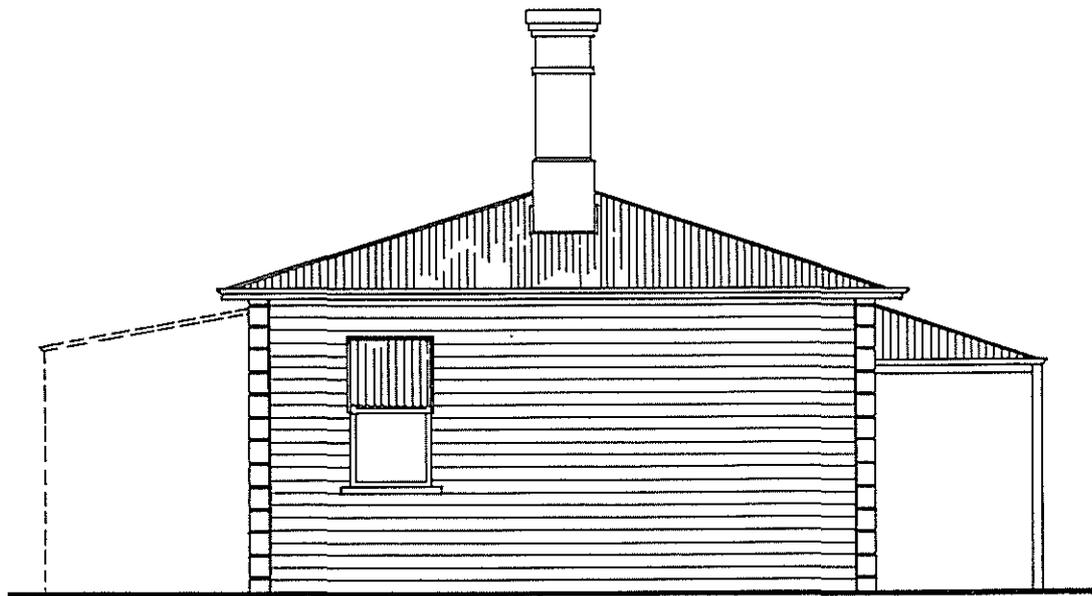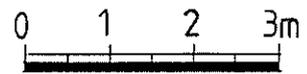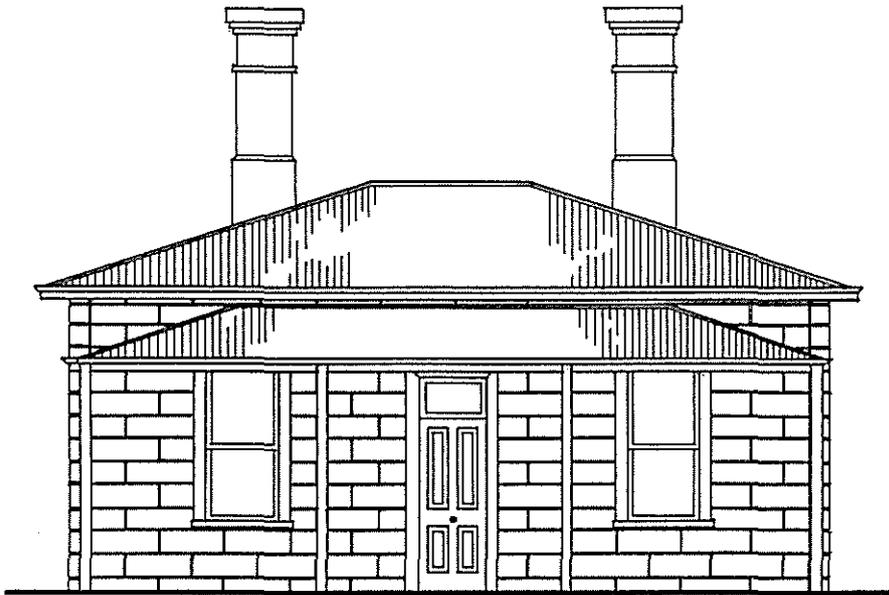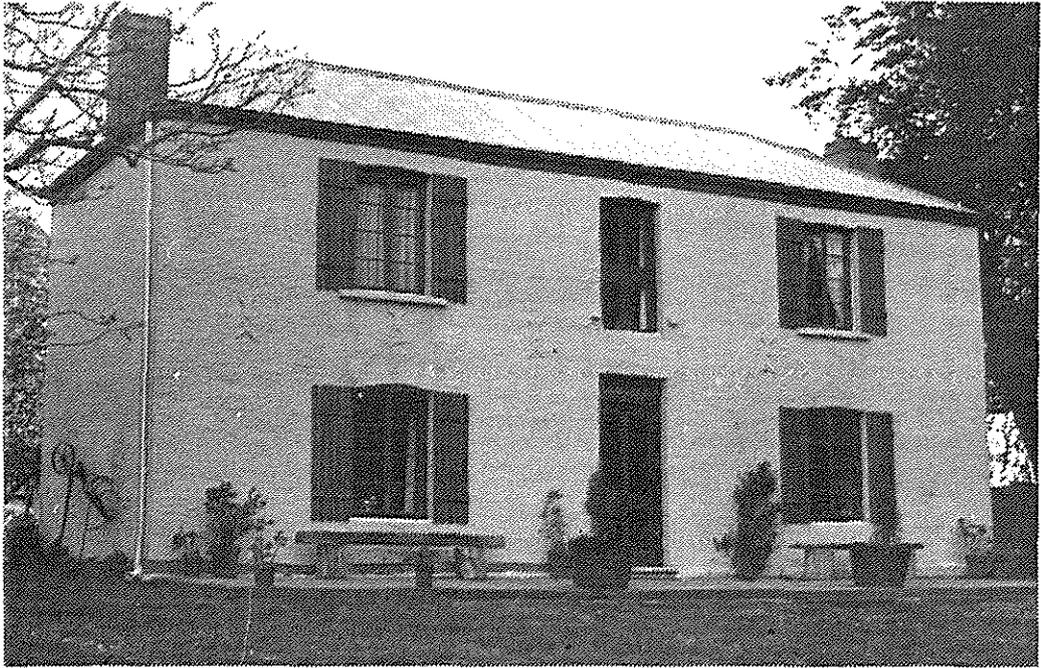
Apple-Tree Cottage off Oakwood Road, near Oakbank. A simple two-storey palladian design house typical of eighteenth-early nineteenth century cottages found in southern England.

and lined out to represent Ashlar stonework, the preferred type
of stone walling for residences with some pretensions to style!
A continuation of this 'politeness' occurs in later 19th century
timber framed houses built in Lobethal and Woodside where their
front elevations are clad over with squared blocks of wood to
represent Ashlar work. (No. 1 Main Street, Lobethal and No. 8
Langbein Street, Woodside, Figure 52). Other timber houses in
the district were covered in the newly available galvanised
iron and had pressed metal panels on their front elevations
representing stonework (e.g. a cottage on a workingmen's block
at Size Road, near Oakbank).

As previously stated the most commonly designed cottages
built by settlers after they had become established were two or
four roomed single storey residences symmetrically planned with
a central hall and backend lean-to's (e.g. a cottage on the
Wicks property near Balhannah, Figure 15). Although very
simple buildings, their sash windows and panelled front doors
are a reflection of much grander Palladian counterparts in the
United Kingdom.

Wealthier colonists still preferred to build two storey
houses with central hallways and staircases. Woodlands in
Elizabeth Street, Woodside, is a fine example and there are
similar houses located along Newman Road at Charleston (See
Lobethal Survey, p.175). An elegant but smaller example of
this type of house only one room in width is Apple-Tree Cottage
(Figure 53). All of these houses are quite plain when compared
to the handsome Johnston brothers villa houses which they built
at Oakbank in the late 1860s. James Johnston's 'Oakbank House'
was built of bluestone with rendered detailing and the jutting
ground floor salon with principal bedroom over is typical of
many late 19th century suburban villas to be found in Adelaide's
suburbs. The fine proportions of the front elevation is fully
appreciated as one approaches the house down its long avenue of
gum trees. In contrast Andrew Galbraith Johnston's 'Dalintober'
is a lively rendering of an Italianate villa (Figures 29-34) set
on a rise in the southern part of the town with extensive views
over the surrounding countryside. Its main approach is along a
curving driveway which opens up to view a beautiful English
garden. The elaborately planned wings of the house include a
large bay window with a canopied first floor balcony over it.
Protecting it from the sun is a two storey cast-iron balcony on
the north elevation and a single storey one on the last eleva-
tion both of which have winged dragon motifs. The ironwork was
imported from Walter McFarlane's Saracen Foundry, Glasgow, the
city from where the family migrated.

The Newman farm (Blackford) at Charleston is typical of
those new or rebuilt farmsteads erected in the British Isles
during the late 18th to early 19th centuries which began to
separate their new palladian houses from the other farm
buildings. Formal gardens were often placed in front of them
and were separated from the more functional kitchen gardens.
This 'polite' response can be seen at Blackford where the house
faces onto Newman Road from which it is slightly set back. In
front is a small garden enclosed behind a high stone wall built
along the street alignment. Located behind the house is a

Figure 53 Plan of Apple-Tree Cottage

FRONT ELEVATION

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

N

0 1 2 3 4m
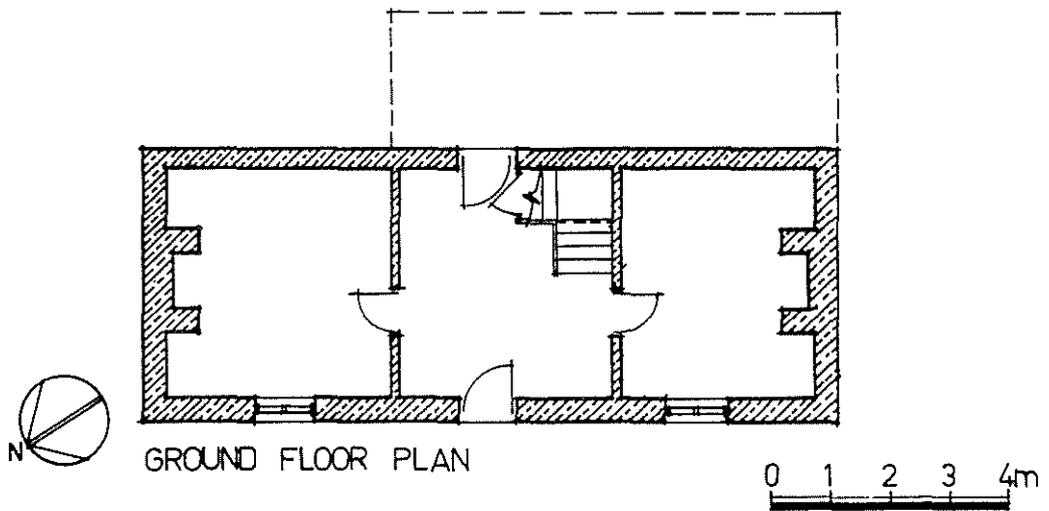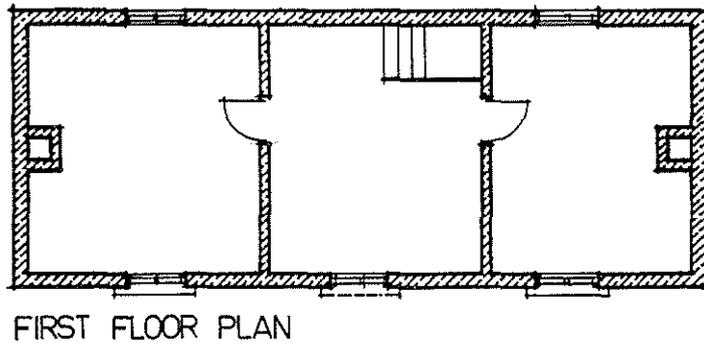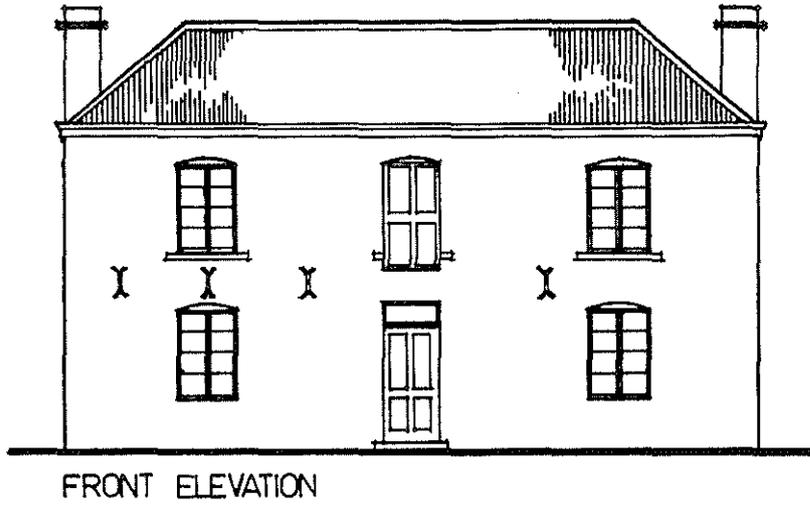
small back yard and at a distance up the hillside a blacksmith's shop whilst other farm buildings lie away from it down the road leading to Charleston (Figure 6).

Villa Housing

Although the simple double fronted palladian house persists in the area through the 19th and into the 20th century it is matched by other houses which are a reflection of the villa styles common to Adelaide and other British cities.[14] In the majority of cases the centrally planned hall is retained and all that occurs is an extension of the major front room or salon. At the side of this extension the remaining elevation is covered by a short verandah, sometimes continued around the side of the house. Bay windows or bay like ends to the projecting salons are also characteristic. The decoration to the front elevations although more elaborate than on the side and back elevations is still discrete, palladian influences often persisting or some 'Gothicky' gabling is introduced reminiscent of the earlier cottage orneé rather than of a true gothic revival style. (Later in the 19th century this gothic mode is elaborated to include decorative brick detailing and panelled timber gables). Several houses of this type are to be found in the district, and one is illustrated in Figures 55-56.

The concern by the early settlers for an education for their children (as noted previously a considerable number of schools were opened in the district in the first two decades of settlement) indicates the increasing literacy of the general population in the mid 19th century. Books, popular periodicals, and the mechanics journals imported from the United Kingdom were avidly read. Some of these texts such as R.S. Burns *The Colonists and Emigrants Handbook of the Mechanical Arts* published in 1854 were specifically written for the colonial readers whilst other more technical publications like the *Builder*, published in London from 1842 onwards began to have a direct influence on the design ideas of colonial architects and the constructions of colonial buildings.

Public and Commercial Buildings in a Late Palladian or Neo-Classical Mode

During the early 19th century a variety of new building types began to appear in Britain which were designed in a neo-classical style of architecture (e.g. Sir Robert Smirkes British Museum begun in 1824). A fine example of this type of building is the Courthouse at Woodside. A strictly ordered classical building, it is set well back from the road and hides from view the adjoining police station and jail which were built in the less imposing cottage orneé style. This is another polite response to an architectural setting which can be compared with the description of the Newman property described above. An earlier neo-classical building is St. Johns Church at Lobethal, completed in 1845, and illustrated in Figure 36. Another excellent example of industrial architecture designed in a neo-classical manner is the Grünthal Mine buildings, built in 1872 (Figures 18-19).

Villa house built on a working man's block, Gillman Road, Oakbank, in 1901.
Working men's blocks were created through a State Government scheme first introduced in 1855 to alleviate problems faced by farm labourers with irregular or poorly paid employment. Public lands were subdivided and tenants were expected to establish a degree of self-sufficiency prior to their subdivision. In 1887, Sections 5001 and 5003 to 5005 of the Hundred of Onkaparinga which had originally been nominated as an Aboriginal reserve were subdivided. The newly created blocks were found to be of too small an acreage for their intended purpose so were leased in groups to form large holdings. A Green, Onkaparinga District Council *Heritage Survey*, area 10.

Figure 54 Original Aboriginal reserve, Oakbank, subdivided for working men's blocks (see Table 9, Appendix D)

Figure 55 Plan of villa house, Gillman Road, Oakbank

RECENT ADDITIONS

Assumed Original
Plan

A

A

N

FLOOR PLAN

0 1 2 3 4m
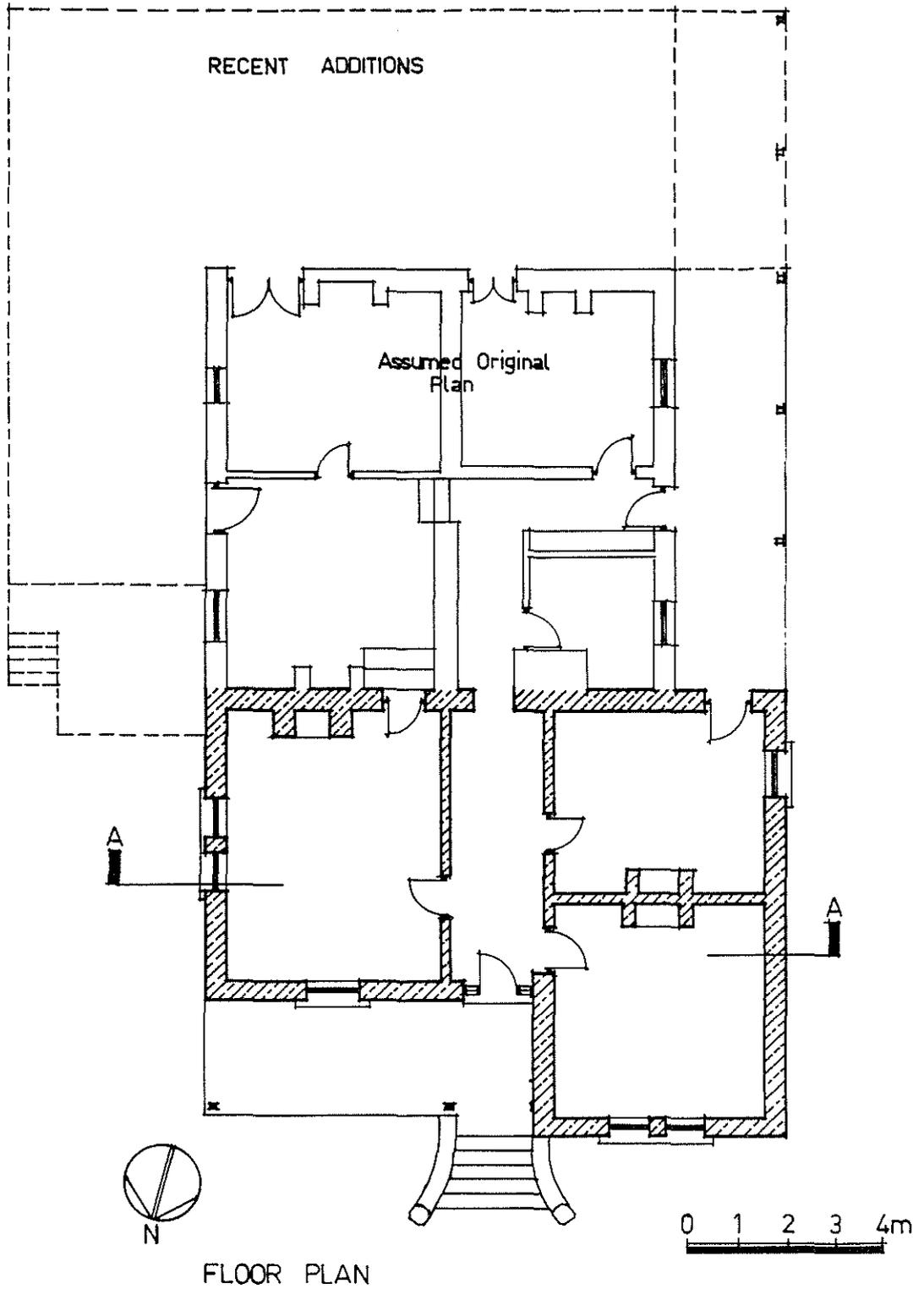
Figure 56 Elevations of turn-of-century villa house, Oakbank Road, Oakbank

RECENT
ADDITIONS

EAST   ELEVATION

NORTH   ELEVATION

0   1   2   3   4m
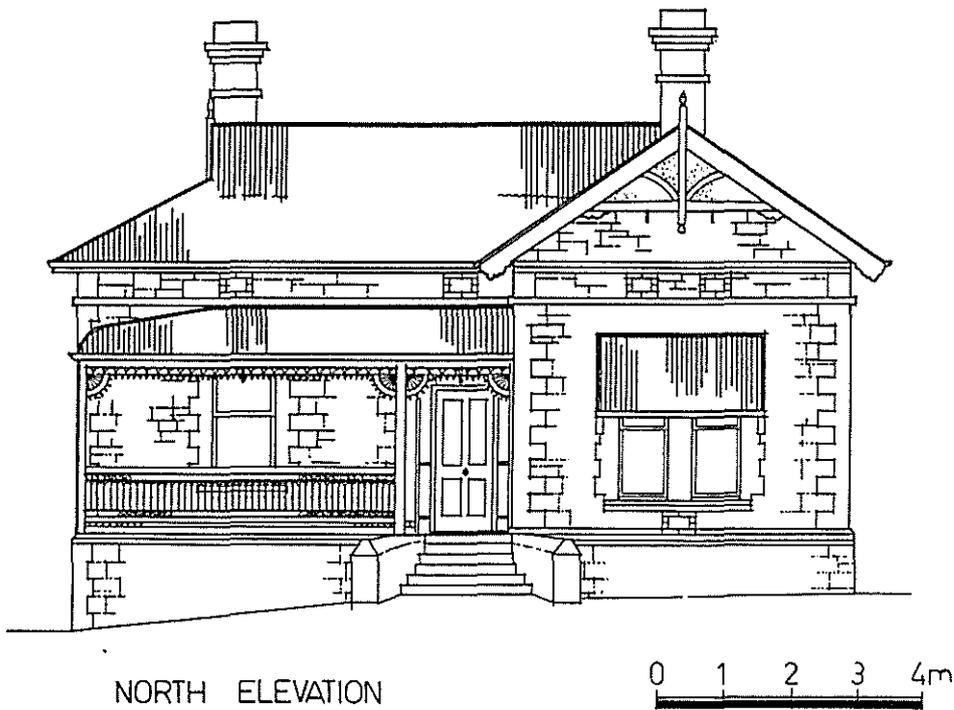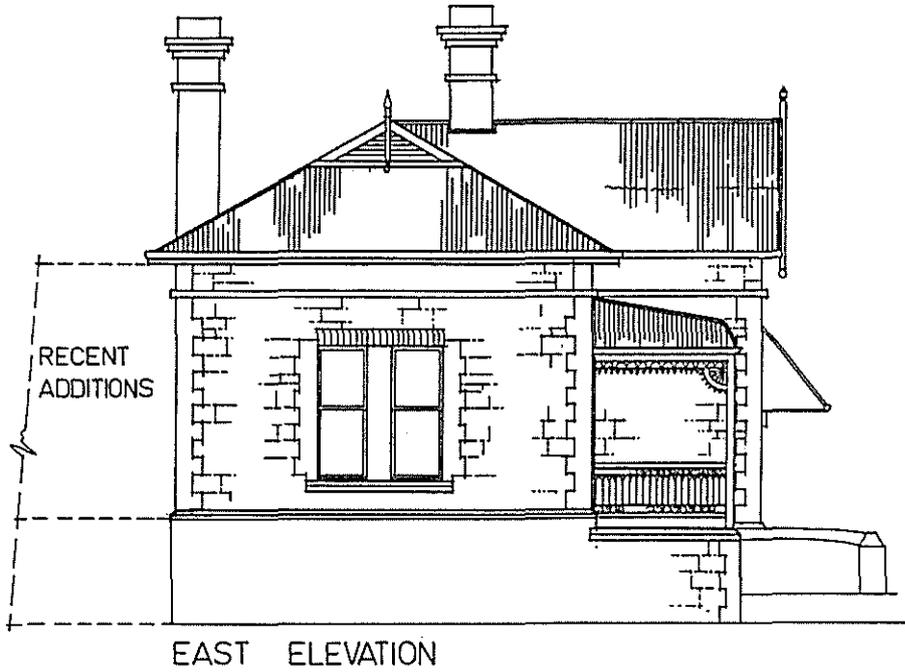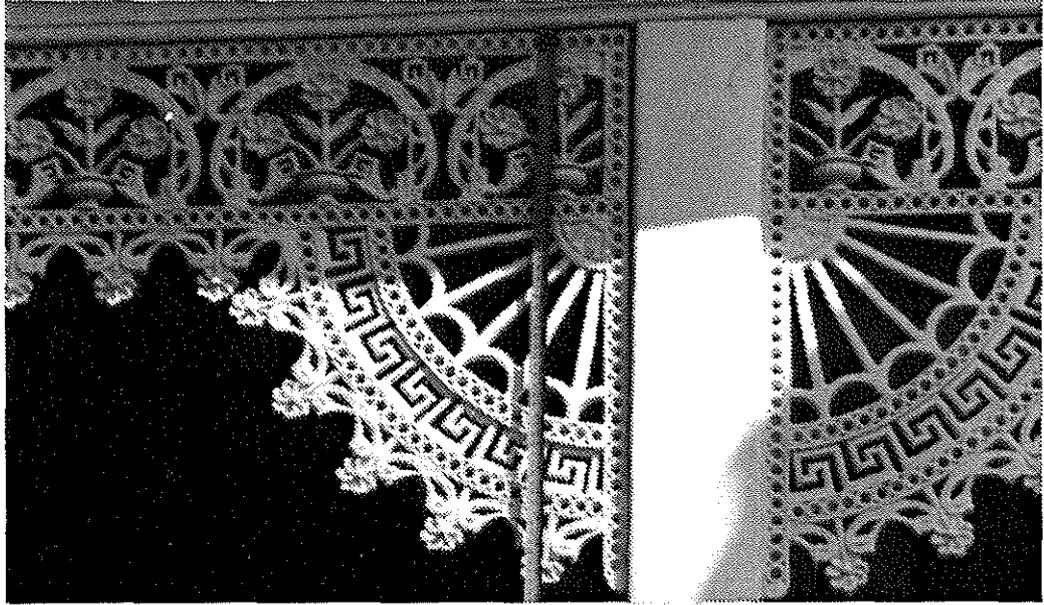
Detail of cast ironwork, villa house, Oakbank
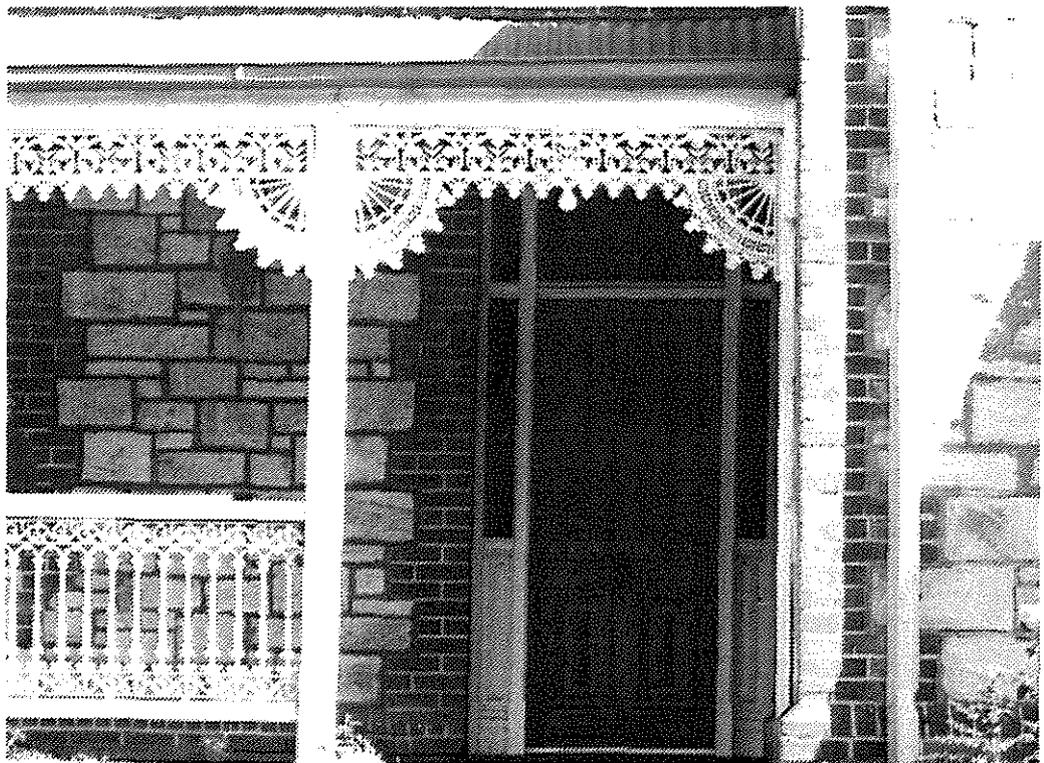
Porch detail, villa house, Oakbank

Gothic Revival Buildings

The appearance of Christian revivalist movements in the 18th
century heralded a new attitude in society which culminated in
the devoutly religious and family orientated society of the
Victorian age. This religious revival was accompanied by an
interest in historicism and romanticism in the arts. In 1835
Augustas Welby Pugin, an English architect of French descent,
put forward his theory that to build in a medieval style was a
moral duty. This added the stamp of approval to a movement
that had already begun.[15]

Very little Church building was carried out in the 18th
century and the first congregations of the Christian reformists
were held in large private houses or in simply designed
(palladian) meeting halls. However much larger church
congregations were appearing by the early 19th century and
the British Parliament passed the Church Building Act in 1818
leading to the building of 174 churches in an economical
Gothic style.[16]

Churches, and their vicarages began to be built in a simple
Gothic style, which is illustrated by the design of the
Primitive Methodist Chapel opened in 1866 on Scottsburn Road at
Murdochs Hill. This simple gabled building has romanesque semi-
circular windows and door openings and is similar to another
Primitive Methodist Church built in 1851 on Nairne Road,
Woodside. The first Anglican Church which was built at Woodside
in 1851 was a similar stone building but with pointed arched
windows, therefore expressing a more 'correct' Gothic mode of
design (a 'correctness' which appears in the later Methodist
Church on Nairne Road, built in 1862 – see photographs in
Chapter 10).

The design of the first Lutheran Church built in the valley,
St. John, Lobethal, dedicated in 1845, has design elements more
characteristic of the neo-classical styles of the late 18th
early 19th century (see previous page). This contrasts with
the church of St. Petri built by the Lutheran congregation at
Woodside in 1865, which is a rather clumsy building with its
square towered porch and heavy corner buttresses. However, it
is a fairly rare example in the district of a church design
based on Saxon or early Norman styles.

From the time of Ruskin (1850)[17] a more academically
correct approach to the design of Gothic revival buildings
began to be practised by British architects. This can be seen
to a degree in the design of the new St. Marks of England
Anglican Church opened at Woodside in 1885 and in the original
Wright Memorial Church which was built at Oakbank in the late
1880s. These can be compared to the rather whimsically
designed St. Thomas' Anglican Church in Balhannah built in
1865, with its unusual combination of segmental, semicircular
and triangular window heads, Gothic revivalist designs also
occur in the case of the derelict Inverbrackie Church, the
second church to be completed in the valley 1849 (Figure 38).
Its Manse, built in 1858/9, was also built in a Gothic style
(Figure 39) as was the early schoolhouse at Balhannah, also
completed in 1858 (Figure 41).
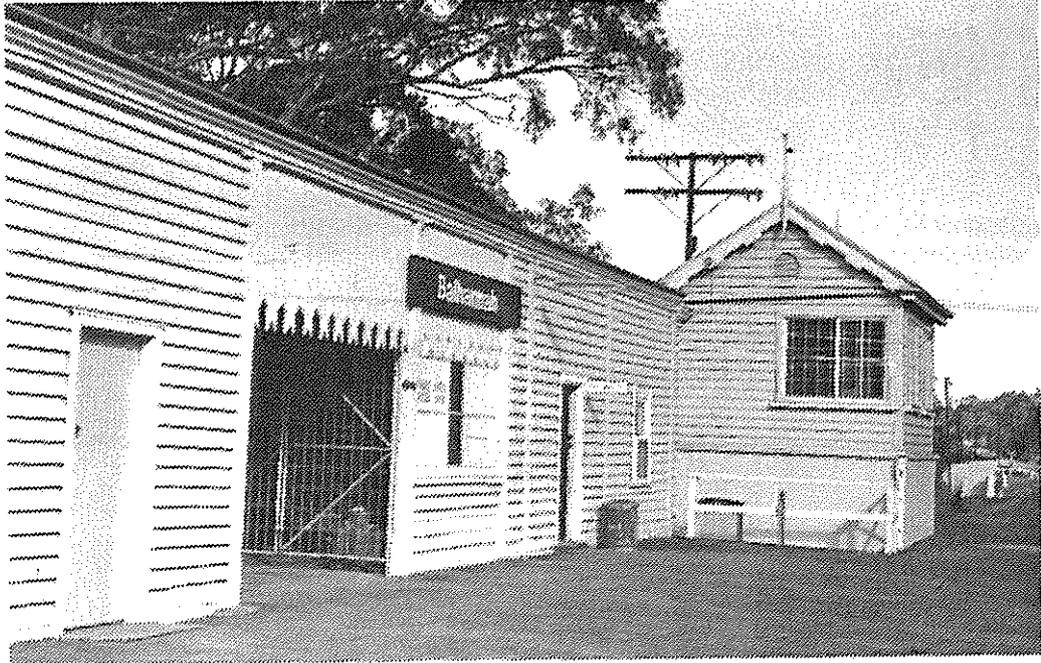
Castellated timber detailing, Balhannah Railway Station

The Gables, No 47 Nairne Road, Woodside

Later Medieval Revivalist Styles in the 19th Century

William Morris and his company of designers probably had the greatest influence on the interior design of late 19th century and early 20th century houses in Britain and her colonies.[18] This can be seen in the introduction of elaborately designed wallpapers, ornate timber and tiled fire surrounds and the use of leaded stained glass panels in windows and doorways. It appears also in the substitution of timber detailing for cast ironwork in verandah frameworks and with the introduction of conservatories adjoining the main living area.

These influences appear in some of the larger houses in the Onkaparinga area, such as the 'Gables', No. 47 Nairne Road, Woodside. This house illustrates how an earlier settlers cottage was gradually extended into a fine mansion decorated in a late 19th century *arts and crafts* style.

From this time onwards the different housing styles mentioned above continue to be used well into the 20th century (e.g. the *'Tudor'* styles of the 1920s) and it is not until · after the Second World War that the contemporary house appears.

During this period the architecture of public buildings is also quite conservative and they reflect design influences stemming from overseas. Thus the new Government school at Oakbank has Gothic elements which can be related to the work of the late 19th century British architects such as Norman Shaw. The Lobethal Institute building erected in 1904 has something of the latter's Queen Anne Style.[19]

A style of design which precedes the modern architecture of the 1950s is Art Deco.[20] This is largely an architectural stylism derived from interior design and modern industrial design. A rather tentative example of it is the new cinema built at Lobethal in the late 1930s.

Industrial Architecture

Most of the factories built in the 19th century industrial towns of England and America were strongly influenced by Palladian design principles. This produced some handsomely proportioned buildings of a simple classic style. Such a building was the Lobethal Tweed factory which was built in the 1870s, the front wall of which still remains within the present day Onkaparinga Woollen Mills.

The Johnstons' brewery and mineral works at Oakbank is a complete ensemble of industrial buildings stemming from the mid to late 19th century. These are dominated by the old brewing tower and represent a very historical assembly of industrial premises set in a beautiful landscape similar to that found with the industrial villages of the Pennines of northern England. Nearby the brewing tower of the Pike brewery still stands amongst some of its original storage sheds and is an even finer edifice with its decorative facade panels of brick and stone (Figure 35). Both of these brewery buildings share design qualities reminiscent of former Tuscan houses, which are found in the region around Florence, Italy.

Another very important group of Industrial buildings are the crushing plants and mine chimneys of the Balhannah and Grünthal Mines. The former is a complete ensemble of simple

Georgian-like buildings lying off Greenhill Road whilst as
noted previously the latter is a superbly designed ensemble of
buildings in a neo-classical mode located off Beaumont Road,
Verdun.

The other fine late 19th century industrial complex left
remaining in the area is the Balhannah railway station with its
cottages. The castellated timber detailing of the station
waiting rooms are reminiscent of the early 'Gothicky' revival
styles found in England during the late 18th and early 19th
century.

Workers' housing was either provided or sponsored by some
of the industrial magnates in Britain's northern industrial
towns. A classic example of this was Saltaire, an entirely new
town built near to Bradford in 1853 by Sir Titus Salt, a
woollen magnate.[21] A similar project was the proposed
township of Reefton Heights which is illustrated in Figure 24.
Small scale examples of workers' housing in the Onkaparinga
district are illustrated by the cottages in Main Street,
Lobethal which adjoined Kumnicks brandy distillery (see
Lobethal Survey, p.54) and the fine group of stone built
terrace houses in Moffatt Street, Woodside (Figure 25).

Oakbank: a company town
This is a small privately laid out township which was built in
relation to the Johnston brothers' brewery. The first portion
of the town was laid out north of the Woodside Road in 1855,
and the southern portion was developed later and included the
Pikes' Dorset Brewery. Although this company town was not as
complete as Saltaire, whose foundation is preceded, it appears
that the Johnston family were considering a development along
similar lines. This is illustrated by an early subdivision
plan still in the company's possession which was probably drawn
in 1864 by R.R. Page, the architect for the new St. Thomas
Church, Balhannah. The drawing is signed by Page, D.F.L.
Apart from a subdivision plan there is a perspective view of
the settlement with proposed public buildings (e.g. church,
schoolhouse) (Figure 27). The way the town developed was very
different from this idealised plan. Allotments were built on
slowly and the town only took on a completed form by the First
World War.

Notes:

1. G. Young et al, *Lobethal 'Valley of Praise'*, p.120.

2. Ibid, p.183.

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

4. At this time those British settlers who came from the west country were quite isolated from London and the midlands area of England due to the comparatively long distances and very poor roads. Irish and Scottish settlers came from even more remote locations. The Germans were from outlying districts of Eastern Europe in the Prussian provinces of Brandenburg, Posnania and Silesia.

5. C.F. Innocent, *The Development of English Building Construction*, p.135. He notes that, "in the year 1809 in Leicestershire, road scrapings were considered to make the best mud for the walls of cottages." (The cattle and horse manure would provide good cementatious addition to the mix!)

6. G. Young et al, *Hahndorf Survey*, Vol.1, p.189.

7. We have found in our surveys that even single roomed houses were sometimes built of brick or stone (see *Lobethal Survey*, p.96).

   The first Onkaparinga District Council assessment in 1854 confirms that where freehold occurred more substantial buildings were built (several owner occupied brick and stone houses are recorded in the Balhannah/Woodside areas). Whereas when the occupier was leasing his land from the S.A. Company the majority of buildings recorded were of slab construction.

8. Defined by Dr. R.N. Brunskill as 'that sort of building which is deliberately permanent rather than temporary, which is traditional rather than academic in its inspiration which provides for the simple activities of ordinary people, their farms and their simple industrial enterprises, which is strongly related to place especially through the use of local building material but which represents design and buildings with thought and feeling rather than in a base or strictly utilitarian manner.'

   Quoted by R.J. Lawrence in *Vernacular Architecture*, Vol.14, 1983, p.19.

9. Symmetrical elevations and simple classical mouldings in timber are also to be found in late 18th and 19th century timber houses in Scandinavian countries and Russia. Similar classical detailing is found in timber farmhouses which were built in the west Canadian province of Saskatchewan by immigrants from Russia in the 1870s.

10. The design theories were introduced to the Court of James VI of Scotland (he later became James I of England) by Inigo Jones, an English designer who was trained in Italy. He had been particularly impressed by the work of the late 16th century architect Andrea Palladio who was noted for his villa designs in the area of Vincenza. The latter had written several books on architecture, a copy of which Inigo brought back with him to England and which helped him in the design of the first truly Italianate buildings to be built in the country - The Banquetting Hall, Whitehall Palace, and the Queens House Greenwich. Palladianism became firmly established after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660 (Charles II) and Jones's pioneer work was later recognised by the architects of the *Burlington School* (Lord Burlington), in the early 18th century when it became the established mode of design. These were the design principles embodied in the *Georgian* house.

11. Apart from the treatises on Architecture, which appeared in the Italian Renaissance, and coincided with the invention of printing, more practical books on architecture and building began to be published in European countries in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Such a book was Peter Nicholson's *New Practical Builder*, published in 1823. This covered all aspects of building work including detailed drawings of buildings and the Greek and Roman orders of architecture.

12. A building technique commonly found in the area of Lyons where it had probably existed since the time of the Romans.

13. In the first decades of settlement lath and plaster buildings were commonly used in Adelaide and many were noted on C. Kingston's plan of the city's buildings in 1842. They were probably similar to the ones discovered in the Onkaparinga district. These have earth fast posts roughly 600-900 mm apart with solid filling between them and are lath and plastered over on both faces.

14. John Nash, the Prince Regent's architect, created the first prototype suburb with his work in Regents Park London (1811-1828). Here apart from his famous terrace houses several huge villas appeared, which were later imitated by other architects and building developers when they began to build the first examples of suburban housing in London and Manchester (e.g. at St. Johns Wood, and Swiss Cottage London). Nash was capable of using with facility a variety of design styles including *Palladian, Cottage Orneé, Castellated Gothic, Tudor or Hindu!* (viz. the Regents Brighton Pavilion). He is the true predecessor of the Victorian architects who also delighted in using a variety of building styles to suit their and their clients' romantic whims!

15. N. Pevsner, *An Outline of European Architecture,* Pelican
    Books, London (1945), p.280. Pugin was an English Catholic
    whose father, also a designer, had fled from France at the
    time of the revolution. Pugin designed and carried out
    some fantastic commissions in a Gothic mode, his most well
    known work being the interiors of the Houses of Parliament
    for which he was the interior designer in partnership with
    Sir Charles Barry the country's leading architect at that
    time.

16. R.F. Jordan, *Victorian Architecture,* Penguin Books,
    London, 1966, p.72.

17. Ruskin continued the theme of the morality of Gothic
    architecture first propounded by A.W. Pugin. He was a
    writer and commentator on Victorian Arts and Society who
    had a considerable effect both at the time when he wrote
    and later.

18. William Morris was greatly influenced by Ruskin's theories
    but translated them into social reality. He was enormously
    versatile and worked as a painter, weaver, dyer, glazier,
    typographer, poet, merchant, and socialist. (R.F. Jordan,
    op.cit., p.174). He was not only horrified at the social
    degradation he saw around him in the new industrial soci-
    ety, but also in the cheapening of craftsmanship with the
    introduction of mass-produced goods, and 'objets d'art'.
    He was one of the first people to recognise the need for
    architectural conservation and he founded the *Society for
    the Protection of Ancient Buildings* in 1877.

19. Norman Shaw (1831-1912) was an eminently successful late
    Victorian architect who contrary to Morris fully exploited
    a variety of revivalist styles. He began by designing
    half-timbered Tudor and Queen Anne style homes and com-
    mercial buildings, finally he worked in the rather pompous
    Edwardian style. His influence was enormous as he was an
    excellent teacher and he trained many of the successful
    architects of the succeeding generation who were the
    founders along with some of Morris' disciples of the *Arts
    and Crafts Movement* (N. Pevsner, op.cit., p.213).

20. *Arts deco* is short for *Art Decoratif,* the title given
    to an exhibition of the modern decorative arts held in
    Paris in 1926. (Exposition des arts decoratif).

21. Saltaire was influenced by Robert Owens' theories of
    agricultural and industrial villages which he proposed in
    a *Report to the Committee of the Association for the
    Relief of the manufacturing and labouring poor* presented
    to the House of Commons in 1817. New Lanark, a co-
    operative manufacturing village he and others set up in
    Scotland at this time, embodied some of these ideas (see
    H. Rosenau, *The Ideal City,* p.131, Routledge and Kegan
    Paul, Boston, U.S.A., 1959).

POST SCRIPT

Sir Hans Heysen and the Onkaparinga

Deborah Jordan

In the history of literature and art, creative endeavour is
often linked with intensely felt affinity for regional environ-
ment,[1] and the name of Hans Heysen is indelibly connected
with the Onkaparinga district and the country town of Hahndorf.
Long regarded as one of the greatest landscape painters in
Australia, Sir Hans Heysen embodied his vision of the central
importance of the natural world with 'superb draughtsmanship,
wonderful control of medium, handling of light, power of
composition' and 'with an intense awareness of natural form and
texture'. One critic has written of how deeply Heysen's vision
has been imprinted in the national consciousness - 'that
distinctive Heysen vision that led whole generations of
Australians to see the gum anew'[2] - the Candlebark and the
Manna gums of the Onkaparinga.
        Born in 1877 in Hamburg, Hans Heysen emigrated with his
family to Adelaide in 1884. After an education in Adelaide he
worked in a saw-mill, a hardware store, and later, for his
father. He studied art at James Ashton's Academy of Art before
further study in Europe at the turn of the century. In 1908
with his wife (Sallie - Selma, nee Bartels) he moved to a small
rented cottage in Hahndorf. Later, in 1912, after his success-
ful second one-man exhibition in Melbourne he and his wife
became joint owners of the Cedars, a 36 acre property out of
Hahndorf. They had eight children.
        His artistic career was highly distinguished: clients
included Dame Nellie Melba, Professor Baldwin Spencer and the
major national art galleries. He had a large number of
successful exhibitions, won a number of important prizes and
his work fetched high prices. He was a member of the Art
Gallery of South Australian Board.
        Other important localities in his work included the Murray
River, the Flinders Ranges and places in Central Australia.[3]
        Central to Heysen's creed as an artist was a belief in the
unity of man, beast and nature, set against the inroads of
civilisation of a world falling 'into a deep dirty morass'.[4]
Heysen extolled the virtues of an outdoor life and more - for
he had a pantheistic reverence for Nature, an intensely
sensitive response to its finest nuances of form and colour.[5]
In his wonder at life he drew spiritual and emotional
sustenance from the natural world:

> You cannot adopt knowledge in art successfully unless by
> your own personal experience you have made yourself ready
> to receive it.[6]

Heysen saw Nature as ever-moving and ever-changing and within
the traditions of realism he attempted to record the ensemble,
the impression, each note in the picture in perfect harmony and
accord with the whole.[7]
        As a youth Heysen had made frequent explorations in the

hills. As an adult he explored more deeply in the region —
searching through the area for places of inspiration, such as
the ancient gums in sunlight against the close contours of the
hills in *Summer* (1908) (just behind Ambleside station)[8],
the giants at the gateway to Balhannah and the old schoolhouse
in late afternoon shadow, *The Road* (1918) and the cattle at
pasture in *At the Panels* (1920), just out of Hahndorf.
Heysen took artistic licence in his famous *Red Gold* (1913) —
the Mount Barker summit could not be seen from his vantage
point on the Hahndorf-Mount Barker Road.[9] 'You feel', wrote
Lionel Lindsay when he visited him in the 1920s, 'that his
landscape he paints so truly lies very near his heart.'[10]

Heysen's deep response to the beauty of the natural
environment moved him to action in conjunction with the
Australian Forest League and to tussles with the council
(mainly the Mount Barker Council) to preserve the trees in the
area. He often paid the equivalent value for firewood many
times over to preserve the same tree.[11] Photographs of some
of these sites as they are today, 60 years later, starkly
illustrate how changes to the scene over the years have eroded
the visual quality of the landscape.

Heysen also painted the local working people in the region
— at one with the soil and the perennial cycle of its seasons —
and he got on well with them. With shrewdness and sympathy he
captured the humours and tragedies of rural life, focusing
always on their simple, homely dwellings (as in *Edward's Farm
— Frosty Morning* (1926) and the interiors (as in *Edward's
Barn*, Oakbank (1912) (charcoal) or the haystacks in a scene
painted just outside Woodside: *Light and Shade* (1923). He
captured something of both the dignity and degradation of
labour in *The Toilers* in 1920 on the naked hill (now fully
housed) just out of Hahndorf. He counterposed the majesty of
Nature with the resting labourer in the famous *Noonday Rest*
(1922) just east from the Woodside-Lobethal turnoff.

Through his work and during his life Heysen offered to the
people of the Onkaparinga a vision of the spiritual importance
of the natural world, and in his art he has captured forever
the rich heritage of the past and something of the lives of the
working people and their essential unity with nature. And
through his work, well-known throughout Australia, Heysen has
transcribed and made visible the landscape of the Onkaparinga
district.

Map 8 Location of settings for Sir Hans Heysen's paintings

206
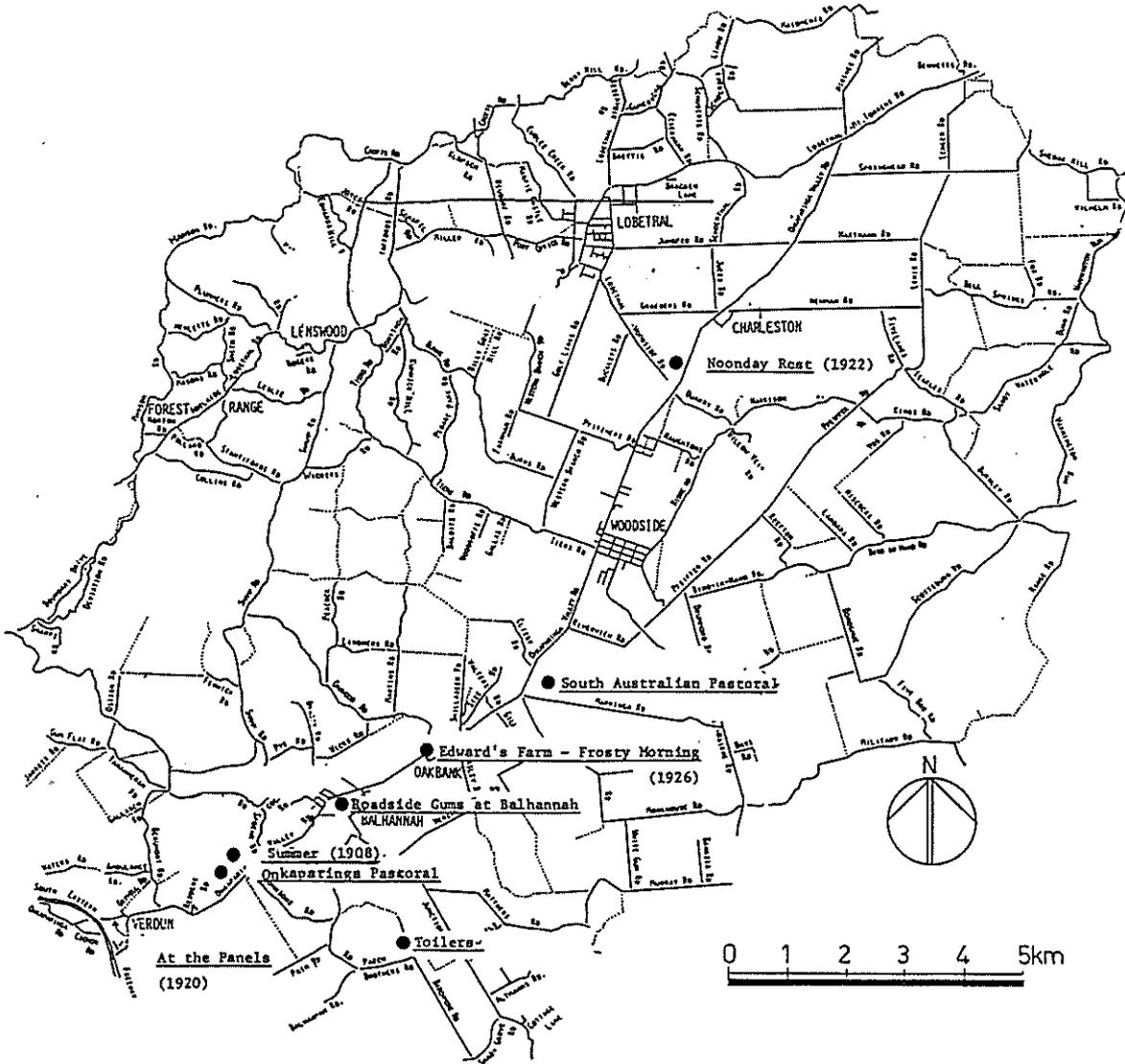
Notes:

1. C. Thiele, *Sir Hans Heysen, OBE, Exhibition Historic Hahndorf*, Exhibition catalogue, 1967.

2. Ibid.

3. For Heysen's biography see C. Thiele, *Heysen of Hahndorf* (Adelaide : Rigby, 1968) and a selection of his paintings by David Heysen, introduced by C. Thiele, *Hans Heysen Masterpieces*, Rigby, Adelaide, 1977.

4. H. Heysen as quoted by Ian North in 'The Originality of Hans Heysen' in *Hans Heysen Centenary Retrospective, 1877-1977* (Art Gallery of South Australia : Griffin Press, 1977) - 11.

5. C. Thiele, *Exhibition*.

6. H. Heysen, 'Some Notes on Art,' *Art in Australia*, 15 June, 1932 - 9.

7. C. Thiele, *Heysen of Hahndorf* - 96.

8. See Appendix. I would like to thank David Heysen and his wife, for this information.

9. 'Catalogue of painting' in *Hans Heysen Centenary Retrospective* - 40.

10. L. Lindsay, 'Heysen the Draughtsman', *Art in Australia*, March, 1926.

11. C. Thiele, *Heysen of Hahndorf* : 184. See also H. Heysen, 'A Plea for Our Remaining Roadside Gums' in C. Noon (ed.), *Balhannah*.

APPENDIX A

Onkaparinga District Council : A Detailed Chronology 1839-1893

1839-1871 Settlement and Consolidation

Annely Aeuckens

Peramangk: Onkaparinga Valley occupied by members of the
Paramangk tribe who lived in the area from Myponga north to
Gawler and Angaston; east to Wright Hill, Strathalbyn,
Kanmantoo and along the eastern scarp of the range to near
Witta. They practised circumcision and were at enmity with the
Lake Alexandrina people.[1]
     According to an early settler's recollections, the Country
was then covered with kangaroo grass and there was no
undergrowth of young gums as it was annually burned off by the
natives leaving nothing but the majestic old gums, chiefly the
red gum.[2]

1831
April 17: Captain Collet Barker crosses 'the Onkaparinga
River' when searching the gulf, for an outlet of Lake
Alexandrina. He crossed the bar in his boat and recorded its
name as Ponkeparringa Creek as given to him by the Natives.
In the 1841 Arrowsmith Plan the river was spelt Unkaparinga;
Messrs. Teichelman and Schumann spelt it Ingankiparri in their
vocabulary. Dr. Wyatt, protector of Aboriginals spelt it
Ungkeperringga and gave its meaning as Mother River Plentiful.
In a map made by Colonel Light it is marked Field River. The
mouth was rediscovered in 1836, explored by Liecht W.G. Field
and Mr. Paller; under Governor Gawler's policy of retaining
native names of localities it was given its proper designa-
tion: Onkaparinga [3] thought to mean muddy waters.

1839
January 1: First Special Survey, known as the Mount Barker
Special Survey, is claimed by William Hampton Dutton. Area
surveyed in October, 1838. 'On November 5, 1838, a plan of the
Survey was exhibited for public information in the Land
Office. For the selection of their 4,000 acres Dutton and his
partners were allowed until November 26, after which the
remaining 11,000 acres were thrown open for public purchase at
£1 per acre.'[4] The area of the special survey covered the
future settlements of Hahndorf (1839), Balhannah (1840) and
Grünthal (early 1840s) in what became the District Council of
Onkaparinga in May/June, 1853 [5] and Mount Barker (1840),
Blakiston (1840) and Littlehampton (1849) in the Mount Barker
District Council proclaimed in October, 1853.

January 24: Sources of the Onkaparinga Special Survey
claimed by David McLaren for the South Australian Company,
McLaren purchasing two surveys of 8,000 acres instead of the
usual 4,000. The area was surveyed in June by E.W. Cross and
F. Nixon, with a total of 16,250 acres being mapped.[6]
On 18 July, 1839, McLaren paid £1,000 for an extra 1,000

acres in the Onkaparinga Surveys thus making 9,000 acres that
the Company owned freehold and thus giving it a virtual monopoly
over the best land in the district.   The area of this special
survey(s) encompassed the future townships and communities of
Oakbank (1840), Lobethal (1842), Charleston (early-mid 1840s),
Inverbrackie (mid 1840s), Lobethal environs - the subsidiary
settlements of Schoenthal, Neudorf and Tabor Valley (mid-late
1840s), Woodside (mid-late 1840s), Springhead (late 1840s-mid
1850s), Forest Range and Lenswood.   Also on January 24, Matthew
Smillie, a lawyer from Scotland, was granted a special survey
south of the Sources of the Onkaparinga 'and bounded on the
western side by Dutton's 'Mt. Barker Special Survey'[7]   Under
an agreement with the South Australian Company, Smillie and the
Company each took half the 5,000 acres claimed.   On his share
of the land Smillie laid out the township of Nairne (after his
wife's maiden name) in late 1839 with a plan showing
residential allotments being made public in January, 1840.[8]
The Nairne Special Survey covered the area known as Hay Valley
where John Dunn built the first flourmill in the Hills
districts.   A second windmill was constructed by F.R. Nixon on
Windmill Hill near Mount Barker in 1842.

January 25:   Contract drawn up between the three owners of
the Mount Barker Special Survey (Dutton, Finnis and McFarlane)
that allowed 150 acres of the survey to be transferred rent
free for one year, plus provisions and livestock 'on credit',
to the German emigrants that had arrived the previous year on
the ship 'Zebra'.   This was the site of Hahndorf, settled by
some 50 plus families between March and May, 1839.[9]

February 9:   William Beavis Randell, stock manager of the
South Australian Company writes to David McLaren, Colonial
Manager, from his residence known as Park Cottage:
     'My dear Sir, - I am just returned from the Bush, having
been absent eight days, - the greater portion of which, have
been spent in examining the sources of the Angas (i.e.
Onkaparinga), and forming the lines for its boundaries;   it
affords me much pleasure in being able to state, that this
beautiful survey exceeds my expectations.
     When I first recommended it, I was fully persuaded that it
was a most desirable district for a Special Survey for the
South Australian Company, but on more minute examination, I am
sure, as far as my knowledge of the Colony extends, its equal
cannot be found.
     It comprehends three beautiful valleys;   in each of these
is a tributary of the Angas;...The valleys vary in width from
1/4 to 1 1/2 miles and are composed of some of the best land in
the Colony, and I think I may say, as good as I ever saw.
     When I first discovered this neighbourhood, it was covered
with an abundance of beautiful kangaroo grass, high as my
horse's belly, and as closely matted at the bottom as our best
bottom-pasturage in England, and fitted to fatten the largest
oxen I ever saw.
     The fine country still retains its verdure and beauty, and
is fitted to any kind of stock.   The valleys are more partic-

ularly adapted to grazing cattle and dairy purposes; much arable, is interspersed amongst the undulating land, and the hills and sides will afford excellent sheep-runs, as good, I think, as can be desired.

There are many places beautifully undulating, and afford excellent sites for building, and are as picturesque as the most tasteful one could desire.

Some parts between the valleys are interspersed by forest land, thickly wooded with gum and stringy-bark wood, a great portion of which is of the best quality (Mr. R. Cock says, the timber alone is worth all the money the land and it together costs). Stone also, fitted for building purposes, is very abundant: such as slate, lime, sand and ironstone.

You have already seen a part of this valuable district...; but I am sure, when you come to ride through the length and breadth of it, it cannot fail to delight you, to see what a valuable estate is added to the Company's property: and I cannot help expressing the great satisfaction I feel, in being thus instrumental in putting into my employers' hands a vast property, that I am sure cannot fail to meet their highest approbation.'[10]

March: Charles Dunn, one of the sons of a Devon tenant farmer, arrives in South Australia. A blacksmith by trade, he soon went into farming himself on a rented holding near Nairne, but in August 1845 he purchased section 5136 in the Onkaparinga Special Survey.

This brought him to the same area that his brother William, who reached South Australia in December, 1840, had decided to settle. William had acquired, in 1843, section 5129 near Mount Charles, named after Charles Newman who had been employed as a shepherd by the South Australian Company for some years. Newman was entrusted with supervising some of the South Australian Company's sheep in the Mount Charles area after the mapping of the Onkaparinga Special Survey was completed in the middle of 1839. Newman decided to remain in the district and on June 30, 1843, he bought section 5130, this being the very same day that William Dunn took up his section. Thus, Charles Newman and the Dunn brothers were the founders of the community known firstly as Mount Charles and then later 'Charlestown' (Charleston), after Charles Dunn subdivided section 5197 and 47 town lots in 1857.[11]

June-December: Early settlers start to arrive in the Onkaparinga district. One such family were the Brakenridges of Argyle, Scotland who arrived at Holdfast Bay in June, 1839. Originally crofters (small tenant farmers) they settled in the vicinity of Oakbank in late 1839, John Brakenridge and his son being employed by the South Australian Company as shepherds.[12] The South Australian Company used their extensive holdings in the Onkaparinga district to run their flocks of sheep until the summer of 1846-7 [13] when, in line with their new policy, they started letting out the land for agricultural settlement.

August 28: James Turnbull Thomson of Dundee, Scotland arrives at Holdfast Bay, buys section 4208 in the Mount Barker Special Survey and takes up residence there in December, 1839.[14] On December 21, an advertisement appears in the *S.A. Register* announcing a 'new Township near Mount Barker called *Balhannah* that was being laid out with allotments available for sale.' By March 28, the *S.A. Register* was advertising the fact that 'a comfortable Inn (at Balhannah) will be opened in a few days, and houses are about to be erected by a number of purchasers who have chosen this place, ...'. This hotel was called the Balhannah, and was licensed from 1840-1862; it was the first public house in the Onkaparinga district.

1840

More settlers arrive in the Onkaparinga district, including the Johnston family, J.R.G. Fowler from Somerset in England, Alexander Lorimer from Paisley-on-Glasgow, Scotland, and the Murdoch family, also from Paisley. The Johnston family purchased section 4018 which was to become the location of Oakbank. J.R.G. Fowler was to marry one of John Brakenridge's daughters in 1854, the family then living on their property of 'Kilonan' (named after their former home in Scotland) near Charleston. Alexander Lorimer became Chairman of the newly proclaimed District Council of Onkaparinga in 1853 and in the same year married Fowler's widow (Fowler had died in 1847). By this time Lorimer, in association with John Murdoch, was one of the largest landholders in the district; after his marriage he built a substantial residence near Woodside in 1856 called 'Elderslie'.[15]

The Murdochs took up a large area of land some miles south of Woodside in 1840 and named it 'Craigdarroch'; nearby 'Murdoch's Hill', being named after John Murdoch who died soon after settling in the area, leaving his widow, Margaret, to run the family estate.[16] Police Station built at Mount Barker. Consisting of three rooms, a kitchen and a cell block, this was to be the only present of 'law and order' in the Mount Barker and adjoining districts for many years.[17] Dissatisfaction with this arrangement eventually led to agitation for a Court House and Police Station to be established at Woodside. This was finally realized in 1859 (Court House) and 1860 (Police Station).

August 20: William Giles (shortly to become Colonial Manager of the South Australian Company in early 1841) writes to George Fife Angas in London:

> I have just come to town from the Sources of the Onkaparinga, where I have been assisting to select 8000 Acres of Land (for the South Australian Company out of the Special Surveys). - This estate I conceive equal to our finest Vales in England; where I have been engaged occasionally during the last 25 years in Land Surveying. Not even in Devon, Somersetshire, Leicestershire, or Kent can I recollect ever seeing a District bearing such an immense crop of Grass; when the Sheep are first turned upon it, they are literally hidden by its height, and

viewing it at a distance, it has more than appearance of a
Wheat Field at Harvest Time, than of Pasture. - Turning in
every direction through this Property, there are to be
seen, in the bottoms of the Valley, beautiful little
Brooks of Water, on the banks of which, the Gum Tree grows
to an extraordinary size: in the hollow trunk of one of
these Giants of the Forest several Persons may recline
together, and be accommodated with a Night's lodging. And
surrounding and intersecting this splendid District, are
ranges of Hills of Iron Stone, upon which the Stringy Bark
is found in abundance: the most useful of our Woods for
the purposes of fencing and buildings, which at a short
distance, may be found also an ample supply of lime & free
stone.[18]

November 28: *The S.A. Register* (p.4) reported from 'The
Country' that: 'We...visited the townships of Mount Barker,
Nairne, Balhannah and the German township. The latter is,
through the patient industry of the German settlers, becoming a
very respectable looking village. There are 54 families in it,
who have each a good garden under cultivation, besides a small
plot of wheat, and they have among them upwards of 100 milking
cows. They have also about 120 acres of land under cultivation.
These Germans by their industry, perseverance, and content,
show an example which might be followed by many English
settlers. The townships of Balhannah and Nairne are improving.
Several mechanics (i.e. tradesmen) have lately gone from
Adelaide to the latter place, and at the time we were there,
some of them had got substantial stone houses erected, and
others were in the course of erection. Did the mechanics in
Adelaide know the comfortable and independent life these
persons lead in the bush, we think many more would abandon the
town and repair to the country. The expense of living in the
interior is small when compared with the town, to say nothing
of the difference in climate, which, to many, is not an
unimportant consideration.
　　In the Mount Barker district, there are this season more
than 500 acres under crop...The quantity of stock in this
district we cannot state exactly, but there must be somewhere
about 20,000 sheep, and 1800 or 2000 head of cattle.'

1841

January: The first census in South Australia was conducted.
Also the recently established settlements of the country areas
were surveyed in depth, and these results were reproduced in
the British Parliamentary Papers relating to the Australian
Colonies in 1843; in addition J.F. Bennett's *South Australian
Almanac and General Directory for 1841* gives detailed
information for the first time regarding the new country
districts.
　　The Almanac under the table headed 'Mount Barker and
Neighbourhood' gives the names and locality of residence of 53
persons, the acreage of the crops they grew and the number of
livestock they had. There were, in addition, entries for the
Village of Hahndorf and the Cattle Company at 'Hawdon Vale'.

Altogether the area which would have covered the Mount Barker,
Onkaparinga, (J.B. Hack's) Three Brothers and (Matthew
Smillie's) Nairne Special Surveys, had a total of 15,900 sheep
and 2,727 cattle. In the same area there were only 259 acres
of wheat, 48 acres of barley, 25 acres of oats and 99 acres of
potatoes being cultivated, attesting to the importance of
pastoralism as opposed to agriculture in the early 1840s.[19]

The papers relative to the Affairs of South Australia gave
details of the 'Mount Barker District, including Mr. Smillie's,
Mr. Hack's and the Angas (i.e. the Onkaparinga) Survey.' In
the Onkaparinga district there were some dozen farmers recorded
including Robert Cook, Alexander and William Cock, William
Johnston (at Oakbank), John Brakenridge, John Kelly, William
Richardson, James Thomson (at Balhannah), Thomas Henderson,
William Owen, Joseph Sarner, John Wrathall Bull, Mrs. Margaret
Murdoch, John Disher and James Archer. The entry for Thomson
at Balhannah indicated '...an inn and hotel, stock-yards, etc;
four dwelling-houses' - the settlement at Balhannah had not
proved to be a runaway success for Thomson.[20]

January: Work is begun on a road to Mount Barker by the
colonial government as there was no road past Glen Osmond and
most of the traffic to and from the growing Hills settlements
was by foot or bullock waggon over the rough and steep tracks
through the bush. However, 'The work was begun at a time of a
deep financial depression and when, a few months later, the
Government found it impossible to continue, the principal
settlers in the Mount Barker district decided to go on with the
work at their own expense, hoping to recoup themselves to some
extent by levying tolls on those who used the highway. In
July, 1841 the Great Eastern Road Act was passed, vesting the
road in certain trustees and empowering them to levy tolls, but
the proceeds from these sources were barely sufficient to meet
the upkeep of the small portion of the road already built, and
there was neglectable balance for pushing on with the work of
construction. In 1844, therefore, the Government resumed
control and completed the work in the following year.

From 1841 to 1847 tolls were levied at a bar placed across
the road at Glen Osmond...Carts with agriculture produce for
market and persons on their way to church were allowed to pass
the bar without payment. The toll system was abolished on
December 1, 1847.'

March: First land purchase by Germans in the area of Grünthal
take place. C. Jaensch acquires section 3817, K.F. Boerke
section 3816, and G, Schuman section 3818. The following year,
F.W. Witter buys section 3849, J.F. Paech section 3860 and K.F.
Boerke section 1922.[21]

Most of the early settlers of Grünthal came from either
Hahndorf, (which had become overcrowded particularly after the
arrival of the first German immigrant ship in nearly two years
- the *Skjold*), or Glen Osmond, where conditions were also
cramped and unsuitable.

May 27: Section 4014, subdivided as Gilleston in 1858 and
located 'opposite' Thomson's Balhannah on section 4208, is sold
to Osmond Gilles, who had been Colonial Treasurer until 1839.[22]
October: The Dutch ship <u>Skjold</u> arrives in South Australia
with 218 German emigrants lead by Pastor Gotthard Fritzsche.
Some 272 had originally left Hamburg in July, 1841, but there
had been 54 deaths on the voyage due to undiagnosed fever that
struck the passengers. Coming mainly from Posen and Silesia,
these Germans were the 'tail end' of emigrants resulting from
state 'persecution' of the Lutheran church in Prussia.[23]
They were to settle, along with later emigrants, the German
community of Onkaparinga district that stretched from
Springhead, near Mount Torrens, to Lobethal (and its 'subsidy'
settlement of Schoenthal, Neudorf an the Tabor Valley) and
Woodside. These settlements being distinct from one other
German 'presence' in the district, that of Hahndorf-Grünthal.

December 25: <u>The S.A. Register</u> (p.3) published an article
entitled 'Transactions of the Statistical Society - Report on
Roads and Bridges' and the following extract refers to the
history and progress of the Great Eastern Road so far:

> Although the importance of a road to the eastward, towards
> the Mount Barker and Strathalbyn districts, and the River
> Murray, was very easily seen, yet such was the difficulty
> of finding a good pass over the Mount Lofty ranges, that
> it was not till the close of 1840 a proper line could be
> fixed upon. Early in 1841 the first division through Glen
> Osmond, was begun, and here as this report makes its
> appearance, will, though not finished, be open to traffic.
> After leaving Adelaide, the road leads across the plains
> for three miles, when it enters Glen Osmond, through which
> it winds three and a quarter miles up, when it joins the
> old track, at an elevation of nearly one thousand feet.
> In this portion off the road the gradient is 17.25, but
> the inclination varies from 1 in 66 to 1 in 9.
> To carry out this road, it became necessary to pass the
> Turnpike Act, and appoint a Trust. The Act also gives
> power to the Trustee to make the road of 'Three Brothers'
> and to the villages of Nairne, Balhannah, etc. In this
> division of the road one thousand lineal yards of
> retaining wall have been built, from three to fifteen feet
> high, and the bank cut in many places twelve and sixteen
> feet deep. Seven small bridges have been made, one of
> them twenty-three feet wide, with stone abutments fourteen
> feet high.
> This portion of the road will cost between £3000 and
> £4000, and when the whole contemplated lines are
> finished - Mount Barker, the Meadows, the Angas, the Green
> Hills, the Valleys, the Sources of the Onkaparinga, and
> several other special surveys, will be thrown open, as
> also the Murray and the overland road from Port Phillip.
> About eight miles from Adelaide the road will enter the
> Stringbark Ranges, called the 'Tiers', from whence the
> town is supplied with its most useful timber, and will
> lead through them for eight or nine miles. The branch to

Balhannah, etc. has already been begun. It will cross Cox's Creek by a bridge of about 70 feet span.

1842

April: Johann Friedrich Krummnow buys the 196 acres of section 5124 and 5125 in the Sources of the Onkaparinga Special Survey on behalf of some of the emigrants from *Skjold*. By an agreement, Krummnow (the only naturalized 'alien' and therefore able to buy land as a 'British' subject at £1 per acre) was to sell 110 acres comprising 36 allotments of 3 acres each, to the other 18 signatories to the agreement. These 18 men regarded as the 'founding fathers' of Lobethal.[24]

May: The 36 village blocks are divided by lot amongst the 18 'founding fathers' and the settlement is named Lobethal by Pastor Fritzsche.

Two flour mills are erected in the Mount Barker district; one was a windmill erected by F.R. Nixon on Windmill Hill near Mount Barker and the other was a watermill built by F.W. Wittwer at Cox's Creek near Grünthal (section 3849).

1843

August: James Turnbull Thomson, the proprietor of the Balhannah Hotel (of which he was licencee from 1841–1848 and 1852–1855) first brews family beer with the help of W. Milne and W. Johnston at the Balhannah Brewery. The business was unsuccessful for in June, 1844, Mr. M. Thompson was forced to mortgage his 80 acre Section and later most of the balance of his property went to his creditors.[25]

Oakbank: It is generally believed that William Johnston and two of his sons, James and Andrew, founded the Oakbank brewery in 1843.

September: One of the South Australian newspapers described the progress of Hahndorf, and the new settlement of Grünthal (meaning Green Valley) 'A mile nearer Adelaide, a smaller village has been formed by the industrious Germans consisting of about ten families. They have erected a good water mill which is abundantly supplied from Cox's Creek during 6 or 7 months of the year...The villagers are still busy putting up barns and out-houses and meanwhile their little crops are coming on though somewhat late.'[26]

1844

James Allen's South Australian Almanac and General Directory for 1844 gives information on the settlements at Hahndorf and Balhannah including acres of crops and numbers of livestock for individual settlers. Twenty-seven people were listed for the Balhannah area, including settlers over quite a large area; Allan McFarlane of 'Glen Sloy' near Mount Barker was listed for instance.

'William Johnston' of 'Oakbank' was doing well with 50 acres of wheat, 12 of barley and 4 of potatoes. He also has 80 cattle, 1 horse and 12 pigs. Robert Cook of Mount Annan had

the largest area under wheat with 153 acres, he also had 12
acres of barley, 1.5 of maize and 6.75 of potatoes, with 30
cattle, 4 horses and 3 pigs, and according to the Almanac 'Alex
Cook' of 'Thornton' (presumably Robert Cook's brother) was
running 1,200 sheep!

'Lobethal' is mentioned with a list of 26 settlers and the
comment that, 'the returns from the settlers at Lobethal
comprise 50 acres of wheat, 10 of barley, 1 of maize, 10 of
potatoes, 17 of gardens, 40 cattle, 2 ponies, 32 pigs, 11
goats.'[27]

September: Immigration of German settlers resumes after a
two-year lapse with the arrival of the George Washington
carrying 181 passengers. Some of these people went on to
settle the Schoenthal area near Lobethal on land owned by the
South Australian Company.

1845
Reedy Creek Copper Mine opened in the Hundred of Tungkillo.
Bullocks carted ore to Port Adelaide via Mount Torrens and
apparently through the locality that was known as
'Inverbreckie' or 'Inverbrechie' (later the spelling was
standardized by usage of 'Inverbrackie') by the mid-1840s.

'A mile and half from Woodside is Inverbrackie, which is
the older settlement and was in the late thirties of last
century (incorrect - more like the early forties) a scattered
settlement of Scotsmen. When the Reedy Creek mine ran through
Inverbrackie, a settler named Payne turned his residence into a
hotel. Soon a church was decided upon.'[28]

Two of the early residents in the Inverbrackie area were
Dr. William Innes, a surgeon from northern Scotland, who is
said to have named the area after his former home and Joseph
Payne, who built one of the first houses in the district,
converting it to an inn in early 1846, the inn being licensed
in June of that year. Dr. Innes was granted section 5276 in
October, 1844, and if he did indeed name Inverbrackie, then
this would seem to confirm that the locality was not known
until the mid-1840s.

South Australian Company: There are now three tenants on the
S.A. Company's lands in the Onkaparinga district with four
sections being leased. One 'tenant' comprised William and
James Johnston on sections 5265 and 5266 (160 acres).[29]

September: Dedications of the 'Zum Weinberg Christi'
Lutheran Church in Lobethal, this being the first substantial
church built in the district. The only other church in
existence was a small pug and thatch one at Hahndorf which had
been dedicated by Pastor Kavel in 1840. It is interesting to
note (see entry under 1847) that Hahndorf was not considered
part of the northern Mount Barker District as the Onkaparinga
district was known before declaration of the Hundred in
October, 1846, and even for some time afterwards.

Also in 1845 the Lobethal College or seminary was con-
structed by the Lutheran congregation for Pastor Fritzsche's
students.

1846

June: J. Payne's Inverbrackie Inn Licensed; it was to continue operation until early 1851.

March: The third census to be conducted in South Australia records that there was a total of 1,452 people (780 males and 673 females) living in the 'Sources of (the) Onkaparinga' district.[30] Of these the bulk belonged to either the Lutheran Church, or to the Church of England, listed, 204 people (virtually all male by virtue of the time) were classed as 'Land proprietors, merchants, bankers, and stockholders'. Given that there were only 482 males over the age of 14, this means that about 45 per cent of the adult male population of the district could be defined as having been 'capitalists' in 1846. Considering that only 6 people were defined as being 'Gardeners, farm servants, and persons employed in agriculture' and that the South Australian Company was running its sheep in the district until the summer of 1846-7 it seems that there was not much in the way of agricultural settlements and development in the sources of the Onkaparinga Special Survey until the late 1840s. It is also interesting to note that of all the 28 districts covered by the census, the Onkaparinga district had the highest number of these Land Proprietors, Merchants, Bankers and Stockholders'.

July 10: A meeting of (male) settlers was called at Payne's Inn (as the Inverbrackie Inn was locally known) to discuss the possibility of building a Scottish kirk or church for the Presbyterians of the district.

August: A major doctrinal split develops between Pastors Kavel and Fritzsche at the Bethany Lutheran synod.

October: Declaration of the Hundred of Onkaparinga in the South Australian Government Gazette.[31]

1847

February: An application in the form of a petition from setters in the 'Northern Division of the Mount Barker District' for a Post Office at Inverbrackie is refused.

1849

January 14: The Caledonian Church at Inverbrackie is opened by the Reverend Robert Haining.

May 29: A letter signed by '...inhabitants of, and parties interested in the prosperity of the Northern Division of Mount Barker' is sent to the Post Master General to 'respectfully solicit your attention to the want of any Postal communication, with this part of the District, which although principally an agricultural neighbourhood is as densely populated as any in the Province.
    Taking the Church lately erected near Inverbrackie as a Centre, the nearest Post Office (at Nairne) is at a distance of about six miles.' And that, '...the School room at the Church,

would be as central a situation as could be obtained for the
Office; also that Mr. Orr the Schoolmaster would be a fit
person to take charge of it...'[32]

June 23: The proponents of the above letter are informed
that the matter of the Post Office had been given to the
Colonial Secretary as 'he (the Post Master General) understands
an Office has been applied for through you, to be established
at Balhannah.' They write back to say that, 'although an
Office, established at Balhannah would be a convenience to the
few individuals residing in that immediate neighbourhood, yet
the Great Majority of the inhabitants would feel no benefit
from it, as that Township lies completely on one border of the
located parts of the District. We feel convinced no more
central situation can be obtained than the one proposed at the
Schoolroom, unless Payne's Public House was chosen, which would
be against the wishes of many of the individuals who have
signed the Memorial.'[33]

July: Johann Christian Schubert purchases section 5309 and
5306 in the Hundred of Onkaparinga thus pioneering the area
that came to be known as Springhead.

July 4: The Post Master General agrees that Inverbrackie is
a better position for a Post Office than Balhannah and so the
petitioners were successful in having their request granted.[34]

July 21: Dr. William Innes dies at 44 years of age and is
buried in the Inverbrackie Cemetery; this was probably the
first internment in the cemetery.

September 7: The South Australian newspaper (p.1)
announced that a ploughing match was to be held 'adjacent to
Inverbrackie' on Section 5261 occupied by Robert Wilkie on
Wednesday September 12, dinner to be provided by Mr. Payne's
Inverbrackie Inn. In the September 21 issue of the paper (p.4)
there was a report on the ploughing match which said that 'The
day, as usual, teemed with a 'heavy wet' but so keen is the
spirit of competitions of this sort among agriculturalists,
that a very numerous and respectable company was on the
ground.' It also stated that this was the first time that a
ploughing match had taken place in the Northern Districts of
Mount Barker.
        Silver-lead is discovered on the outskirts of Lobethal,
and the Wheal Emma mine is opened and worked until mid-1851.
        Copper is located on Section 4048 near Balhannah and
Cornish miners work the area in 1850 and 1851.
        Lutheran day school built in Lobethal and dedicated by
Pastor Fritzsche in 1851.
        Hahndorf: The two South Australian almanacs of this year
note the existence of a Post Office in the village.

1850
January: Two mining companies peg out areas which look like
they could be gold-producing; they were The South Australian

Gold Company and The Onkaparinga Gold Company, both of which
failed to produce enough payable gold and folded in 1851.

Golden Cross Hotel, Balhannah, licensed to William
Anderson, Anderson having purchased 4 allotments in the
township of Balhannah in February 1849 including a brick
cottage of four rooms.

Woodside Inn, Woodside, was also licensed in this year to
one Francis Duffield. The Johnston family owned this hotel in
the 1850s, selling it in 1856 to a Hans Heinrich Ferk,
restaurateur of Adelaide, but repurchased it in 1874-75.

April 6: James (Jimmy) Johnston is granted section 5030,
near Inverbrackie, for the price of £103, the land had been
passed over by the South Australian Land Company as unsuitable
on their original Special Survey of January 1839. Mr. Johnston
subdivided the section for the township of Woodside in 1856,
although the name Woodside (after a village in Scotland) was in
use before that date.

April 10: *The South Australian Register*, p.3 records that
'The steam-mill of Messrs. Parr, near Balhannah, will be in
operation in a few days. The works are substantial and the
machinery appears to be in excellent order.' This may have
been the flour mill that was constructed alongside the main
road from Adelaide to Mount Torrens via Balhannah and Woodside
and which was in operation from 1850 to the early 1860s. The
only other recorded flour mills in the Onkaparinga District
were located at Hahndorf, Cox's Creek near Grünthal (this one
was outside Council boundaries), Lobethal and Charleston.

South Australian Company: There are now 74 'tenants' (a
tenant here can mean one or several individuals as there were
often two or even three people farming on the one section or
sections) on the Company's land. According to Company records
they were leasing 8.312 acres of land to these tenants, 2,787
acres of which were cultivated for wheat in 1850. By 1855 they
were leasing 8.819.5 acres of land, of which 3,156 acres were
devoted to wheat. In 1860, when the records end (or rather are
not available) some 9,013.5 acres were being leased and 3,957
acres were under wheat.[35] From Parliamentary Paper No. 87 of
1861, *Agricultural and Livestock Statistics* to March 31,
1861, it appears that there were 16,966 acres of leasehold land
in the Onkaparinga district (and 22,325 acres freehold) with
only 12,558.75 acres being cultivated and 8,681 acres of that
being under wheat. Thus, the S.A. Company's tenant farmers
were responsible for producing almost half the wheat crop in
the district in 1860 (3,957 of 8.681 acres), and, with 7,922.5
acres under cultivation (9,013.5 minus 1,091 acres fallow),
they were also responsible for most of the 12,558.75 acres
under cultivation in the Onkaparinga District Council. These
statistics emphasize the importance of the Company's land in
the agricultural development of the area in the 1850s, and it
may be that many people who could not afford to purchase
freehold land were enabled to undertake farming by leasing from
the Company. Others boosted their freehold properties by
renting additional sections of land.

1851

January 1: The census records that the district of Onkaparinga had a population of 2,731 people (1,509 males and 1,222 females) living in 535 houses of which 365 were made out of wood, 85 of stone or brick, and 85 of other materials. Of the 35 occupational categories given, the largest was that of 'Farmers' of which there were 291, followed by 'Sawyers and Splitters' (timber-cutters) of which there were 92, attesting to the importance of this occupation in the district in the early years of settlement. Most people (2,130) were not classed in any of the 35 occupations and this would account for most of the women and children.[36]

March: On his journey through South Australia an 'Old Colonist' passed through Woodside, Inverbrackie and Hahndorf and wrote:

> We now came into the long, straggling, but interesting village of Woodside, called so, we suppose, from its forming a continuous line at the foot of the woody ranges, which runs, or perhaps at present stands, the river. There is a good inn at this place, called Woodside Inn, kept by Anderson, where the traveller will meet every civility and attention from the landlady. The village itself is peopled almost entirely by Germans, in the usual accompaniments of costume and hardworked women...Every farm at Woodside seemed to have produced a favourable crop, in process of thrashing and winnowing. There is a small church here (St. Mark's Anglican) and there are also several stores; and the population must be considerable, as we counted sixty or seventy tenements along the line and otherwise, scattered about.
> On leaving Woodside, we turned up a road on our left beyond the inn, to the little village of Inverbrackie. To the right, shortly afterwards, we came to a small Scotch Church. Inverbrackie has also a public house, and several settlers are located in several directions all around. Everywhere about us were further results of cultivation, till we arrived at the top of a steep hill overlooking the valley and village of Blakiston...
> Four miles from hence (Mount Barker township), along a very middling road, is Hahndorf, a village essentially German in name and nature. On the way we observed a great many thriving potato crops, and cornfields that seemed to have yielded good harvests. The soil here, like that of Mount Barker, is well adapted for the cultivation of the potato...' '...Hahndorf is approached from a woody, or rather an enclosed region... On each side of the road were cottages of the Germans, with their peculiar thatches, which looked ponderous and substantial... Another strip of wood is passed, the village appears, with its long street straggling on the highway. Hahndorf contains more than 100 houses, as, exclusive of the main street, there are others parallel to it, and several traverse. The houses are vary various, of stone, wood, pisé and a combination of all, but there are some neat though rather dull-looking

structures, with upper floors. The inhabitants are nearly
500, chiefly Germans - industrious, good-humoured,
obliging, and, in many cases, intelligent. ...in the
village street are stores and a Post Office, and the usual
trades, as well as a good inn, called the German Arms kept
by Ide. ...not far from this inn is a small steam flour
mill'.[37]

March: The licence for the Inverbrackie Inn expires for the
last time and is not renewed.

First recorded Post Office in Balhannah, one William
Whitfield being the Postmaster.

Henry Fenwick opens a private school in Balhannah and he
was to remain there until a public school was opened in
1858.[38]

A Wesleyan Methodist Church is erected in Woodside, and an
Anglican Church, St. Marks, was also built in Woodside in late
1851.

December 23: Ferdinand Welke of Grünthal receives a licence
to sell Wine and Beer at the Fourth Hill hotel, (although the
locality seems to have been recorded as Balhannah instead of
Grünthal). In 1853 Welke sold his hotel to one John Stanley
who obtained a licence for the Ford Inn, so named after the
place where the Onkaparinga crossed the main road to Balhannah,
and when the ford was replaced by a new bridge in 1857 as part
of the new road from Bridgewater to Mount Torrens via Balhannah,
it was called the Stanley Bridge. The same year, John Stanley
changed the name of his hotel from the Ford Inn to the Stanley
Bridge by which name it is still known. As an Englishman in a
still almost completely German township, Stanley was apparently
not very popular and he gave up the licence to his hotel in
1851, the next licencee being, not surprisingly, a German.[39]

1852
Inhabitants of Inverbrackie protest against the withdrawal of
their postal service and are successful in getting it
reinstated.[40]

James Turnbull Thomson reopens the Balhannah Hotel; the
Adelaide Morning Chronicle of 14 June carried the following
advertisement:

> Balhannah Inn: Having been re-opened by the Proprietor,
> he invites his old friends and the public to 'trie' his
> liquors, etc. He has stopped the ordinary country
> extortion on Beers, and hopes by good usage and honest
> charges, to satisfy both man and beast. N.B. - a rich
> well-watered paddock for Cattle. Balhannah, May, 1852.

Thomson only acted as licencee of the inn until 1855 and in
1860 he left Balhannah altogether to live at Milang.

Dr. H.C.F. (Hermann charles Frederick) Esau, a graduate
from the University of Gottingen in Germany, settles at
Woodside late in 1852.[41] Dr. Esau was the resident medical
practitioner at Woodside, and therefore to the Onkaparinga
district as a whole, from 1852-1898. He was also returning

officer for the electoral district of Onkaparinga and Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Caledonian Church, Inverbrackie: The church finally gains a resident minister with the appointment of the Reverend John MacBean, MA, PhD, from Scotland. After the closure of the Inverbrackie Hotel (Paynes Inn) in 1851, it was used as a manse for the new minister. The Reverend MacBean stayed at Inverbrackie for two and a half years until he was appointed to a post in Colombo. He was succeeded by the Reverend William Ross, MA, PhD, also a graduate of Aberdeen University in 1856. Ross resigned in 1861 to go to the eastern colonies and was replaced by MacBean, who returned from Ceylon in that year, staying in the Woodside area until his retirement in March, 1855.

1853
Adelaide Land and Gold Company formed in Paris for the purpose of purchasing gold and other ores and to acquire mineral and agricultural lands in South Australia. The consortium was made up of French bankers and two London merchants, Richard and John Hallett, John being a well-known grazier and investor in Adelaide. The company purchased over 2,000 acres in 1852-53 in the Forest Range area, and after failing to locate any mineral deposits, started to lease their land from December, 1853. Finally in May, 1874, the property comprising some 2,170 acres, was sold to John Rounsevell, pastoralist of Mount Crawford, for £1,890.[42]

May 26: The Onkaparinga District Council is officially proclaimed being the second district council to be proclaimed in the colony of South Australia after Mitcham (gazetted 12 May, 1853). The formation of the Council was announced in the S.A. Government Gazette of 2 June, 1853, along with notices for the new district councils of East Torrens and Hindmarsh. The district council of Mount Barker was not, however, gazetted until 22 October, 1853.

The first council consisted of 5 members – Messrs. Alexander Lorimer (Chairman), F.W. Kleinschmidt, William Kelly, James Johnston, and Johann D. Weinert. The first meeting of the Council was held on July 14 at Woodside.

October 3, The S.A. Register reports that 'On Thursday the first ploughing match of this young but spirited and rising district took place...'. Ploughing matches were popular in the 1850s and 'were held in every district' with both men and boys competing in the various matches. The interest in ploughing matches reflected that shown in agriculture as a whole, together with the holding of agricultural shows and the formation of farmers' societies (Mount Barker in 1846 and Gumeracha in 1853). After the 1850s there seemed to be a decline in activities such as these until branches of the Department of Agriculture's 'Agricultural Bureau' began to be established in the late 1880s. The new approach was directed towards 'scientific farming' and 'agricultural education'

rather than the more 'romantic' notions of the past and reflected the massive changes that had taken place in between the mid and late nineteenth centuries.

November: At two successive council meetings memorials were received from the residents of Woodside and Balhannah 'praying for a Public Pound to be erected in, or near to the Township!'. The Council complied with the request and appointed Thomas Hutchens the Pound-keeper of Woodside Pound.[43]

December 9: The Council instructs the clerk to 'again, write to the Central Road Board, with reference to the bad state of the Main Line; from Cox's Creek to Mount Torrens; particularly in the neighbourhood of Mount Charles and Putlands Bog...'.

First religious schism within Lobethal; during 1853 and incident involving some of Pastor Fritzsche's Lutheran congregation indulging in dancing at a wedding led eventually to their 'excommunication' and the setting up of another congregation, which built its own church in Lobethal in 1858. This was the first of several divisions which were to take place within the Lutheran community at Lobethal, there being at one stage four separate churches (completed 1845, 1858, 1863, 1876) existent in the town.[44]

Death of William Johnston at 64 years of age (he was born in 1789).

1854
January 23: John Baker MLC, sends a second letter to the Colonial Secretary regarding the establishment of a mail service between Lobethal and Adelaide. He had sent his first letter in November, 1853, stating that the inhabitants of the town wanted a direct mail route to Adelaide, but he was notified in early December that 'it does not appear that there are a sufficient number of letter recipients at Lobethal to warrant the establishment of a separate Mail to the village'. Accompanying his second letter was a petition and a modified request for a branch mail from Woodside to Lobethal, instead of a direct mail from Adelaide. This request was accepted and in late February, 1854, Mr. Baier received a letter saying that a Post Office would be opened in a few days at Lobethal.[45]

February 16: At a meeting of the council, the first annual rate of assessment of one shilling in the pound was adopted by 132 votes. 86 voters (243 votes) were in favour of the shilling rate and 53 voters (111 votes) were for a sixpenny rate. At the following council meeting on February 24, it was noted that, 'there are several Squatters residing in the Tiers (Forest Range locality) without a Licence...'.

March 13: An early attempt was made, unsuccessfully 'by Memorial, published in the Government Gazette, of last Thursday, by 40 of the Inhabitants of the village of Hahndorf and the adjoining neighbourhood to, if possible, accomplish a separation from this District.'

April 7: At the council meeting, the 'landlord of the
Woodside Inn Mr. R. Wilkie, presented to the council, a note,
respecting his charge for the use of a room as Council Office,
viz 3/- in Winter and 2/6 in Summer - each meeting - agreed
to!.' It seems that this situation remained in force for some
time, with the Woodside Mechanics' Institute also occupying a
room (the same one?) in the Inn (see *The Register,* December
11, 1856).

Gold found at Stony Creek in the Forest Range area by a party
of prospectors. These men worked their claims in secret for
several months until May, 1855, when the discovery became known
and a rush started. This rush reached its peak in June, 1855,
and after that, quickly petered out.

May 12: At a meeting of the Onkaparinga District Council,
'Applications were received from Mr. James Thompson of
Balhannah for the storekeepers licence and also for a licensed
Victualler's licence to be considered on Monday, 12th June'.
On that date both licences were refused by the Council.

May 30: From the 'Return of the Flour Mills in the Province
of South Australia' - on this date there were 3 completed steam
flour mills in the Onkaparinga District (one each at Hahndorf,
Lobethal and Woodside) and 3 steam flour mills under con-
struction (at Hahndorf, Lobethal and Mount Charles.[46]

July 17: At this meeting it was 'Resolved that this Council
consider that the establishment of a police station and a court
of limited jurisdiction at Woodside in the Hundred of
Onkaparinga would be conducive to the public interests and that
the clerk be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to
the Colonial Secretary for the consideration of His Excellency
the Lieutenant Governor'. This followed the submission to the
government of a large petition (for the time), dated 29th
October, 1851, containing some 300 plus signatures of settlers
in the Hundreds of Onkaparinga and Tungkillo asking for the
establishment of a local court and police station. This 1851
petition was signed by settlers in the Hundreds of Onkaparinga
and Tungkillo who considered; 'That the abovenamed Districts in
point of importance stand second to none in the Province, and
have now become thickly populated amounting to upwards of 4,000
souls; - located upon at least 60,000 acres of purchased land:
- And that your memorialists are subject to great inconveni-
ence, annoyance, and expense, for want of police protection,
and a Court for the recovery of debts.'[47] Although the
request was eventually acceeded to, it was not until 1859 that
the courthouse was built at a cost of £750.

July 21: Council Meeting - Council congratulates 'the
inhabitants of the district on the entire absence so far at the
council are aware of the Scotch Thistle from the district...'
and also 'The council feeling the importance of education
Resolve, that a public meeting of the ratepayers be called...
to consider the propriety of laying a rate for the erection of

schoolhouses in the several localities of the District'. At
the following meeting on August 4, the council noted that it
had received a letter from 'Mefs. Bartley, B. & Stow in which
they are of the opinion that it would not be competent for this
Council to pafs (sic) more than one rate on each assessment,
and that no rate could be levied for any one specific purpose.
Consequently no public meeting as proposed... will be held'.

1855

March 12: Council approves the following publicans' licences:
Frederick Stackelroth, Lobethal Inn, Lobethal; John Stanley,
Ford Inn, Greenthal (i.e. Grünthal); Robert Wilkie, Woodside
Inn, Woodside; James Owen, Australian Arms, Hahndorf; Edward
Morris, Golden Crofs, Balhannah; 'James Thompson, Storekeeper
of Balhannah' again applied for both a general and storekeepers'
licence and was once more refused the publican's licence though
it seems he was granted a storekeeper's permit.

May 29: Selection 4013, subdivided as Blyth-Town in 1857, is
sold to James Blyth, farmer, of Balhannah.

June 11: A publican's licence is granted by the Council to
William Gosling who 'applied for a general licence for a House
near Inverbrackie to be called 'The Wheat Sheaf Inn''. The
Wheat Sheaf Inn operated until early 1864, and the locality it
was situated in was often referred to as 'Manxtown'.

July 13: Council minutes record that the School Committee of
Mount Charles had deposited some money (figure not indicated)
with the council towards the erection of the school.

September 17: At this council meeting a Walter Jacka applied
for and was granted a publican's licence for the 'Balhannah
Inn' after producing 'respectable testimonials' and 'a police
report considering that better accommodation was required in
that quarter'.

November 9: The Council received a deputation of ratepayers
from Hahndorf protesting against the spending of any of the
'district funds' on the building of a district council office
at Woodside or 'any other place within the district'. This was
because 'they intended to apply to the government for a
separation from this (i.e., the Onkaparinga) district' although
they 'would join in requesting the Government to erect a Court
house at Woodside'. The memorial had been signed by 37
persons, however, 'The Council could not see what the
memorialists generally had to gain by desiring a Separation'.

November 12: Alfred Swaine, employed as a 'clerk' by the
South Australian Company writes to the manager that, 'the
rising little township of Woodside...a handsome rental may be
obtained at the expiration of the present Leases by leasing the
Frontages in small Blocks, if the Co. would not feel disposed
to sell them. The beautiful position of this Township in the
middle of a large agricultural District will have a great effect
on the Value of the Co's Lands in this neighbourhood'.[48]

Greenhill Road 'In 1855, a petition signed by 67 residents and
'proprietors' in the district of Onkaparinga, was presented to
the Legislative Council asking for a road to be constructed to
connect Balhannah with Adelaide via the Greenhill Road. It was
pointed out that such a road would be several miles shorter
than the proposed road via Glen Osmond...The Greenhill Road was
ultimately constructed in the late 1860s, thus giving Balhannah
two good roads to Adelaide'.[49]

Charleston: The government grants a site for a school on part
of section 4247. Also in 1855 a post office is opened in the
'village' after the settlers had petitioned the authorities[50]
and in the S.A. Register, 1855, (P.3) Charleston appears as a
stop on the Eastern Mail Route. The route was shown as going
via Crafers, Hahndorf, Balhannah, Inverbrackie, Lobethal,
Charleston and Mount Torrens, after which it connected up with
the mail from Mount Barker. A report in The Register five
years later, on January 17, 1860 said that 'We have here
nominally, although not really, the advantages of a daily mail
communication with the metropolis...Each day at 3.00 p.m. the
mails for Balhannah, Woodside, Mount Torrens, etc., are
forwarded per Mount Barker conveyance to Hahndorf, from whence
they are brought on at once'. In 1857 a post office was
established in Woodside and in 1863 additional offices were
opened in Grünthal and Oakbank, although the one at Grünthal
seems to have closed and reopened several times after this
date.[51]

__1856__
Lobethal Public School established. This school had been set
up in response to request for financial assistance from the
'Committee for the English School at Lobethal' which had
written to the Central Board of Education in November, 1855.
£130 was granted.

Springhead Lutheran Day School established on land donated by
J.C. Schubert. Also this year the Lutherans of this area
organized themselves into a formal congregation that was
ministered to by Pastor Fritzsche of Lobethal, with services
being held in the schoolroom.

March 10: At this council meeting, publicans' licences for
1856/57 were granted including one to John Phillips for the
Charles Town Hotel, Charlestown, and one to Leopold Flich for
the Rising Sun at Lobethal. Phillips appears to have been
first granted a licence for the Charles Town Hotel in late 1855
for a notice appears to this effect in the S.A. Government
Gazette of December 27, 1855 (p.939). It is interesting to
note that the use of 'Charles Town' appears as early as 1855
although Charles Dunn did not deposit his subdivision of
Section 5197 at the General Registry Office until 1857.

May 30: Joseph Remfry applied for a licence to keep a public
house at Woodside to be known as the Bedford Hotel. At the
meeting of 9 June, the police report was received: it stated

that the premises were in an unfinished state and so the
licence was refused, 'but with leave to apply next quarter'.

July 16: *The Register* notes the existence of a saw mill
near Grünthal.

July 28: A general meeting of ratepayers was held at the
Woodside Inn and the then Chairman of the District Council of
Onkaparinga, Francis Duffield, noted that he had received a
letter from the Colonial Secretary stating that, 'the sum of
£350, in aid of the erection of a building at Woodside, to
serve as a Courthouse and district council chamber was
available when required'. However, at the meeting the
following resolution was unanimously adopted – 'That this
meeting respectfully request that the District Council will not
expend any portion of the district rates in the erection of an
office in connection with a Courthouse but that the arrangement
for office accommodation at present in force be continued'.

August 22: At the council meeting it was reported that Mr.
Murdoch, Treasurer of the Inverbrackie School Committee has
paid the Chairman of the council the sum of £130 towards the
building of a new school. At the same meeting, 'The committee
for the erection of a School at Woodside deposited with the
Council for transmission. (sic) to the Educational Board a Plan,
Specification & Estimate with a declaration...stating that the
sum of £200 had been subscribed...'. At the September 5
meeting, the Secretary of the Woodside School Committee said
that in a letter from the Central Board of Education reference
had been made to another application from the district which
had not been submitted to the Council – this was for the
Inverbrackie School.

September 8: A plan of the subdivision of Section 5030 into
148 allotments and entitled 'Township of Woodside' is made by
James and William Johnston who signed the original plan (GRO
84/1857) on this date in 1856.
    Also on September 8, Joseph Remfry was again refused a
licence for the Bedford Hotel, but Theodore Holzberger was
granted one for the Alma Hotel in Lobethal.

September 19: At the request of the Central Board of
Education, the Council gave its opinion as to whether Woodside
or Inverbrackie were the best site for a school. They decided
on Woodside, 'as the more eligible, being most populous'.
    Also on this date, Alfred Swaine wrote to the S.A. Company
Manager:
        I have in one of my former reports directed your particular
        attention to the value of Section 5028, 5031 and 5022,
        adjoining the Township of Woodside in the Hundred of
        Onkaparinga (Section 5030) & I bring this matter again
        before you in order to see if no arrangements can be made
        to sell some portions of these sections in allotments
        before the expiration of the present Leases. You are
        fully aware of the importance of this little Township of

Woodside for the surrounding District and the only
drawback to its further improvement is that the frontage
of the Section opposite are not open for sale. The
inhabitants of the Township not having confidence to build
good houses in the rear of the present occupied frontages,
and they as well as the settlers in the neighbourhood are
therefore anxious to see a prospect of buying a portion of
the frontages of the above Sections. I was literally
afailed (sic) with questions about this matter when I last
visited the neighbourhood and feel it my duty to make
mention of it...[52]

This agitation on the part of Swaine led to the South Australian
Company subdividing the Township of West Woodside in 1858.
Records indicate that there were 46 allotments with the first
sales taking place on January 11, 1859 although Swaine commented
in a letter of June 15, 1858 that 'Several brick cottages have
been erected in the Township of West Woodside, but as yet I have
not heard of any substantial buildings being in course of
erection...',[53] and an auction had taken place three months
earlier on March 12.

October 3: The council resolved to call for tenders for a
bridge near Grünthal. This may have been for the Stanley
Bridge which was built in 1857 after a tender of £3,500 was
accepted by the Central Road Board in December, 1856. The
building of the bridge was part of the 'upgrading' and
metalling of the main road from Adelaide to Mount Torrens via
Balhannah.

October 24: The council notes the receipt of a letter from
the Central Board of Education stating that £200 had been
voted towards the Woodside School.

December 8: Joseph Remfry again applies for a licence for
the Bedford Hotel, and is refused once more - (he was however
to be successful at the March 16 meeting of the council).
James Thomson makes one last effort to obtain a licence for the
Balhannah Inn but is refused yet again.

1857
Hahndorf Churches: After several dissentions within the
Lutheran community due to the influx of new settlers and the
exodus of older ones, three churches were built in Hahndorf in
the space of two years. The first was known as St. John's and
was dedicated on December 25, 1857. This was followed by St.
Paul's dedicated by Pastor Kavel in July, 1858, and the third
was opened by Pastor Strempel, one of Pastor Fritzsche's
graduates from the Lobethal Seminary in 1855, in July 1859.
This was known as St. Michael's Church.[54]
    Hahndorf Academy was started in this year by T.W. Boehm to
provide more advanced education than was available elsewhere in
the Hills districts, and 'gained an enviable reputation
throughout the rest of the century', providing a sound
education to both English and German students'.[55] Boehm had

originally been appointed teacher to the Lutheran Day School in Hahndorf in 1854 but had accepted government aid to branch out on his own.

January 16: The council received a deputation from the Committee for building a school at Balhannah who 'presented a Plan, Specification and declaration of trust'.

January 27: Francis Duffield, the Chairman of the District Council refers the above application for the erection of a school at Balhannah on Section 4022 to the Central Board of Education.

March 16: A Jonathon Smith is granted a licence for the 'Balhannah Inn'. Joseph Remfry is finally successful in obtaining his licence for the Bedford Hotel.

March 27: The council noted that the district had been divided into wards and that this had been proclaimed in the Government Gazette of March 9. At the same meeting it was stated that £200 had been expended on the Woodside School.

July 31: The Trustees of the Woodside School told the council that £200 had been spent on the building from subscriptions received and the Surveyor stated that the building was completed.

September 14: Council received an application from a Thomas Serle for a publican's licence for a house to be called the 'Splitters Inn' situated on Section 64 in the New Forest (as Forest Range was then called). The licence was granted at the meeting of September 25.

October 9: 'Mefs. (James) Johnston and Edwards waited on the Council as a deputation from a school committee near Balhannah and presented a plan and specification for a school room proposed to be erected on Section 4022 and requested the council to forward the same to the educational board estimated cost £216.' In addition a memorial signed by 'Fifty Householders' and a subscription list amounting to £83/13/- was presented to the Council supporting 'the school already referred to for the purpose of erecting a schoolhouse suitable to the requirement of that part of the district.' At the November 27 meeting, it was elaborated that these people 'residing on the opposite side of the river' had wanted 'a removal of the site somewhat nearer to their portion of the district' (Section 4014).

November 16: An advertisement appears in *The S.A. Register* (p.1) concerning the Balhannah Inn -
> 'Joseph Cauntely' begs to inform his numerous friends and customers that since his occupation of the above Inn, he has completely renovated the interior of the house, and he can now accommodate Travellers and Families visiting the district on a scale equal to any in Adelaide.

Travellers on the road can now make sure of a good and
clean bed; their horses well fed, and carefully attended
to. He has also procured a good and well-watered Paddock
for teamsters. November 4, 1857.

November 27: Most of this council meeting was devoted to a
discussion of the site of the proposed school at Balhannah and
the problems it had caused. The council: 'finding a numerous
party opposed to the site as originally proposed (Section
4022), they have simply requested the Board to suspend its
decision until both cases are fully before them...'.

December 23: 'Since the last meeting the Council have
visited and inspected the district schools situated at
Hahndorf, Balhannah, Inverbrackie, Woodside, Charleston and
Lobethal...in each of these they found a considerable amount of
proficiency in the elementary branches of education, including
reading, writing, spelling, the more simple study of
arithmetic, together with the elements of English Grammar and
Geography...It is extremely gratifying to find that at the two
English schools established amid the German population of
Hahndorf and Lobethal the inhabitants appear anxious to avail
themselves of the advantages thus placed within their reach,
the School at each place is well attended, and the pupils have
in the short time in which the schools have been in operation
(Hahndorf 1855, Lobethal 1856) made considerable progress in
English Education...'. The council also noted that 'The School
rooms at Balhannah, Hahndorf and Inverbrackie are quite
insufficient for the purposes to which they are devoted, being
small and excessively crowded...the one at Inverbrackie is
excessively bad, altogether unfit for the purpose yet the
number of children is great...Efforts are however either being
made or about to commence for the erection of suitable
buildings at each of these places, the buildings at the other
places are highly satisfactory'.

1858
January: The Council 'Resolved that a communication be
addressed to the Central Board of Education, requesting that an
immediate enquiry be instituted into the conduct of a licensed
teacher at Balhannah, as the council has prepared to sub-
stantiate very grave charges'. The council also found that
none of them had been submitted to them regarding the Balhannah
School were satisfactory and were of the option that 'the site
granted by Mr. Osmond Gilles on Section 4014 fronting the main
line of road and opposite the church is decidedly the most
suitable for the locality'. At the January 15 meeting a letter
was received from the Cenral Board of Education approving the
council's decision on the site for the Balhannah School.

February 12: A 'Plan, Specifications and Estimate for a
school proposed to built on Section 4014 at Balhannah' was
received by the Council plus 'a guarantee for amount of
Subscription for £200'. There was also a letter from the
school committee stating 'that their efforts to effect a union

with the contending parties had failed...'. At the meeting of
February 19, it was reported that the Central Board of
Education had approved the plan for the Balhannah School.

February 26: 'The council congratulates the ratepayers on
the opening during the year of the 'Stanley Bridge' and
approaches, on the main line by the Central Road Board, this
has been a decided improvement to the district and a great boon
to the Farmers...'. 'The erection of district schools has
proved a subject of considerable annoyance to the Council
chiefly from the difficulty of pleasing all parties as to
choice of site.'

March 12: Council receives letter saying that   £200 had
been voted towards the school at Balhannah. Mr. Alexander
Lorimer, Chairman of the council, offers a site for the council
office provided that a building was erected within 12 months.
The council accepted his offer. Also on March 12, an auction
was held by Wickstead, Botting, Townsend & Company at West
Woodside where the 46 allotments of the new sub-division (GRO
plan 246 of 1858) were available for purchase.[56]

March 26: Letter received from the Chief Secretary's Office,
'acceding to this Council's request to erect a Police Station
at Woodside'.

April 28: Carl Anton Wuttke, formerly of Grünthal and the
Barossa Valley, buys 'Cumberland Farm' near Woodside from a
widow named Margaret Kelly. The farm consisted of two sections
(5009 and 5091) 187 acres of 'excellent agricultural and
pastoral land' and a homestead which Wuttke purchased for
£1,500.[57] The property was established in the early 1840s
(it appeared in the census returns for 1841) on Section 5091,
and by 1846 Margaret Kelly was leasing three sections, 240
acres, from the South Australian Company in addition to her own
land.[58] Cumberland Farm was typical of a number of properties
set up in the 1840s that were to command high prices in the
1850s as available land for renting (usually from the S.A.
Company) or sale started to run out.
　　By the 1850s even leases on S.A. Company land were
commanding outrageous prices as Alfred Swaine commented in a
letter written on November 12, 1855: 'Mr. James Kelly, Tenant
of Section 5248, Onkaparinga, is asking the enormous amount of
£600 for the Interest of his Lease, a small Stone Cottage and
Fence being all the improvements on the land, and I have no
doubt he will get very little short of it. - Similar Sales on
this scale have lately taken place, but these will suffice to
show you the value of the Company's property in this district,
the Improvements on the Land being generally not more than a
Fence and a Hut - At an average the lands in these District
(improved and unimproved) may be considered worth 10/- an acre
an annum, the rents varying from 3/- to 15/10 and acre'.[59]

May 7:   The Council received a plan of Gilleston from
Mr. R.B. Colley on behalf of Osmond Gilles who had Section 4014
subdivided into some 51 township allotments in 1858. A map
signed by Osmond Gilles and C.B. Young dated 24 August, 1858
showed the subdivision of Gilleston the 'other side' of the
Adelaide-Mount Torrens road from Balhannah. The section was
surveyed by C.B. Young and J.W. Bull acted as agent at the sale.

May 28:   *The S.A. Register* (p.3) noted that, 'In the town-
ship of Oakbank the erection of a pretty schoolhouse and
several well-built brick cottages has stimulated the owners of
property at Balhannah and Gilleston as a schoolhouse and other
buildings are to be set about without delay'. The newspaper
also commented on the new 'road through from town, 20 miles of
which are unequalled in the colony'.

June 28:   *The S.A. Register* (p.3) reported the opening of
the Oakbank School and Mechanics' Institute on June 21:
'...one of the prettiest buildings in the colony, erected by
the voluntary subscription of the inhabitants on land kindly
given by Mr. Thomas Edwards...The general...plan consists of
boys' school,...girls' school,...with master's residence etc.
The portion completed is the boys' school...'. The teacher was
William Whitfield.

October 22:   The Council received an application for a school
at Inverbrackie on a site granted by the government. A 'Plan
Specification and Estimate with a Guarantee for £150 was laid
before the council' for transmission to the Central Board of
Education. At the November 5 meeting a letter was received
from the Board disapproving of the site for the school, and
'A discussion ensued in which Mr. Lorimer strongly censured
the conduct of the chairman in sending to the Board his private
opinion adverse to the proposed site, which it appeared the
clerk had enclosed with the council documents. Mr. Lorimer
then left the room stating that the district business might as
well be conducted by the chairman without the council...'. The
council meeting adjourned after two other councillors 'retired'.

November 3:   *The S.A. Register* (p.2) notes the opening of
the Balhannah School, 'It is a handsome stone building,
comprising a large school-room and a suite of apartments for
the master and mistress...'. 'Resolved that the Council regret
to find that the Central Board of Education should have thought
fit not to entertain the application for aid in the erection of
a School House at Inverbrackie forwarded and recommended by the
council'. The Board of Education urged its reconsideration.
One point stated that, 'The council consider that there are
sufficient children in the neighbourhood to support two schools
(the other being at Woodside), and the population is rapidly
increasing'.

December 3:   'The Chairman reported that with Councillor
Lauterbach they had visited the school at Charleston...and
were highly satisfied with the progress made by Mr. Taylor's

pupils..., and also that Lauterbach and several other gentlemen...visited the school at Woodside and Inverbrackie conducted respectively by Messrs. Howards and Ferguson were much gratified by the progress exhibited...the schoolhouse at Inverbrackie was in a ruinous state and would be untenable another winter'.

December 13: Francis Duffield resigns as chairman over the Inverbrackie School issue. The council accepted this resignation and resolved: '...that in accepting the resignation the council believe that such an occurrence as that referred to by the chairman would not have taken place, had the chairman refrained from obtruding his private views, on a public board, and directly adverse to an Application from this Council to the Central Board of Education'. The Council appointed W. Lauterbach to take over as Chairman.

After the sudden death of the Inverbrackie schoolmaster, James Ferguson, in 1859, the school was closed and most of the scholars went to the one at Woodside with the matter of a new school at Inverbrackie being abandoned. Instead a public school was subsequently opened at a settlement about four miles south of Woodside called Manxtown.

<u>1859</u>
Flour mills: Parliamentary Paper No.5 of 1850 records that there were 5 flour mills in the Onkaparinga district in 1859, possibly 2 at Lobethal, 1 at Charleston, 1 on the Adelaide-Woodside Road and 1 at Hahndorf. By the mid-1860's there were only 3 left operating in the area - one each at Lobethal, Charleston and Hahndorf.

April 23: *The S.A. Register* (p.3) reports from Woodside that: 'This township is improving very rapidly. Buildings are springing up all around. The newly-erected Court-House is a very substantial edifice of hewn stone. It consists of a large Court-room and Magistrate's and clerk's offices. There is a great want of police, but I believe it is the intention of the Government to establish a station here shortly. At present there is not a single trooper in the whole district, the nearest station is in Mount Barker, a distance of 10 miles...'

November 9: The same correspondent in Woodside writes again that: 'New shops in the township are being built and residences and comfortable homesteads are springing up around us. Woodside
within the last two years has assumed quite a different appear-ance. Instead of its being a scattered, irregular village, built all on one side of the road, it now lays claim to much greater regularity since the paddock on the western side had been laid out in allotments, and sold by the South Australian Company. The buildings on the side bid fair shortly to equal, if not surpass those which stand opposite, I am happy to say that we shall shortly have a good road to the city...'

December 28: *The S.A. Register* (p.3) reports from
Balhannah and Oakbank:
>   We have now at this place, within a distance of about a
>   mile from each other, two substantial schoolhouses, at
>   which examinations of pupils have recently been held...
>   At Oakbank there are, as regular daily attendants, between
>   40 and 50 children.
>   On Sunday, the Primitive Methodist Chapel on Bonney's Flat
>   was opened for...worship. This body of Christians have
>   been in the habit of holding a service at Oakbank...The
>   schoolroom has been used for this purpose. There is
>   besides, already established, a well-attended Sunday
>   School. (See also, *The Observer*, 24 December 1859, p.3).

1860
Schools, according to council minutes there were now six
'public' schools in the Onkaparinga district and they were
located at Woodside (69 scholars), Manxtown (44 scholars),
Charleston (36 scholars), Lobethal (52 scholars), Hahndorf
(71 scholars – NB at one stage the Lutheran and public schools
were combined), and Balhannah (46 scholars). However, from
Parliamentary Paper No. 98 of 1861, *Statistics 1860-1, School
Returns*, it seems that there were 10 'Licensed School' (4 'In
Trust' and 6 'Licensed') in the Onkaparinga District Council
with 11 teachers and 381 enrolled students. There were also 4
'Private Schools' with 4 teachers and 271 enrolled students –
these would have included the Lutheran Day schools at Lobethal,
Springhead and Hahndorf – making a total of 14 schools in all.

January 24: From Woodside *The S.A. Register* reports that:
>   The foundations of the Police Station are excavated, and
>   the contractor is going to commence immediately...it will
>   be placed in front of the Court-House, and the two ·
>   buildings will add considerably to the appearance of the
>   township...the contracts on the main road from Oakbank to
>   this place are proceeding to all appearance satisfactory.
>   It will be a great boon to residents when the road is
>   completed.

February 22: The above newspaper notes from Woodside that:
>   Within the last week. Mr. Rounsevell, the enterprising
>   mail-contractor has put a very new omnibus upon the road,
>   giving us the luxury of a direct and daily conveyance to
>   the city.

May: Telegraph line from Adelaide to Mount Barker completed,
and also the line from Mount Barker to Strathalbyn was opened
on the last day of the month.[60]

June 16: Branch telegraph line from Mount Barker to Woodside
opened.

1861
April: The Census held this month recorded that the population
of the Onkaparinga District Council was 3,279 (1,681 males and

1,598 females) and that there were 661 houses in existence, only 608 of which were inhabited. Of the 661 dwellings, 315 were of wood and 258 were of stone or brick; 259 had two rooms and 110 four rooms.[61.]

1862

Balhannah Inn: the licence of the hotel expired in this year for the last time and was not renewed.

February 1: *The Observer* (p.8) notes the opening of the new Wesleyan chapel in Woodside. This was built alongside the earlier church erected in 1851.

March 18: On this day the 15th annual Exhibition of the Mount Barker Agricultural and Horticultural Association was held at Woodside. The *Farm and Garden* of April 17 (p.155) reported that:

> The weather was fine and the attendance was estimated at not less than 800,...Amongst the visitors were His Excellency Sir Dominic Daly, the Hon. Chief Secretary..., the Hon. Treasurer..., the Hon. Attorney General..., the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works..., the Hon. A. Forster, M.L.C., Mr. W. Townsend, M.P., Mr. W. Duffield, M.P., and Captain Hart. A rustic arch of evergreens was erected across the road at the entrance of the township, bearing the inscription 'Welcome, Sir Dominic Daly'. Addresses were presented to His Excellency at the Court-House from the office-bearers of the Association and from the District Council of Onkaparinga. The pavilion was erected opposite the Bedford Hotel, and the live-stock was exhibited in the adjoining cattle-yards. ...the dinner was held in the evening at the Bedford Hotel. About 100 guests were present including His Excellency and the gentlemen who had attended him from Adelaide.

June 26: The above newspaper records the 're-opening' of the Caledonian Church, Inverbrackie.

1863

November 12: In the *S.A. Government Gazette* the township of Woodside is proclaimed a Police District under the Police Act of 1863.

1864

Wheatsheaf Hotel traded for the last time in this year, its licence expiring on March 25.

May 9: A plan is made of part of Section 5036 to be sub-divided into the 18 allotments of 'Woodside Extension', however, by 1870 a Seth Ferry owned all of Section 5036 except for allotments 1 and 5.

November 5: *The Observer* (p.4) notes the laying of the foundation stone of St. Peter's Lutheran Church in Woodside on October 31.

1865
January 14: *The Observer* reports on the laying of the
foundation stone of St. Thomas' Anglican Church in Balhannah.

April 29: The opening of St. Peter's Lutheran Church at
Woodside is covered by *The Observer* (p.4 Supp.)

November 4: The same newspaper records the laying of the
foundation stone of the Primitive Methodist Chapel at Murdoch's
Hill. The church was opened in June, 1866.

1866
March: The Census records that the population of the District
Council of Onkaparinga in 2,963, a drop of 316 from the 1861
count. There were 609 houses, a decline of 52.[62]

1867
Parliamentary Paper No. 10 of 1867 (*Agriculture and Livestock
Statistics* to 31 March 1867) Table IX, 'Classification of
Holdings' reveals that in the Onkaparinga district there were a
total of 336 holdings comprising 39,426 acres. Of these 336,
80 were between 100 and 200 acres in size and 79 between 50 and
100 acres. Only 19 had more than 350 acres.
    R.P. Whitworth's *Bailliere's South Australian Gazetter
and Road Guide containing the most recent and accurate
information to every place in the colony* is published by
F.F. Bailliere.
    Descriptions of placed in the Onkaparinga district were
included.

January 2: Branch telegraph line from Woodside to Mount
Pleasant via Mount Torrens opened. This was the result of an
1865 petition submitted by residents of Blumberg and Mount
Pleasant requesting that the telegraph be extended from
Gumeracha to those two townships, however, the Superintendent
of Telegraphs recommended a new branch line from Woodside
rather than an extension of the existing line.[63]

March 26: Caleb Biggs is granted a wine licence to operate a
wine shop which was the forerunner of the Forest Range Hotel
(licensed March, 1884). Biggs' wine shop 'filled the gap' left
by the closure of the Splitters Arms Hotel, which only operated
from 1857-9.

December 9: An auction is held by Green and Wadham at
Gilleston where 30 of the original 51 allotments (from the 1858
subdivision) were for sale. The auction plan showed that 3
allotments of the 51 were set aside for a school reserve, a
market reserve and the Wesleyan Chapel, so that it appears that
only 17 allotments had been sold since the township was first
laid out in 1858.[64]

1868
May 14: *The S.A. Government Gazette* notes the Revision of
Wards in the District Council of Onkaparinga. Although there

are still five wards they are now named Charleston, Woodside, Hahndorf, Oakbank and Lobethal with a representative from each ward being on the Council.

July 15: The *S.A. Register* (p.5) in its coverage of colonial industries gave this description of the Oakbank Brewery:

> Messrs. J. and A.G. Johnston's brewery is situated in the township of Oakbank, on the Onkaparinga River, District of Onkaparinga, County Adelaide. It is 19.5 miles from the city and was established as early as 1848. The buildings are very spacious, the malt-floor alone being capable of malting 200 bushells per week, although owing to the scarcity of barley (little or none being now grown in the district), English malt is at present principally used. Above the malt floor is a large granary extending over the entire buildings, adjoining which is the kiln, about 18 feet square, for the purpose of drying the malt. The bottom of the kiln is covered with perforated iron, and is heated from furnaces beneath. The office is situated on the righthand entrance. Nearly all the mechanical work is done by horse-power. Large coppers for boiling the beer are fixed sufficiently high that the liquor can run from them through spouts into the coolers, two in number. The tubs for fermentation are placed in the centre of the cellars, sufficient to accommodate one hundred hogsheads. The firm employs constantly eight men, but in the summer months extra hands are required. Large commodius stables for eight horses, besides sheds of wagons, carts etc., are rested on the premises, which on the whole are most complete. The trade of this brewery is considerable; extending east as far as Callington, a distance of 18 miles; south to Strathalbyn, 23 miles; and north to Mount Pleasant, 20 miles. Messrs. J. and A.G. Johnston have lately enlarged their business operations by occasionally brewing ale especially intended for bottling. They have already a moderate trade in this article. In connection with this establishment there is a lemonade, aerated water, and ginger-beer manufactory, from which during the summer a large quantity of the light beverages is turned out. Two men and a boy are constantly employed in this branch.
>
> 14 May, 1868.

1869

Bismuth discovered near Balhannah. While prospecting for copper in the areas worked by Cornish miners in 1850-51 (Section 4048), a party of miners discovered a rich lodge of bismuth and the Balhannah Mining Company Limited was formed with a capital of £4,000. A stone engine house, boiler house, smelter and chimneys were built and the mine continued work until early 1876 when the severe slump of copper prices on the world market caused it to close (the Company was not wound up however until late 1877).

Also in the second half of 1869, copper was discovered near Grünthal with the owners first working the lode in January, 1870. The Grünthal Mining Company was formed in 1871 and, with the increased rise in copper prices, built a crushing and smelting complex the following year. The smelting works commenced operations in 1874 but the mine closed in 1876 due to the same international fall in copper prices which caused work to cease on the Balhannah mine. With the collapse of these two ventures, there was no more major mining activity in the Onkaparinga District until the discovery of gold near Woodside in 1881 precipitated a 'boom' of state-wide importance in the area.

A school is started at Jerry's Flat in the Forest Range area. In July, 1871 the Central Board of Education appointed John Brock Fry to the position of teacher at the school, which he was to hold until his resignation on December 31, 1900. When the South Australian Education Act was passed in 1875 the school officially became a Public School.

New schoolhouse for the Lobethal District School opened.

1870

Cobb and Co. lease 63 acres of pasture and the house and stable (Section 5036) in the Main Street, Woodside. Used to accommodate drivers between Adelaide and Woodside and stable pasture horses. It was the major coaching station in the district. (The Adelaide-Lobethal coach travelled the Coach Road which came up Grasby Road, through the west side of the Wicks property then along to and down through Vernon Park keeping on the east side of the creek until it formed Swamp Road opposite where the Lenswood Research Office now is.)

1871

Lobethal Cloth Factory established in F.W. Kleinschmidt's disused brewery, the equipment of which had been sold to J. and A.G. Johnston, of Oakbank. The original syndicate comprising Messrs. C.F. and F.A. Kumnick and F.W. Kleinschmidt was superseded by a new company formed in 1872.

Census held in April indicated a small decline in population and houses in the Onkaparinga district during the five years since the Census of March 1866. The district now had a total of 2,898 residents (1,397 males and 1,501 females) and 600 houses. The same Census recorded that 207 people lived in the Woodside area, 152 in and around Grünthal, 95 in and around Oakbank and 27 in Balhannah.[65]

Schools, from *Parliamentary Paper No. 9A of 1871*, Census, *1871-School Returns*, it appears that there were 12 schools in the Onkaparinga district - 3 'In Trust' and 9 'Licensed' having a total of 19 teachers and 566 enrolled students. *Parliamentary Paper No.* 73 of 1872 containing the Report of the Education Board for 1871 lists schools at Balhannah, Charleston, two at Hahndorf, Jerry's Flat, Lobethal, Manxtown, Oakbank, Springhead and Woodside. The total average daily attendance of students at these schools was 497.

July 15: Authority given to W. Wadham, land agent to sell
lands in the Gilleston estate (Balhannah) subject to leases and
land purchased on terms, the purchase money to be paid to O.H.
Gilles, the beneficiary. Due to the clauses it was many years
before all the land was sold.[66]

Charles Marks (blacksmith) settles in Oakbank. His bellows
were of the hand-blowing type; he employed 8 flormen and 3
forges were kept going using torch flames for lighting. His
son, Edward, continued the business. The blacksmith store was
a local meeting place and in winter-time steel rods were
immersed in the beer to heat it up. The men played marbles and
Charles Mark's same sixpence bought many a pint of beer from
Pike's brewery across the road. Hermann Rose also opened a
wine saloon (licensed to sell only wine) in the main street of
Oakbank. It was later taken over by William Tell Rose and his
wife Hilda née Wuttke who built it into a thriving business.

The settlement at Verdun expands with an influx of people
of English ancestry. Storch purchased parts of Section 3816
and established first a tannery and when that polluted the
nearby Onkaparinga River changed over to a wattle bark mill
which produced tan bark from the tanning industry. Edward
Kromm established a weaving factory, which on his death was
leased by Haase and Rieger. It was then sold to Willhelm
Stellner and was burnt out in 1878.[67]

Mineral Wealth and Visions of Mineral Wealth Untold, 1872-1890

Deborah Jordan

Recently Brian Dickey has written that: 'History can celebrate.
History can possess conscious unity as themes are explored. It
will express vitality as it observed humanity whether good or
bad'. History, too, can be participatory and this chronology
is conceived as an attempt to draw on local resources and
memories. Many organisations were contacted and asked to write
a brief outline of the history of their group, and the
responses have been included here. But as such it is only a
beginning and readers are asked to contribute further
information to more fully express that vitality of their own
history. B. Dickey (ed.) Overview, 'Ideas for Local History',
Papers presented at a seminar on 20 October 1984.

1875
Mrs. R.B. Colley conveys the property (now the Johnston
Memorial Park part section 4014) to J. and A.G. Johnston. For
a greater part of the century the property has been used as a
sports ground, chiefly for football and cricket.[68]

December 6: The Oakbank Racing Club formed. Section 4017
was first being used as a racecourse by about 1867, the land
being made available by the Johnston family. By 1874 it was a
well established annual event. In 1876 the former Handicap

Steeplechase was renamed the Great Eastern Steeplechase. In 1879-80 a grandstand to seat 450 people was built as the popularity of the meeting grew and improvements were made to its course and surrounds.[69]

1876
The Oddfellows (Woodside) considered using the Lutheran Church of St. Peter's as a hall when the congregation amalgamated with St. Paul's, Lobethal. The Oddfellows had previously loaned the trustees £230 for the building of the church and when the Lutheran Church faced difficulties with repayments the Oddfellows offered reduced rates, however, the mortgage was eventually called in and the property sold to the Presbyterian congregation from Inverbrackie. In 1886 the Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity Friendly Society in South Australia, Onkaparinga Lodge erected the Oddfellows Hall at the cost of £499/6/6.[70]

August 28: Death of James Turnball Thomson, 'founder' of Balhannah, from exhaustion and exposure near Port Adelaide. His idiosyncratic diary laced with introspective insights survives and also his memoirs, Occasional Letters and Morning Dreams dating from 1829. He had left Balhannah in 1860 seeking more privacy after the influx of miners into the area and in 1872 had requested from Sir W.W. Hughes a life annuity in exchange for his Balhannah property.[71]

1878
June 3: A meeting held in the rooms of the Young Men's Improvement Society, Woodside chaired by Rev. J. McBean to reform the Woodside Institute, arrange a new location and room through Mrs. Green and formulate new rules and regulations. Apparently the earlier Institute and its library had been housed in the property of Mr. J. Halstead. A year later there were 64 members and plans were being made for the erection of the Institute building.[72]

1879
November 18: Public meeting in Woodside to consider the building of an Institute. A building committee and a committee to canvas for subscriptions were formed. The foundation stone was laid the following year by W.H. Bunday, M.P. on land presented by the S.A. Company. The building, designed by Messrs. English and Deward containing 2 large front rooms, a hall, a storage and dressing room was built at the cost of £1,200. The trustees were James Johnston, T. Hutchins, R. Caldwell and Dr. Esau.[73]

1880
Establishment of the Mt. Barker *Courier*, the district newspaper. The issue of land alienation was given prominence in its pages and the editor argued that the 'best portion of our land is held by absentees' (the S.A. Company) 'who in the past leased land for 3 year periods and stipulated only 20 acres be farmed, the remainder left for grazing, hence

quenching all desire to improve buildings, houses and fences'.
    Regulations introduced for the licensing of guns.
    J.C. Grasby established the Glengyle Jam Factory.
    The horse named Gunn accused of missing a circuit in the
Great Eastern Steeplechase after winning it.[74]
    4 flour mills operate in the area; one at Hahndorf
employing 4 hands; 1 at Lobethal employing 2 hands and 2 in
the 'Onkaparinga' with 6 employees.[75] Landscape in the 1870s
through the 1880s and 1890s small scale and more diverse
farming became prevalent.

1881
February: In the debate preceding the elections, the land
issue was prominent. The argument for taxation on property was
put forcibly in the Mt. Barker *Courier:* 'We shall be able to
get at least a little out of agricultural companies and
absentees - Hitherto we have got nothing, the mere fact of
making them pay something will be a great point gained.'[76]

April 29: Election results indicate the majority of voters
were in favour of reform of the Legislative Council, in favour
of the taxation of property and not in favour of protectionist
policy.
    The boom in the mining industry brings wealth, prosperity
and an influx of people to the area. D. McCraken discovers the
Bird In Hand Reef and the Balhannah Freehold Gold Mining
Company was formed. Every miner had to have a miner's right.
The fee was 5s. per annum. A miner's right was issued to any
'person' (above 16 years of age) on crown land. There were
further stipulations about the size of the claim (larger areas
for mineral leases compared with gold leases) and for the
working conditions which had to be consistent employment (i.e.
8 hours for 5 working days and 4 hours on Saturdays).[77]
    New school built at Woodside; Grünthal School opened.

1882
Nest Egg Gold Mine opened; initial operations commence at
Ridge Mine and the Grünthal Gold Mining Company re-opens the
Grünthal Mine.
    In Quiz's tourist guide to Woodside 'Quiz' recalls the
township of Reefton Heights associated with the Bird In Hand
mine and the first sale of allotments;

    Theodore Bruce was the auctioneer - most eloquent man,
    Theodore - and on the occasion he was more than usually
    eloquent, because he believed in his subject. Plucky
    Robert Cooper, of the 'Tiser, stuck to the Bird through
    good report and evil report, and deserved a reward which
    he has not so far received. Bye-and-bye, the mines may be
    worked successfully, and then the truth, 'some must sow,
    and others must reap', will be verified. It is not
    altogether true in the case of the Woodside Mines. The
    Bird paid two sixpenny dividends to the shareholders, and
    then went on extracting dividends from them.[78]

October 3:   Permission from the Country Road Board given to the Onkaparinga District Council to construct footpaths in Woodside.[79]

1883
John Attenborough leases land from J. Halstead and establishes a slaughterhouse in Woodside.

November 28:   Railway line from Aldgate to Mt. Barker Junction opened by Governor Sir William Cleaver Robertson who travelled on a special train. Railway stations at Balhannah and Ambleside (Grünthal) had been built and also a station master's house at Balhannah. The contractors were Messrs. Baille, Davies and Wishart and the contract price for the Aldgate-Nairne-Mt. Barker section was £120,000.[80]

1884
The Lone Hand Gold Mine opened.

Jerry's Flat school replaces the Forest school. A post office is opened.

Council Meetings (held previously at the Woodside Hotel) transferred to Thomas Hutchins' place of business in the main street of Woodside.

A variety of functions are held in the flourishing Woodside Institute ranging from meeting of 'The Blue Army', the Oddfellows and the Salvation Army. The Institute houses a library, including periodicals and newspapers and facilities for draught and chess players.[81]

1885
Robert Phillip Keddie opens an emporium at Woodside.

The first mill erected in Balhannah for processing wattle bark for tanning built at the rear of the Golden Cross Hotel, run by Broadleaf Syndicate with Alfred L. Thrupp as their representative. It operated for about a year and was then replaced by one built on Mr. Witte's property opposite the P.O. The bark was cut by a series of circular saws on one spindle into lengths of 3-3.5 inches and then exported. Water for the steam engine was drawn from a well.[82]

Mr. Schunkay becomes licencee of the Stanley Bridge HOtel, initially called the Fourth Hill Inn, renamed The Ford Inn and finally given its current name by John Stanley who also built the bridge at Verdun.[83]

1886
The Bank of Adelaide opens a branch in Woodside. The first manager was R.W.V. Mahnhe. Branches were also established at Mt. Torrens (1886) Balhannah and Oakbank (1937). The Commercial Bank in Woodside (established in 1880) was forced to close with a large overdraft.

Henry Pike founds the Dorset Brewery.

Mr. Robert Caldwell MP fails to get a Bill on female suffrage through the S.A. parliament. A similar bill was thrown out by the Legislative Council in 1890. It wasn't until 1894 under the Kingston Government that Women's suffrage was

finally achieved after lobbying by the Suffragettes and Women's
Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Caldwell had migrated from
Scotland as a child. He later served on the Onkaparinga
District Council and was one of the first presidents of the
Institute before becoming the local member of parliament.[84]
He wrote poetry and preached at the Wesleyan Synagogue.

1887
Telegraph station opened at Balhannah.
     First express trains between Adelaide and Melbourne.
     Sections 5001, 5003, 5004 and 5005 originally set aside as
Aboriginal Reserves were subdivided as Homestead and
Workingmen's blocks, as part of a scheme intended to alleviate
problems faced by labourers with irregular or poorly paid
employment. The area north of Oakbank was originally known as
Cottontown. Initially land was leased (21 years) but it was
later sold. Occupiers were expected to establish a degree of
self-sufficiency while working as employees in local
industries.[85]

1888
Part of Hahndorf and some sections of the Onkaparinga District
Council ceded to the District of Echunga, the remaining portion
being renamed Balhannah.
     Control of main roads vested in the council; annual
grants being made to assist in their upkeep and provide for
their construction.

October 6: First meeting of the Board of Health. The 1873
Public Health Act to improve sanitary conditions stipulated the
formation of a local board of health, the appointment of an
inspector 'of nuisances' (Mr. Joseph Harris, paid 15/-) and an
officer of health and certain requirements in the construction
of abbatoirs, stables, 'privy accommodation' and drains
etc.[86] Meetings included reading of Inspectors' reports in
response to complaints, usually of pollution and the licensing
of slaughter houses but occasionally odd cases appeared - such
as when the Church of England cemetery at Balhannah was sited
too close to the township (1890). Outbreaks of infectious
diseases such as typhoid, diphtheria and influenza in the
district were also closely monitored.

1889
The Onkaparinga Co-operative Cheese, Butter and Produce Company
Ltd., formed by the S.A. Company to process the milk of its
numerous tenant farmers in their 80 acre properties along the
Onkaparinga Valley. 1100 shares at £1 each were offered.
G.F. Osborn was the first manager. It was later renamed the
S.A. Farmers Co-operative Union Ltd. and closed in 1908 under
its original agreements owing to a large proportion of shares
being held by non-producers of milk. One of 32 co-operatives
established in country centres , Mr. Robert Caldwell, M.P. and
other members of the Agricultural Bureau took an active role in
its early years.

The S.A. Company presents further adjoining allotments to the Woodside Institute and a banqueting room and council chamber were then added to the rear of the existing building. Mr. Rowland Rees, M.P. was the architect and Mr. Brockhoff the contractor.

The Government declared the district came under the Sparrows Destruction Act. Later an inspector was appointed and £10 was offered in prize money for the greatest number of heads and eggs collected.

Depression, War and Transition, 1890-1939

Deborah Jordan

1890

Teacher's residence built at Oakbank.

An English company purchases the Bird In Hand mines, and only prospecting work was carried on at the Ridge. Like many other South Australian towns, Woodside is affected with the slump in mining, having reached its apex of prosperity in the years 1882-1890.

Soil in the Balhannah area worked out after bad farming techniques without either fallowing, rotation of crops or manuring.

1891

April 18: Death of James Johnston, brewer.

The *Courier* regularly records the amount of 'flux and firewood sent away by rail'. Nearly 300 tons of ironstone and marble flux and over 100 tons of firewood were despatched weekly.

Building slate of high quality found at Grünthal used in the Education Building in Flinders Street. Wishart's Quarry supplied stone for St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Hahndorf, while the quarry on the Gallasch property yielded stone for Hans Heysen's Studio, the Hahndorf Bank Rotunda as well as various houses and sheds.[87]

1892

Education free to the compulsory age and standard.

Rabbits become the ruin of many large landholders.

Candidates for the forthcoming South Australian election address the problem of land ownership and the taxation of landowners. Some advocate that land should be resumed by the State, which should buy out the owners of the large estate and lease the land to would-be smallholders.[88]

1893

South Australia plunges into serious economic crisis. The National Bank at Lobethal was forced to close its doors - it reopened the following year with Alexander Lorimer as manager, the Commercial Bank operated at Woodside from 1880-1886 and

also a Bank of Adelaide (which later moved to Lobethal). Business was depressed by the low price of many of the key commodities produced - wheat, copper, silver and wool.[89]

The Onkaparinga Agricultural, Horticultural and Floricultural Society formed. The Secretary was Mr. Gusthard Friedrich Lauterbach. The society continued to flourish through to the mid 1930s.

September 9: Letter received from the council solicitor stating that Mrs. Bowden's name must not appear on voting papers. As a woman could not be nominated as a councillor if it appeared the papers would be invalid.[92]

1894

George Frederick Osborn (1864-1904, b. Ballarat, son of William Henry Osborn) establishes the Balhannah Cheese and Butter factory where he was manager for 5 years. For some considerable time the need for a factory had been felt by the farmers of the surrounding district who found it difficult to make a satisfactory disposal of their milk. At Woodside the Onkaparinga Cheese and Butter Factory closed briefly for a year. Using the most modern equipment, G.F. Osborn built up a flourishing business. Many varieties of cheese were made, winning gold medals in various exhibitions in Australia and overseas. An export trade to England in cheddar cheese was established. Ida Osborn employed local women to make muslin bags to place around the newly made cheese.[91]

South Australian Government Produce Department inaugurates the export of apples.

1895

Messrs. J. and G. Lauterbach open a second factory of the Onkaparinga Cheese, Butter and Produce Factory in the old Methodist chapel at Woodside, and build a creamery at Murdoch's Hill. Refrigeration facilities were introduced.

June 17: Boundary between Districts of East Torrens and Onkaparinga altered.[92]

1896

Severe drought affects farmers in the O.D.C.

1897

The first military contingent leaves South Australia to fight in the Boer War. Britain had called for volunteers and a government contingent of 125 men was sent, a second and a third, 'the South Australian Bushman'. Other forces were despatched later which included among their ranks a number of men from the Onkaparinga District Council area. Imperialism and loyalty to the empire was strong; there were frequent fund-raising events such as a 'continental entertainment at Oakbank Race-course (January 1900) to benefit the sick and wounded in the Transvaal War', and after many of the battles successfully fought 'patriotic celebrations' were held. At the relief of Ladysmith, for instance, in early 1900 at Woodside

there was an evening procession of 200 people with a meeting to
form a mounted rifle defence corps and at Oakbank 50 men and
boys carrying flags and rifles fired 50 rounds at imaginary
Boers.

1898
Bumper harvest leads to the return of general prosperity after
repeatedly poor harvest throughout the mid 90s.
        Balhannah Copper Mines first worked for copper.

1899
New schoolroom built at Oakbank.
        The 'Folly', Grasby Road used as a tannery by Mr. Lawrence.
        Balhannah Freehold Gold and Copper Co. No Liability offers
40,000 shares to the public to acquire and work the Balhannah
Mine and work the reefs of gold, copper and bismuth.[93]

May 2: The Inspector for the Watershed (Mr. Von der Buch)
arranges the clearing away of excrement under several of the
bridges caused by 'doggers', a legacy, no doubt of the harsh
conditions and degradation of the unemployed during the
depression.[94]

1900
February 6: The flourishing Women's Christian Temperance
Union (Mt. Barker and Onkaparinga branches) held a convention
at the Woodside Institution. Dedicated to temperance, the
moral purity of home and the family and the issue of women's
suffrage a public meeting was held on 'Liquor and Traffic'
where 'household suffrage' was advocated. Services, discussion
sessions and a public tea were also held. The surplus over
expenses were donated to the Patriotic fund.[95]

April 13: Onkaparinga Pigeon Match where 700 birds were
raced.

May 25: Relief of Mafeking. A long procession held in the
Main Street in Woodside, with a 'contingent from Oakbank'.

August 10: The Literary Society is addressed by the feminist
Catherine Helen Spence on the topic of 'Effective Voting'. 60
members were present. An extremely active group the Literary
Society apparently held monthly meetings to discuss a wide
range of contentious topics.[96]

October 5: Annual 50 mile bicycle ride between Balhannah and
Mt. Pleasant.

1901
Federation of the Australian States. As there were no longer
any duties to pay on goods passing over State borders, South
Australian manufacturers and merchants could send goods more
cheaply to the eastern States.
        Wool sorting classes and quadrille dancing classes held at
Woodside.

1902
New public school built at Woodside.

1904
Balhannah case and timber mill opened by Henry Laurence North
of Balhannah. After operating for about 5 years the mill was
moved to a site near the railway station.[97]
    Sydney Manton Verco, M.B.B.S. practises as a doctor at
Woodside. He later became the Onkaparinga District Council
Health Officer.
    Reginald Lancaster Beddons purchases 'Riverside', the 130
acre farm at Balhannah.

1905
May: The telephone replaces the telegraph in Woodside. Henry
Wicks (1854-1939) buys land at Balhannah and establishes the
Balhannah Nurseries. His two sons Leonard and Norman also work
the business trading as Wicks Brothers.[98]

July 12: The first edition of the *Southerner* published,
'Woodside's own local newspaper' edited and printed weekly by
W.C. Humphris and C.E. Taylor. Containing a wide coverage of
local news and some reference to State and overseas events, it
took up many of the major issues facing primary producers in
the area. On the issue of land taxation the editors supported
government proposals which would have the effect of breaking up
large estates often held for grazing purposes and bringing the
land under cultivation. The paper only lasted for 9 months.[99]

December 13: A meeting of the Woodside Agricultural bureau
discussed the best methods of making farming profitable on
small holdings (100-200 acres). A combination of dairying and
agricultural pursuits was advocated, especially the growing of
peas and wheat. The response was varied; some farmers growing
onions and potatoes as well, others sheep, and the general
opinion being that it was very difficult to farm on only two
sections (160 acres). The bureau held regular meetings to
discuss a wide range of issues.

1906
August: The foundation stone for the St. Thomas's Parish Hall
at Balhannah laid by Bishop Thomas.
    The Woodside Butter and Cheese Factory obtain the first
prize at the London Dairy show in competition with products
from Australia and Canada.
    Acetylene Gas Company lighting introduced – there were
protests by those who thought lighting unnecessary believing
few people used the streets at night and businesses closed as
soon as it became dark.[100]

1907
A wagonette and pair of horses awaited the train twice daily at
Balhannah to take passengers to Oakbank, Woodside, Lobethal and
on to Mt. Pleasant.

Notable farmers in the Woodside area were described by the visiting writer May Vivienne: 'Many of the farmers have the very latest appliances for baling and unbaling their cows, notably Messrs. R. James and sons, whose admirably kept farm is a model of prosperity, and who supply the largest quantity of milk to the Onkaparinga Butter Factory. Over 40 cows are milked daily.' She also mentioned the two important butter and cheese factories in the district.[101] Dairy production rapidly increased as pastures and techniques improved.

December: At its annual fete the Oakbank Sunshine Makers (with a membership of 126) raise £50 for city and local charities. An active and important group (before the advent of the Welfare State) the organisation met monthly to raise funds reserving a portion for the 'needy and urgent cases in the district'. W.G. Johnston was the president and Mrs. Sarah Sutter was the secretary. The group existed until 1914.[102]

1908

March: Mr. Von Doussa at a gathering at Oakbank reviews the history of the Oakbank Club. It had existed for '33 years and 4 months, exactly a third of a century'. It had made such progress that as a country racing club it had no rival in the Southern Hemisphere. During that time £45,120 had been paid to owners in stakes, £12,500 spent on the course and on buildings; £27,330 on salaries, wages, printing etc. and £2,000 had been given as subscriptions to charities and in other donations.[103]

The South Australian Farmers' Union takes over the property of the Onkaparinga Co-op Cheese, Butter and Produce Company.

The Lenswood Cold Store established.

1909

March 21: First Anglican church service at Lenswood conducted in the Lenswood Primary School.

Diamond Jubilee services held at the rear of the vestry of the Inverbrackie Caledonian Church.

1910

The number of wards (5) in the Onkaparinga District Council increased to 6; Forest Range Ward being added, formed by including the Western portion of Lobethal and Oakbank Wards. The alteration in boundary wards was made so Oakbank and Woodside would not be divided by such boundaries. The following assessments and number of ratepayers were listed for the different wards:

Balhannah	£2,560	118
Charleston	£2,200	63
Forest Range	£1,620	107
Lenswood	£3,860	202
Oakbank	£2,760	94
Woodside	£5,060	146

January 21: The *Courier* reports on the 13th deputation of the residents of Woodside to the Minister of Education asking for the establishment of a district high school at Woodside. Primary schools would be served by the proposed high school.[104]

March 18: Mr. Henry Lawrence of Balhannah Saw Mills establishes a successful business making fruit cases out of locally grown stringybark and pine timber.

May: 17 cases of Diphtheria at Oakbank reported to the local board of health. The patients were isolated in the Racecourse buildings borrowed for that purpose. The Oakbank State School was officially closed for 20 days.[105]

1911

Registration, licences and rates introduced for the dairy industry under the Food and Drug Act of 1908. Rates initially were at a reduced rate. A local inspector was appointed. The following year the local authorities clashed with the Central Board; administration was suspended and fees returned.[106]

1912

Extensive bushfires in the Onkaparinga Valley.

Fred Boyton with his partner develops a Sampson 6.5 h.p. 2 stroke engine proto-type twin cylinder. The engine was fitted to a car chassis in preparation for tendering for the supply of motors to Casey Jones. Fred Boyton was a Boer War Veteran setting up the manufacture of engines carrying goods for the Farmers' Union. He had the first garage at Woodside and the first kerbside petrol pumps.[107]

The bark mill at Balhannah was demolished. After bark milling ceased (and the operation of the Broadleaf Syndicate) it had become a depot for J. Reid and Co., tanners of Hindmarsh. Then it was used as a community meeting place where socials, dances, Sunday School anniversaries and even wedding festivals were held.[108]

July 29: Emily Standard Discombe's premises at Woodside licensed as a Private Hospital and maternity home. Mrs. Catherine Harris also applied for a licence to use her premises as a private hospital and maternity home at Balhannah later in the year, paying a fee of £1. Later Mrs. G.F. Brown at Forest Range and Mrs. Lenthan at Woodside (1922) also took out licences.

1913

April: H. Pike and Co. purchase the Forest Range Hotel after the death of Caleb Biggs. Caleb's son, Albert Edward Biggs remained as the licencee of the hotel under the conditions that he would only purchase ale, porter, aerated waters and cordials from Pikes.

The foundation stone for the Anglican Mission Hall at Lenswood laid by his Excellency Sir Day Hort-Bosanquet, Governor of South Australia. The building was opened the

following year by his wife Lady Bosanquet. The hall was built by Alex Brockhoff on land donated by Mr. Fry.

1914

The worst droughts ever experienced in S.A. exacerbated problems caused by rabbits, wild dogs and overstocking.

Mr. August Filsell and Mr. H.N. Wicks of Balhannah co-jointly built the first private cold store for fruit storage in Australia. Its initial capacity was for 3,000 bushels; by 1918 12,000 bushels. A small ice works was attached.[109]

The outbreak of World War 1. The South Australian Infantry formed the 10th Battalion, the first to leave for Gallipoli. An historian had written of how the war was to drag on for 4 years, bringing death and injury to thousands of Australian men and some women, hindering the State's economic growth and curtailing movements towards liberalism and greater equality. As the war progressed feelings against the German or people of German descent (as at Lobethal and Hahndorf) became stronger. Restrictions were placed on certain German citizens, schools were closed.[110]

The Glengyle Jam Factory (near Balhannah) closes because of difficulties in obtaining sugar, tins and labour. Begun in the 1880s, Mr. J.C. Grasby had decided to turn his surplus fruit into jam. The business (largely seasonal) grew and 3-4 extra hands were employed in the fruit season and much local fruit, especially quinces, plums and cherry fruits were used.[111]

1915

Brewing ceases at Oakbank brewery but the production of soft drinks and cordials continued.

Work ceases at Day's limekilns.

June: Erection of police cell at Balhannah where a portable cell was carted from Reynella. A temporary police cell was also erected at Oakbank the following year.

1917

A meeting held at the eastern end of Forest Range to discuss the establishment of a P.O. called 'Lenswood' derived from Lens in France, the site of a battle during the war. The first P.O. operated from Mr. Fenner's sly grog shop, later a converted garage. The first postmaster was Mr. Rogers, later Hazel Goldsworthy and Myra Green (Mason) and from 1924 to 1973 the postmistress was Mrs. Hilda Fountain, operating from her home.[112]

The second referendum on conscription lost, as too the one previously. South Australia voted solidly against compulsory military service.

1918

January 10: The name Grünthal changed to Verdun. The former government defeated in 1917 had planned to use the Aboriginal name Tumbeela, meaning evergreen, however the feelings of patriotism triumphed. The name of Grünthal originally referred

to the southern region from Section 3849 to 3816. Klein Grünthal (little Grünthal) referred to the development as section 1922.[113] Lobethal was formally renamed Tweedvale.[114]

September 16: The railway line from Balhannah to Mt. Pleasant opened.

C.B. Correll retired from his position of coachdriver from Birdwood to Balhannah for 30 years.

November 11: Armistice Day, the official end of World War 1.

1919
S.A. Farmers Co-operative Union (formed in 1888) purchases the dairy produce business of Murphy, Fraser and Co. which comprised an Adelaide factory and sale rooms in Pirie Street and factories at Woodside and other places. The Woodside Factory specialised in milk by-products, cheeses of many types, such as Argene, Edam, Gouda and Tafteé; bacon and small goods, as well as sending thousands of gallons of milk to Adelaide.[115]

April: A large number of cases of influenza; 15 cases reported in Woodside alone and one death. Venues for a district isolation hospital were discussed such as the Oddfellows Hall or the Woodside Hall. The Oakbank School was closed for a period.[116]

1920
Balhannah Cold Store Company formed by Mr. Angus Filsell and Mr. H.N. Wicks. Other directors included W.B. Henderson, W.W. James, W. Keen, H.C. Pitt and W. Miller. It had an initial capacity of 24,000 bushels. Besides supplying the local trade, the company also exported apples and other fruit to the United Kingdom and Europe. Large quantities of potatoes and even gladioli bulbs were also handled.[117]

12 acres purchased for the Woodside showgrounds at the cost of £400. Mr. G.A.J. Lauterbach chaired the first committee and a working bee was held to clear and level the ground, remove the trees and shift the cattle. Later a cricket pitch, 2 tennis courts and a dressing shed were established.[118]

September 27: A public meeting was held at the Balhannah Parish Hall for the purpose of establishing an Institute, clubroom and library in Balhannah. It was decided to dedicate the building as a memorial to those who enlisted from the district to serve in WWI.[119]

1921
Cultivation of subterranean clover seed begins in the area as the use of superphosphates to increase the carrying capacities of holdings becomes obvious. With improved methods for collecting seeds there were large yields, a record being 10-12 cwt. per acre. Many threshing plants were installed. And by the late 30s 400 tons of seeds were harvested.[120]

1923
Onkaparinga Timber Company takes over the liquidated Balhannah case and saw mill, handling large quantities of local and imported timber for case-making, building purposes and the furniture trade etc.[121]

1925
September 17: Current switched on at the Onkaparinga Electricity Company Ltd. Mains extended to Ambleside Station through to Tweedvale (Lobethal) via Oakbank, Balhannah and Woodside and a branch line ran through Charleston to Mt. Torrens. The company was formed in May with a capital of £25,000 and included on the board - A.H. Spoehr, W.A. Storch, J.G. Jaensch and R. Stelzelberg. By 1927 it could deal with a maximum demand of 350 kVa. The plant continued to operate until 1946.

   Messrs. Spoehr and son take over the Balhannah Cheese and Butter Factory and continue to produce dairy products until 1929, when it was closed due to the expansion of the whole milk trade. Milk was delivered daily to Adelaide customers by refrigerated transportation, thus greatly reducing the amount of milk available for processing in the factory.

1926
March 23: Tenders were called for the sole rights for showing pictures at the Woodside Institute - to be held nightly except Fridays and Saturdays. Mr. Wedd's tender of £1/10/- for 12 months was accepted.[122]

April: The Commonwealth Government purchases the Bird In Hand mine to be used as a Water Supply for the Defence Department Mobilisation Store and Camp and neighbouring township for £2,000. A pumping plant was installed at the mine drawing 96,000 gallons per day.

   During the flush of the season 18,000 lbs. of butter were produced weekly and 1,000 gallons of milk handled daily by the S.A. Farmers Co-Operative Union Ltd. Most of the milk was treated for the city trade; the remainder being used in the manufacture of cheese, butter making, skim milk and casein. Smallgoods were produced in the 'Bacon Department' and an average of 80-100 head of cattle and sheep slaughtered weekly. The branch successfully exhibited butter and cheeses at Adelaide and country shows.[123]

December: 319 acres of land belonging to J.T. Murray of Woodside were compulsorily acquired by the Commonwealth Government. However, after he complained that there were other farmers willing to give land and that as a returned soldier he was the only Australian living in an area predominantly settled by Germans, his land was returned and the following year 245 acres were purchased from Mr. Sydney Tyers and Archibald Howard.[124]

1927
New Post Office at Lenswood opened.

February 19-23: Back to Woodside Celebrations include a
grand procession and sports day; 'back to church'; Sunday
School and School; a fete at the Institute and a grand
continental; an Ugly Man competition; a sports tournament and
an old-time dance. The committee included Cr. A.S. Hughes, Mr.
C.W. Fowler, J.P., and G.F. Lauterbach, J.P.

Hermann August Spoehr, J.P. (1879-1964) first elected to
the O.D.C., which he served for 24 years. He chaired the
council for 11 years. Another notable councillor was Jan
Gustav Schapel, J.P. who also was first elected in 1927, and
served it for ten years.

1928
High unemployment in South Australia with the onset of the
depression.

The Army Camp established at Inverbrackie. The railway
line was extended so that troops could be transported to and
from the city.

There were two nursing homes in Woodside: Cr. Corbin
(Woodside North) and Mrs. Disher (Main Street) but no doctor's
surgery.

1929
March 1: Apple Packing classes initiated at the Forest Range
Packing Shed, continuing until 1968.[125]

Elmsdale Apple Cider, in connection with the Elmsdale
orchard produced in the cellar of the Wicks' family cottage at
Balhannah, because of the wastage of apples unfit for export
due to black spot and codlin moth. Production ceased during
the Second World War because of the difficulty in obtaining
items such as preservatives and crown seals. The equipment was
sold to Pike's brewery at Oakbank.

October 19: Official opening of the Onkaparinga District
Hospital Inc. by Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, the then
Governor. As Dr. Linn needed a suitable theatre for surgery,
Rev. W.U. Bailey (of the Methodist circuit in Woodside) and
Mr. G.F. Lauterbach, grocer, had canvassed the district to
raise money - £1,000 was donated and the rest borrowed. 8
beds and staff accommodation were provided at the cost of
£3,500. Miss K.C. Waterhold was appointed matron at £180
per annum. Until 1947 no regular government assistance was
available and money spent on improvements and equipment had to
be raised locally by annual hospital fetes, motor cycle sports,
school concerts, balls and dramatic performances.[126]

1930
February 20: The Balhannah Uniting Church Women's Fellowship
formed to help furnish the new church and raise money for
missions etc. It had a committee to organise speakers and
devotions and has participated in 'This Is Your Life' and
parish affairs. Notable members have included T. Carmac,
W.W. Miller, H.N. Wicks, H.B. Pitt and F. Norsworthy.[127]

June 29–July 13: Horace Trenerry (1899-1958) holds an exhibition of his work at his studio (Greengates) in Woodside. Trained by James Ashton, Fred Britton and at the South Australian School of Art and the Julian Ashton School in Sydney, Trenerry has been called 'the Monet of South Australia'. One of the greatest painters in Australia, he was gifted with a very subtle sense of colour. He lived at Woodside from 1923-1932 where, friendly with many of the local residents, he lived a bohemian lifestyle always on the verge of poverty. He was often seen out and about Woodside, although his later work of the landscapes from Aldinga to Port Willunga is better known.[128]

Thomas George Edwards established a very fine herd of Australian Illawarra milking shorthorns.

October 12 & 13: Jubilee celebrations for Verdun Methodist Church.[129]

1931
The only midwife registered in the Onkaparinga District Council area was listed in the *Government Gazette*. Alice Jane Carmac had been registered since 26.4.1922 at Balhannah, having been trained at the Royal Hospital for Women in Sydney.

The Balhannah Agricultural Bureau continues to flourish and offer information and expertise to local primary producers.

December 28: Fire reaches 100 yards of the Main Street of Woodside destroying 200 acres of grasslands, sheep, fencing and haystacks.

1932
February 19: Public Meeting to discuss the re-opening of the Balhannah Mine which began operations the following year.

March 23: Verdun Social Club formed to hold various activities such as debates, social evenings, game evenings, concerts, lectures and house a magazine library. In Woodside active clubs included the croquet club, the tennis club and rifle clubs.

December 9: Foundation stone of the Methodist Church at Lenswood laid.

1933
The Balhannah Branch of the Women's Agricultural Bureau formed, aiming to promote companionship, goodwill and friendship among rural women and to provide a forum to encourage interests in developments in rural life, cultural makers and the responsibilities of citizenship. The group has had a number of fundraising activities for state-wide projects such as the Autistic and Epilepsy Association, and the Guide Dog Centre. Initially the group prepared entries for exhibitions at various shows – such as the Royal Adelaide Show in 1934-1937 and the Woodside Show. Mrs. Jean Grivell has been active in the organisation for 41 years in varying capacities; Mrs. Dorothy

Carmac also has held office as State President and Regional Councillor.

1934
Blackbird Mine opened on the northern side of the old Lone Hand Mine. Operations also began at the Bird In Hand Mine.

1935
The South Australian Parliament agrees to restore many of the former German names to the towns.

1936
March 28: Present church at Verdun opened. (The old church due to general deterioration and salt damp was demolished in 1966.)

October 11-18: Woodside Centenary celebrations. The Executive Committee was chaired by G.A.V. Lauterbach and included Messrs. H.C. Pfeiffer, W.V. Templer, J. Templer, J.R. Pfeiffer, A.M. Disher, F.E. Boyton, H.M. Giles, R.O. Langbein, A.E. Mertin, F.R. Brown, J.L. Cranwell, P.C. Reidel and H.R.K. Tidsell. The programme began with the arrival of the centenary train, was followed by a procession from the Woodside Station to the Recreation Grounds where the Centenary Gate was officially opened. After a reunion of old residents and friends at an afternoon tea there was a grand centenary ball in the evening. During the following 3 days there was a 'Back to School', a continental and novelty fair, a school sports, a football match, church services, a grand picture show and the crowning of the centenary queens - of Trade, Sports and the Dairying Industry.[130].

1937
H. Pike and Co. build the hotel at Oakbank and transfer their licence from the Forest Range Hotel.
     Large schoolroom built as additions to the Forest school.

November 13: The Onkaparinga Agricultural, Horticultural and Floricultural Society holds its annual show. The president was Mr. Pfeiffer and one of the most notable attractions was the log-chopping special.

1938
May: The Consolidated school at Oakbank opened by Mr. W.B. O'Connell. It superseded the Balhannah primary school and also the one at Oakbank; 55 children attending from Balhannah; 49 from Oakbank.
     H. Pike and Co. Ltd. discontinue brewing although the manufacture of aerated waters continued until its closure in 1974.
     Maxwell John Vickers, J.P. (1894-1972) chairs the O.D.C. for 4 years. He was an orchardist concerned with the advancement and promotion of the apple industry and active in the Lenswood Coldstores.

Modern Times 1939–1983

Deborah Jordan

1939
Mr. H. Norman Wicks took over the Balhannah Nurseries, where over a quarter of a million young trees of various types were awaiting distribution.

March 28: Mr. H.A. Spoehr (Chairmen of the Onkaparinga District Council) called a meeting at Verdun, Balhannah and Oakbank to form circles of the Red Cross, dedicated to aid the sick and wounded of all nations; for assistance in public disaster, calamity or need, for improvement in health and prevention of disease and for the mitigation of suffering. Miss Middleton was the first president of the group in Balhannah until 1947, and acted as treasurer until 1952.

May 4: Manually-operated telephone exchange at Balhannah replaced by unattended automatic type trunk line calls at Woodside.

September 3: Hitler's forces invaded Poland, Britain declared war on Germany and the Australian Prime Minister, R.G. Menzies, announced that Australia was also at war. The camp at Inverbrackie expanded and was extended. The 10th, 27th, 43rd and 48th battalions were called up for 3 months' compulsory training. The camp commandant was Brigadier Arch Allen.

October 15: First open day at the Woodside camp, where the Church of England chapel was opened by the Right Reverend D.A. Nutter-Thomas, Bishop of Adelaide. Facilities included a camp HQ, a railway office, a SBSA agency, a P.O. and Commonwealth banking facilities and a Roman Catholic chapel. The YMCA and Salvation Army offered spiritual and moral guidance; there was an Area Theatre, a barber and the camp bath house had a capacity for 200 persons. Weekend trains conveyed soldiers to Adelaide on leave, and an officer and NCO were placed in charge of every 50 men. A town picket was posted at Woodside throughout the war years, under the control of the local police constable, to maintain order 'that mischievous soldiers often broke'.[131]
Onkaparinga District Hospital closed during the war when Dr. Jutner was on active service; he was later a POW. The hospital was let to families of officers stationed at Woodside Camp. The Jubilee account offers a tribute to the women who worked to clean and refurnish it for its re-opening – 'and after the cleaning, repairs and painting, there was still the money raising to be done' – notably by Mrs. Jutner, Miss Gale and Mrs. Beckwith, members of the Women's Auxiliary.[132]

October 21: Louis Murray Beckwith was appointed District Clerk of the Onkaparinga, replacing H.G. Tolmer. He held the position until 22 February 1954, when Gordon Douglas Perrin became District Clerk.

Woodside EFS formed during the war, one of the first formed outside the metropolitan area. It was also the first in the country to have a trailer pump. The first captain of the EFS was Mr. E.B. Turner.

November 8-10: Back to Verdun celebrations raised £187 for the Red Cross Society and Fighting Forces Comforts Funds. The celebrations included a 'Back to School', 'Back to Church', a sports meeting, a procession through the township, various amusements and side shows and an ex-digger competition. Active in its organisation were Mr. W.H. and Mrs. Spoehr, Mr. and Mrs. S.H. Grivell and Mr. W. Grivell.[133]

1940-41

Units raised at Woodside during World War II were the 2/10, 2/21, 2/27, 2/43 and 2/38 Battalions (Infantry) and 48, 49, 50, 113 Batteries of Artillery. The 2/103 was incorporated into the 16th Division, with its Adjutant. At one stage early in the war there were 3,640 AIF troops in camp and 2000 militiamen. Almost all South Australian battalions that went overseas trained at Woodside. Some American troops were stationed there also.[134]

A virus known as 'Woodside Throat' spread throughout the camp. All leave was cancelled and AIF nurses treated soldiers in their tents.

Permits issued by the Onkaparinga District Council to local groups for licences for patriotic funds included: Woodside Patriotic Carnival Committee (held 2nd November 1940), Lobethal Farewell Committee, Woodside Hospital Guild, Oakbank Farewell Committee, Woodside Recreation Grounds Inc. and the following year, the Verdun Vigilance Committee, the Lobethal and District Hospital Association and Guild, Woodside Men's Soldiers' Farewell Committee, Woodside Kindergarten and Forest Range and Lenswood Servicemen's Members' Committee.

(Formed in 1942, the Verdun Vigilance Committee was an active fund-raising and social body organising support for overseas servicemen and the Verdun Memorial Gardens. Their minute books are held by D. Grivell, Verdun.)

1942

In the Statistical Register figures were outlined for the number and description of livestock in each county. In the Onkaparinga there were 6,586 cattle, 4,283 of which were in milk and dry, and 303 heifers. There were 1,061 horses, 42,420 sheep (23,433 ewes) and 39,398 sheep and lambs were shorn. Twenty years later the number of cattle had increased by 2,000, 1,000 of which were dairy cattle. The number of horses had dropped to 225 and the number of sheep had nearly halved. Pigs (866) were also listed.

1945

January 28: First meeting of the Volunteer Fire Brigades Association of South Australia held at Lobethal.

May: The Germans surrendered and the war in Europe came to an end.

August: Japan surrendered.

1946

Woodside Power Supply Company taken over by ETSA under the
Playford Liberal Government.

Balhannah Co-operative Society formed (from Balhannah Cold
Store Company). The first committee of management elected by
the members of the Co-op were Messrs. C.W.R. James (later
appointed chairman), H.S. Petersen, S.C. Martin, W.H. Johnson
and H.N.D. Wicks. Mr. A. Filsell was appointed manager. With
increasing apple and pear crops in the district, progressive
extensions have been made, up to the present. It is now owned
by the people who work and trade with it in the district, and
the surplus profit at the end of each month is returned to the
shareholders. By 1957 more and more of the storage space was
being used by potato growers for the storage of seed in the
off-season, for cheese and meat products from local industry.
The Co-op also bulk buys for its shareholders.[135]

A general store and motor garage built at Lenswood, then
comprising a post office and Methodist church.[136]

1947

The Woodside army camp used as a migrant reception and training
centre known as the Woodside Holding Centre. Development of
the camp was in the charge of Major A. Fraser. Brigadier E.L.
Woods became the Immigration director. The first shipload of
immigrants arrived when opening preparations were still being
made and in the following twelve years 26,000 migrants passed
through it. The camp had facilities to accommodate 2,400 men,
women and children and included a canteen.[137]

Government subsidies utilised for the expansion and
maintenance of the Onkaparinga District Hospital at Woodside.

1948

August 5: Amscol Ltd. accepted the Council's offer of £1,450
for its Woodside property.

Annual meeting of the Woodside Progress Association raised
£500 as profits from motor car and cycle racing, held on the
Eight Hour Day on the Woodside circuit. Committee members
included Messrs. R.D. Pfeiffer, S.G. Smith, S.J. Robertson, W.
Peacock, W.R. Chisby and W.D. Erdmann (chair).[138]

1950

Extensions made to the Lenswood Cold Store.

Wilfred Thomas Gale (b. 1902), farmer, became Chairman of
the O.D.C., a position he held for 28 years. Holding the
community in high regard, he believed it should be
self-supporting in all areas of welfare, sport and local
participation.

1951

Last annual motor race held at Woodside on Eight Hour Day,
which had benefited many local charities. A South Australian
racing ban stopped the races when a person was killed.

August 6: Inception of the National Training Scheme under the National Service Act at the Woodside camp. 864 men from all over the State arrived for approximately 98 days training. There were several intakes a year. The camp was renovated and extended, 103 married quarters were built, a family store and the Woodside Camp Theatre, which was officially opened in 1955. European migrants occupied huts adjoining the trainees. The scheme lasted until 1963.[139]

1952
Primary producers in the Onkaparinga Valley formed an active and flourishing union in an attempt to get producers to stand together. One of the first battles fought was on the price paid for their milk and over 100 primary producers were involved. Later a number of wheat farmers became involved and the United Farmers and Stockowners Association was formed. The regulation of milk prices came under the control of the Milk Board.[140]

1953
February 26: Battalion Sports Day at the Woodside Army Camp.

May 26: Dinner to celebrate the Centenary of the Onkaparinga District Council.

1954
November 28: The Premier, Hon. Thomas Playford, opened the Memorial Wing, Maternity Wards and staff accommodation (14 beds and staff accommodation) at the Onkaparinga District Hospital Inc.

1955
January 2: Black Sunday bushfires. Bushfire laws drastically revised. Representatives from Woodside, Mt. Barker, Mt. Pleasant, Lobethal, Stirling, Bridgewater and Barossa Valley firefighting organisations attended a meeting sponsored by the Onkaparinga District Council, to discuss processes and protective measures.

February 9: First naturalisation ceremony held at the Woodside Institute, where Messrs. Stefan Dack and Francesco Natale, 'New Australians', after five years' residence in the country promised to 'obey the laws of the State, prepared to relinquish their allegiance to their homeland and take on the privileges of Australian citizenship, at the same time accepting the responsibilities of citizenship.' In the post war labour shortage, 85 New Australians were employed at the Lobethal Mill.

March 31: Mannum-Adelaide pipeline opened.

June 22: Inaugural meeting of the Lutheran residents from the Springhead, Charleston and Woodside areas to apply for peaceful dismissal in order to form a separate congregation at Woodside, adopting the name St. Johns Evangelical Lutheran Church at Woodside.

Foundation members included 46 families; 158 baptised members; 102 communion members; 44 voting members and 56 children. Previously, Woodside had been a preaching place under the pastor, H.D. Koehne. In the following year the foundation stone of the church was laid and the youth organisation, the St. John's Lutheran Society and the St. John's Lutheran Women's Guild were formed.[141]

December 7: The Oakbank Red Cross merged with the Balhannah group to form the Balhannah-Oakbank Red Cross. A flourishing and committed group, it participated in a wide range of fund raising activities, sponsored by the Queen, with baby competitions and later with the Floral Queens at the Festival of Arts Floral Days, visited patients in hospitals, the Julia Farr Centre and other Red Cross activities. Notable members were Miss Elizabeth Grivell, Lynette Pearson and Cynthia Aubrey and their length of service was extensive. The Loan Depot Officer, Mrs. E.M. Prosser, served in that capacity for 28 years. Others were recognised for their donations of blood.

1956
Bulk handling facilities introduced in the Balhannah Co-operative Society.

The first Onkaparinga Girl Guides Company formed in Oakbank dedicated to the betterment of youth and to train girls to think for themselves and as future leaders, to be loyal to their friends, the Queen and to God. Mrs. Rex Duffield, president of L.A. for approximately 20 years, was largely responsible for the Girl Guide Hall being erected in Pike Street, Oakbank. Brownie packs (2) were formed in 1957 and 1974. Activities included involvement in State and regional camps and Anzac services. A third Brownie pack at Mt. Torrens was formed in 1963.[142]

1958
All towns in the O.D.C. connected to mains reticulated water supply by the Engineering and Water Supply Department (E. & W.S.)

July 6: St. John's Lutheran Church, Woodside, dedicated and officially opened by Pastor T.W. Lutze. Together with the Trinity Congregation, Springhead, they established the Onkaparinga Lutheran Parish. In the actual building, considerable labour and cartage had been voluntary. In 1960 a Saturday School was established.[143]

1959
The old church, originally Bonney's Flat Methodist Church, destroyed by fire.

Building commenced on the new utility room at the left rear side of the hall of St. Thomas' Parish hall.

1960
January 30: Foundation stone of the hall erected at Verdun laid by Sir Alexander Downer. In the 1950s a district war

memorial was erected.[144]

Pines Oval, the go-kart Sport Ground built at Woodside.

1963
Cessation of National Service, however, the Woodside Army Camp
continued its function as a training and holding centre for
various battalions later active in the Vietnam war.

1965
August 26: Miss Alfrieda Marks received her 'laurel wreath'
for 60 years of service to the Red Cross, from Lady Bastyan.

1966
Hills orchardists exported over a million cases of apples in
1965, 1/3 of the total crop of 600,000 bushels.

A check of dairy herd production records revealed that the
dairy herd of V.L. and O.D. Kerber, Woodside, was among the
distinguished group of dairy herds in S.A. which had averaged
more than 500 lbs of butterfat production in 300 days.[145]

1967
Anglican Church at Lenswood became part of the Balhannah Parish
and was named the Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

Inaugural meeting of the Lions Club at Woodside sponsored
by the Burnside Club, chaired by W.T. Gale. Members came from
Woodside, Oakbank, Lobethal and Carey Gully.

May 9: Inaugural meeting of the Balhannah Senior Citizens
Club held at the home of Mrs. B. Aubrey, formed to bring
together elderly citizens to enjoy friendship and entertainment
together. Meetings were held at the Sodiers Memorial Hall and
weekly bowls were run, organised by Mrs. E. Mangelsdor. With
its own constitution, the committee drew up a 6 monthly pro-
gramme of activities. The first president was Mrs. S. Paech,
the secretary Mrs. I. Weurse. Mrs. L. Firch has also been
active as a president and Mr. G. Beaumont as treasurer.[146]

May 28: Inaugural meeting of the Charleston Red Cross formed
to raise funds for the Red Cross, attended by H. Huers and Mrs.
V. Montgomery, a field officer from the Red Cross. The
regional president was Mrs. Perce Graeber.[147]

1970
Wright Memorial Hall, Oakbank, sold to the Boy Scout Associa-
tion.

The Balhannah area became the centre for the S.A. apple
industry, producing 95% of the State's apples. The Lenswood
coldstore, the largest coldstore in the Adelaide Hills provided
storage for 109,000 cubic metres. From the 1970s crop
varieties have diversified and the more traditional plums,
cherries and apples have been complemented with the commercial
growing of kiwi fruit, chestnuts, raspberries and flower crops.

There is also a growing interest in vineyards. In the
central area of the Onkaparinga bowl there has been a marked
shift from dairying to studs for the breeding of thoroughbred

horses. Mixed farming and market gardening continue with the production of potatoes, flower crops, hay and poultry. On the eastern side of the region fat lambs, beef and wood are produced as well as pigs. Timber, notably pine, is also grown for commercial purposes. Dolomite is extracted from local quarries for roadmaking.

1971
November 14: Onkaparinga District Hospital extensions continued and a theatre complex and two geriatric wards were opened.

1973
P.O. transferred to the local Four Square supermarket at Lenswood.

1974
February 11: Onkaparinga Senior Citizens Club Inc. (Woodside, Charleston, Lenswood, Lobethal) founded to provide facilities, recreation, opportunity for service, local companionship, entertainment and care for members. A programme was planned each November by the committee. Since 1977 the group has met at the Lobethal Institute and Centennial Hall. The first presidents were Mrs. Meita Jungfer, Mr. Harold Schapel, Mrs. Linda Boerth (treasurer for the last ten years). Regularly attending the Annual Southern Zone Senior Citizens Rally, the club also has gala days and a zone picnic.[148]

July: Mrs. Margaret Wilksch, an Education Department social worker, convened a meeting to provide facilities for pre-school children, ranging from the Oakbank-Balhannah area to Inverbrackie.
The Kindergarten Union built a new building at Moffat Street, Woodside.

1975
The E.F.S. ambulance complex opened at Woodside with the Council's backing. The Council and the St. John's Ambulance Division had affiliated in 1954 in the operation of the local Ambulance Service. Today the Council operates a fleet of two modern ambulances supported by volunteers from the St. John's Ambulance Division.
S.A. Farmers Co-op Union factory at Woodside closed, owing to a process of rationalisation.

February: The Oakbank Kindergarten opened. The old Oakbank School building used variously by the Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, as a woodwork and metalwork centre by the Oakbank Area School and as a 'Gem Cave', leased from the Education Department by the Kindergarten Union. Mrs. Janet Lynch was engaged as director and Mrs. Melanie Bennett employed as a teacher. Renovations had been largely funded by activities of the committee, parents and teachers; in 1976 the Government paid out all debt for pre-schools. In 1978, with declining numbers, the kindergarten returned to half day operation.

Facilities used and extended by the Oakbank-Balhannah Mothers and Babies Health Organisation, whose policy emphasises the desire to be as open to the community as possible and part of a supportive network for parents with young children.

Woodside Army Camp played a role in housing evacuees from Darwin, following the devastation caused by Cyclone Tracy.

1976
4.3 square kilometres annexed from the East Torrens District Council and added to the Forest Range Ward.

Upsurge in building activities in Verdun, for instance, where a ready-mix concrete plant was built, and also a veterinary hospital.

First woman elected to the Onkaparinga District Council.

1977
New Council Chambers; these were formally housed in the old Woodside electricity generating building car depot and workshop, where, as a temporary measure, a portion was partitioned off for offices and one Council chamber. The architect was Mr. John S. Chappel. A loan of $150,000 was sought, to meet the major portion of the cost, the balance coming from reserve funds and revenue. There was a demand for a poll of ratepayers and the borrowing was revised to an amount under $200,000.[149]

1979
The Council accepted from a local Aged Homes Committee four units at Lobethal which had been built with the assistance of a Federal Government subsidy. A further four subsidised units were built and later 16 units at Woodside were erected under a resident-funded scheme. A joint venture with the State Government, under the Jubilee Homes project, will complete the Lobethal development of 14 units.

1983
The O.D.C. adopted a new 13 year programme of major roadworks.

Opening of the John Brock Fry library at Lenswood Primary School by his grandson, Mr. Ken Filsell. The school again participated in the community 'Apple Pickers' Picnic' and the Valley Apple Festival, with a financial gain to the school of $1,700. Mothers peeled and cooked the apples and made 500 apple pies for sale, while Council members helped by cooking apple pancakes for sale on the stall.

December 4: Final service at St. John's Church, Woodside.

Notes:

1. N.B. Tindale, *'Aboriginal Tribes of Australia'*, ANU Canberra, 1974, p.217.

2. *Recollections of C.W. Fowler* (Relative to the Woodside District) compiled in 1983. S.A. Archives. A723.

3. A. Marks, 'Notes on the History of Oakbank' (Held by Leo Mattner).

4. S.A. Archives Research Note 187 - 'Notes on the early history of the Mount Barker District', p.2.

5. The District Council of Onkaparinga was proclaimed on May 26, 1853 and gazetted on June 2.

6. *Papers Relative to the Affairs of South Australia*, p.331.

7. A.J. Perkins, *An Agricultural and Pastoral State in the Making*, p.131.

8. Information from S.A. National Trust Urban Conservation File on Nairne.

9. See G. Young and Others, *Hahndorf*, Vol.1, chapter 2, part 3.

10. *Third Report of the Directors of the South Australian Company*, p.45.

11. See G. Young and Others, *Lobethal 'Valley of Praise'*, pp.168-171, also L. Tucker and L. Rossiter, *The Dunn Family of Charleston, 1843-1976*.

12. *Recollections of C.W. Fowler*, (Relative to the Woodside District), S.A. Archives A723.

13. S.A. Company Papers, S.A. Archives BRG 42/46, 'Reports received from William Lillecrapp from Gumeracha and other locations, 1845-48'. See letter dated 2 July, 1847.

14. C.W. Noon, *Balhannah Centenary, 1839-1939. Historical Record and Review*, pp.3-5.

15. *Mount Barker Courier*, 1 May 1947, pp.1 and 6.

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20. *Papers Relative to the Affairs of South Australia,* 'Mount Barker District', pp.94-101.

21. E.A. Wittwer, *Gallasch of Grünthal,* p.20.

22. S.A. Archives Research Note 187.

23. See G. Young and Others, *Lobethal 'Valley of Praise',* Chapter 1.

24. E.A. Wittwer, op.cit., p.20.

25. C.W. Noon, op.cit. See also *Adelaide Chronicle,* 'Towns, People, and Things We Ought to Know, Balhannah and its Founder', 28 September, 1933, pp.12-13.

26. S.A. Archives Research Note 187.

27. J. Allen, *South Australian Almanac and General Directory for 1844,* pp.224-225.

28. *Mount Barker Courier,* 1 May, 1947, p.6. A similar story regarding the main line of road from the Reedy Creek Mine running through Inverbrackie is told in *The Observer,* 'Back to Woodside', 26 February, 1927, p.44.

29. S.A. Company records BRG 42/86, 'Annual Returns from tenants lands under crop, 1842-1860'.

30. *S.A. Government Gazette,* 16 April, 1846, facing p.134. Reprinted with minor corrections 23 April, 1846, facing p.138.

31. *S.A. Government Gazette,* 29 October, 1846, p.356.

32. Colonial Secretary Office, A (1849) 1187, Letter dated 29 May.

33. Ibid, A (1849) 1187, Letter dated 23 June.

34. Ibid, A (1849) 1236.

35. S.A. Company Papers BRG 42/86.

36. *S.A. Government Gazette,* 6 February, 1851, p.95; corrected 20 March, 1851, p.189.

37. Yelland, E.M. (Ed.), *Colonists, Copper and Corn in the Colony of South Australia,* pp.177 & 183-184.

38. C.W. Noon, op.cit., p.

39. E.A. Witter, op.cit., p.24.

40. Colonial Secretary's Office A (1852) 863 & 1971.

41. G. Bishop, *Stringybarks to Orchards. A History of Forest Range and Lenswood,* (Lenswood Cold Stores pp.182-183.

42. Ibid, p.48.

43. Minute Book of the Onkaparinga District Council, all subsequent references to and extracts from council meetings come from this document.

44. These divisions are discussed in the Chronology in G. Young and Others, *Lobethal 'Valley of Praise'.*

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50. See Colonial Secretary's Office A (1855) 3149, 3359 & 3455.

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52 S.A. Company Papers BRG 42/40, op.cit.

53. Ibid.

54. E.A. Wittwer and F.J. Liebelt, *Liebelt Family History,* pp.10-11, also E.A. Wittwer op.cit., pp.25-26.

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64. Information from plan in BRG 109.

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74. S. Bessant, *Over the Fallen Log*, p.41.

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94. Board of Health Minute Book O.D.C.

95. *Mt. Barker Courier*, 6 February 1900, p.3.

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119. C.W.L. Noon (ed.), *Balhannah.*

120. 'P.W.', 'A Jewell Casket', *Mt. Barker Courier,* 7 October, 1948, p.6.

121. C.W.L. Noon (ed.), *Balhannah.*

122. J. Johnston, 'Notes on the Woodside Institute'.

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127. Mrs. P. Mossop (Sec. of Balhannah Uniting Church Women's Fellowship) to Historian, July 1894.

128. Lou Klepec, *Horace Trenerry*, The Art Gallery of S.A., 1970, passim.

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130. *Land and Air Cruises to Woodside: Centenary Celebrations October 8-11, 1936.* Bonds Scenic Motor Tours.

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133. *Back to Verdun Celebrations 1940*, Official Minute Book, held by D. Grivell, Verdun; *Mt. Barker Courier*, 14 November, p.1.

134. Correspondence File, 1940/41 - 1941/42, Onkaparinga District Council Archives.

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136. G. Bishop, *Stringybarks to Orchards*, p.176.

137. D. Turner, *Ideal Haven - Woodside*.

138. *Mt. Barker Courier*, 16 September 1948, p.3.

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140. Interview with Samuel Whyatt, 1984.

141. 'Let us give thanks unto the Lord,' *10th Anniversary and Mission Service*, St. Johns Lutheran Congress, Woodside S.A., *Dedication of St. Johns Lutheran Church, Woodside S.A.*, 6th July, 1958.

142. Interview with Mrs. Dohnt, District Commissioner, 1984.

143. Dedication of St. Johns Lutheran Church, 1958.

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146. Interview with Mrs. M.F. Ide, 1984.

147. Interview with Mrs. J. Harrison, 1984.

148. Interview with Mr. H. Boerth (Sec. Onkaparinga Senior Citizens), 1984.

149. 'New Office and Chambers for Onkaparinga Council', *Local Government in S.A.*, January-March 1977.

APPENDIX B

Annette Green

Table 3 Land grants in the District Council of Onkaparinga (see Map 6)

Section	Name in which grant is made	Date
4013	J Rawson esq. of Stony Royd, Halifax	December, 1839
4209	R Cock & W Fergusson of Adelaide, farmers	December 1839
4210	J Warner of Islington, Middlesex	December 1839
4008	F Ibbotson esq. of Crofton Hall, Halifax	January 1840
4009	J Stansfield esq. of Halifax	January 1840
4010-11	G Whiteley esq. of Halifax	January 1840
4012	R Wainhouse esq. of Washer Lane, Halifax	January 1840
4015	H Wright esq. of Halifax	January 1840
4016	W Richardson esq. of Adelaide	January 1840
4017	R Cock & W Fergusson of Adelaide, farmers	January 1840
4018	A Galbraith esq. of Glasgow	January 1840
4019-20	J Thomson of Glasgow	January 1840
4021	R Cock & W Fergusson of Adelaide, farmers	January 1840
4022	W Cook of Adelaide	January 1840
4208	J Thomson esq. of Adelaide	January 1840
4219	R Lawson, of Adelaide	January 1840
4014	W H Dutton esq. of Adelaide	July 1840
4211-14	W H Dutton esq. of Adelaide	July 1840
4216-18	W H Dutton esq. of Adelaide	July 1840
5091	Mrs J Kelly of Glenhannah, Mount Barker	February 1841
5224	A Murdoch esq., eldest son and heir to the late J Murdoch	April 1841
5252-53	A Murdoch esq.	April 1841
5274-75	A Murdoch esq.	April 1841
5002	Rev. R Cook of Clatt, Aberdeen	May 1841
5087	R B Fairley of Mount Barker	May 1841
5089	R B Fairley of Mount Barker	May 1841
5226	A Murdoch esq.	May 1841
5233-38	A Murdoch esq.	May 1841
5254	J Abbott esq. of Halifax	May 1841
5300	W Prescott esq. of Adelaide	May 1841
5304-05	W Prescott esq. of Adelaide	May 1841
5019	South Australian Company	July 1841
5033	South Australian Company	July 1841
5042	South Australian Company	July 1841
5058	South Australian Company	July 1841
5067	South Australian Company	July 1841
5070	South Australian Company	July 1841
5076-77	South Australian Company	July 1841
5079	South Australian Company	July 1841
5112	South Australian Company	July 1841
5227-29	G W Goodwin	July 1841
5256	South Australian Company	July 1841
5263-64	South Australian Company	July 1841
5269	South Australian Company	July 1841
5006	South Australian Company	August 1841
5008	South Australian Company	August 1841
5010-14	South Australian Company	August 1841
5020-26	South Australian Company	August 1841
5028	South Australian Company	August 1841
5031	South Australian Company	August 1841
5035	South Australian Company	August 1841

Table 3 continued

Section	Name in which grant is made	Date
5039-41	South Australian Company	August 1841
5043-46	South Australian Company	August 1841
5048-49	South Australian Company	August 1841
5052	South Australian Company	August 1841
5054-55	South Australian Company	August 1841
5059	South Australian Company	August 1841
5063-64	South Australian Company	August 1841
5069	South Australian Company	August 1841
5071-75	South Australian Company	August 1841
5080-81	South Australian Company	August 1841
5084	South Australian Company	August 1841
5093-95	South Australian Company	August 1841
5101-02	South Australian Company	August 1841
5108-11	South Australian Company	August 1841
5113-17	South Australian Company	August 1841
5119-23	South Australian Company	August 1841
5239-48	South Australian Company	August 1841
5257-61	South Australian Company	August 1841
5265-67	South Australian Company	August 1841
5270-73	South Australian Company	August 1841
5015	South Australian Company	September 1841
5118	South Australian Company	September 1841
5214	A McFarlane esq.	September 1841
5268	South Australian Company	September 1841
5000	W Cook	November 1841
5007	R Langlands of Hope Vale	November 1841
5009	M Kelly of Glenhannah, Mount Barker	November 1841
5099	A Brakenridge esq. of Mount Barker	February 1842
1922	K F Boehrike of Mount Barker	February 1842
4215	A McFarlane esq. of Adelaide	February 1842
5082	J Baker of North Adelaide	February 1842
4023	J Camac of Mount Barker	May 1842
5068	R Buckley	May 1842
5124-25	J F Krumnow of Mount Barker	May 1842
1779	The Reverend Robert Cook of Clatt, Aberdeenshire	August 1842
5105-06	South Australian Company	October 1842
5129	W Dunn	June 1843
5130	C Newman	June 1843
5131	H Boon of Stalmore Place, Mount Barker	April 1844
5017	D Hutcheson esq. of Dundee, N.B.	June 1844
5276	W Innis of the County of Adelaide, surgeon	October 1844
5223	A Lorimer of Craigdarrock, stockholder	January 1845
1780	J Williams of Balhannah, farmer	February 1845
5137	South Australian Company	June 1845
5133	F Stachelroth of Lobethal, farmer	July 1845
5135	W Kleinschmidt, builder	July 1845
4221	J Monks of Mount Barker, Labourer	August 1845
5090	R B Fairley of Mount Barker	August 1845
5136	C Dunn of Nairne, farmer	August 1845
5138	C Newman of Mount Torrens, shepherd	August 1845
5062	W Price of Lobethal, farmer	December 1845

Table 3 continued

Section	Name in which grant is made	Date
1781	T Mount of Mount Barker, farmer	March 1846
5278	F Davison esq. of Blackiston	May 1846
5280	A Lorimer esq. of Craigdarroch, Mount Barker, stockholder and M Smillie, esq.	May 1846
5092	A Murdoch and A Lorrimer of Craigdarroch, stockholders	July 1846
5232	A Murdoch and A Lorrimer of Craigdarroch, stockholders	July 1846
5139	J Thomson of the sources of the Onkaparinga, farmer	October 1846
5140	L Kramer of Kensington, farmer	October 1846
5132	H Boon of Stalmore Place, Mount Barker	May 1847
5032	South Australian Company	June 1847
5034	South Australian Company	June 1847
5134	L Kramer of the County of Adelaide, farmer	June 1847
3928	J Gallash of the Onkaparinga, farmer	July 1847
5141	J Johnston of the Company's Tiers, labourer	July 1847
5225	H Appleton of Dotheboys Hall, Mount Barker, farmer	July 1847
5103	F & J Phifer of Lobethal, farmers	August 1847
5295	J Thompson of Mount Barker, shoemaker	August 1847
5296	A Murdoch of Craigdarroch, farmer	August 1847
5298	A Murdoch of Craigdarroch, farmer	August 1847
5310	A Murdoch of Craigdarroch, farmer	August 1847
5142	L Kramer of Lobethal, farmer	October 1847
5255	W Bartel of the Onkaparinga, farmer	October 1847
5251	A Murdoch of Craigdarroch, landholder	December 1847
5299	A Murdoch of Craigdarroch, landholder	December 1847
5143	L Kramer of Lobethal, farmer	January 1848
5157	W Gard of Adelaide, dairyman	January 1848
5308	M Moorhouse esq. of North Adelaide	
5311	W, J, H, and J. Kelly of Glenhannah, Mount Barker, farmers	January 1848
5065	J Dunn of Mount Charles, shoemaker	February 1848
5262	D McCallum of the Sources of the Onkaparinga, shepherd	May 1848
5312	Glebe land - Scotch Church. A Lorimer, R B Fairley, A Murdoch and A Shannon - Trustees	July 1848
5159	C Newman of Mount Barker, farmer	October 1848
5158	J Hatfield of Balhannah, farmer	November 1848
5154	E Stephens esq. of North Terrace, Adelaide	December 1848
5250	J Shepherd of Hindley Street, Adelaide, shoemaker	December 1848
5100	J G D Menzel of the Onkaparinga, farmer	January 1849
5096	F Stachelroth of Lobethal, farmer	February 1849
5078	J G Hensel of Lobethal, farmer	April 1849
5217	R Nicholls of Mount Barker, farmer	May 1849
5297	T Smallacombe of Landulph Farm, Onkaparinga, farmer	May 1849
4226	F Duffield of Mount Barker, farmer	July 1849
5215	H Appleton of Mount Barker, farmer	July 1849
5306	C Schubert Jnr. of Green Tholl near Hahnsdorf, farmer	July 1849
5309	C Schubert Jnr. of the Onkaparinga, farmer	July 1849
3926	J B Neales esq. of North Adelaide	August 1849
5155-56	J B Neales esq. of North Adelaide	August 1849
5180-81	J B Neales esq. of North Adelaide	August 1849
5187	J B Neales esq. of North Adelaide	August 1849
5184	J B Montefiore esq. of Glen Osmond	August 1849
5188	J B Montefiore esq. of Glen Osmond	August 1849
4223	J D Jaeschke of Gruenthal and J F Zimmermann of Hahnsdorff, farmers	October 1849
5057	J H Meukens of Lobethal, storekeeper	October 1849
5097	J B Neales and F Wicksteed, trustees of M Braukenridge	October 1849
5167	G Krausse of Lobethal, farmer	October 1849
5218	A Murdoch of Craigdarroch, farmer	October 1849

Table 3 continued

5249	T Smallacombe of Landulth Farm, Onkaparinga, farmer	October 1849
5252-53	R Johnston of Belhannah, farmer	October 1849
4224	J Peters of Mount Barker, farmer	December 1849
5050	W Bartel of the Onkaparinga, farmer	December 1849
5301	J Baldock of Mount Barker, farmer	December 1849
4042	E Stephens, J B Montefiore and J B Neales esq. of Adelaide	February 1850
5038	H Smith of Adelaide, baker	February 1850
4046	J Camac of Balhannah, farmer	March 1850
4048	J Camac of Balhannah, farmer	March 1850
4089	W Owen of Hindmarsh, merchant	March 1850
4229	G Warland of the County of Adelaide, stockholder	March 1850
4032	J Hector esq. of Adelaide	April 1850
4049	J Hector esq. of Adelaide	April 1850
4054-55	J Hector esq. of Adelaide	April 1850
4059-60	J Hector esq. of Adelaide	April 1850
4065	J Hector esq. of Adelaide	April 1850
5030	J Johnston of Mount Barker, brewer	April 1850
5098	H Naltenius of Adelaide, merchant	April 1850
5027	J & D G Catcheside of Adelaide, Gentlemen	May 1850
5147	C G Meier of Lobethal, farmer	May 1850
5144	T N Mitchell of Devonshire Terrace, Eastern Plains, stockholder	June 1850
5170	F W Kleinschmidt of Lobethal, farmer	June 1850
5172-73	R Stuckey esq and E Drew, shopkeeper both of Adelaide	June 1850
5175-76	R Stuckey esq and E Drew, shopkeeper both of Adelaide	June 1850
5061	F W Kleinschmidt, builder and C Wentzel, farmer, both of Lobethal	August 1850
5145	E C Hamersham of Adelaide, R.N.	August 1850
5150	A Weinert of Lobethal, farmer	August 1850
5177	W Preiss of Lobethal, farmer	August 1850
5018	H Gilbert of Adelaide, solicitor	September 1850
4030-31	W Richardson of Blackwood in the Mount Barker special survey, farmer	November 1850
5083	J F Pfieffer of Schonthal, near Lobethal, farmer	November 1850
5160	G Pfiefer of the Onkaparinga, farmer	November 1850
5085	J F Pfieffer of Lobethal, farmer	December 1850
5086	J W Schubert of Lobethal, farmer	December 1850
5088	R Buckley of Lobethal, farmer	December 1850
4040	R Warland of Kensington, painter	February 1851
4080	H Kerr of Kensington, farmer	February 1851
4024	A Spoer of Glen Osmond, farmer	April 1851
4082	S Bartsch of Hahndorff, farmer	April 1851
4230	G Lubasch of Balhannah, farmer	April 1851
4053	G Jarvis of Glen Osmond, farmer	May 1851
4076	A.F.A. Grovermann of O'Halloran Hill, farmer	May 1851
5174	F Stachelroth of Lobethal, farmer	May 1851
5183	S G Hoffmann of Lobethal, farmer	May 1851
5051	J C F Lauterback of the Hundred of Onkaparinga, farmer	June 1851
5128	J W Preiss of Lobethal, farmer	June 1851
5166	J C H Seidel of Schonthal	June 1851
5302-03	E A Wright, agent and E W Wright, architect, both of Adelaide	June 1851
4026	J Camac of Bonny's Flat, near Balhannah, farmer	July 1851
4038	W C Stamp of Norwood, landowner	July 1851
4041	T Pugh of Kensington, builder	July 1851
4043	The Reverend J Watson of Kensington	July 1851
4047	T Lang of Cox's Creek, wheelwright	July 1851
4052	W R S Cooke esq. of Adelaide	July 1851
4207	Free Grant to the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, trustee	July 1851
5130A	Free Grant to the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Adelaide, trustee	July 1851

Table 3 continued

Section	Name in which grant is made	Date
5191	W Dunn of Mount Charles, farmer	July 1851
5195	W Dunn of Mount Charles, farmer	July 1851
5200	J D Zimmermann of Lobethal, farmer	July 1851
4033	W and J Johnston of South Australia, landowners	August 1851
5029A	Free Grant to T Hutchens, D Moffatt, J Trenouth, J Attwell, J Tomkins, J Colton, W Maguire and H Goss - Trustees	August 1851
5047	W Battel of near Mount Charles, farmer	August 1851
5107	W Brook of the Onkaparinga, farmer	August 1851
5126	D Davies esq of Adelaide	August 1851
5127	J W Preiss of Lobethal, farmer	August 1851
5171	J & W Kelly of Mount Barker, farmers	August 1851
5178	J Kelly of Mount Barker, farmer	August 1851
5179	G S Kingston esq of Adelaide	August 1851
5192-93	C Newman of Mount Charles, farmer	August 1851
5194	G Bell of Mount Charles, farmer	August 1851
5196-97	C Dunn of Mount Charles, farmer	August 1851
5198-99	J R Todd of Portland Place in the County of Middlesex, esq., E Devett of Eaton Square in the County of Middlesex esq. and J Trussell of Nunney near Frome	August 1851
5313	A Murdoch of Craigdarroch, Mount Barker, land owner	August 1851
5530	T Smallacombe of Landolph Farm, farmer	August 1851
4034	R J Turner of Grenfell St, Adelaide, miller	September 1851
5148	J W Wagenknecht of Lobethal, farmer	September 1851
5307	G Hartmann of Mount Torrens, farmer	September 1851
4027	C Behrens of Adelaide, tinman	October 1851
4029	G Roe of Balhannah, farmer	November 1851
1777-78	J B Hack esq. and A Cock, licenced victualler, both of Adelaide	December 1851
4092	H Gooding of Norwood, farmer	December 1851
5168	C F Strempel of Lobethal, farmer	January 1852
4025	H Kerr of Kensington, farmer	March 1852
4044	T Leetham esq of Adelaide retired naval officer	June 1852
34	L Craig of Albert Town, Labourer	July 1852
1774-76	J Williams of the Hundred of Onkaparinga, farmer	July 1852
4050	T Compton of Balhannah, farmer	July 1852
4064	G Green of Adelaide, land agent	July 1852
4206	J C Liebelt of Blackiston, farmer	July 1852
4220	J Monks of Shady Grove, near Balhannah, farmer	July 1852
5182	J Johnston of Wild Goose Lodge, Western Branch, Onkaparinga, farmer	July 1852
4086	G Roe of Balhannah, farmer	September 1852
4039	R Warland of Balhannah, farmer	October 1852
5274	J R Todd of Portland Place in the County of Middlesex, England, esq, E. Devett of Eaton Square in the County of Middlesex, esq and J Trussell of Nunney near Frome in the County of Somerset esq	November 1852
5275	G Muller of Troubridge, farmer	November 1852
5277	T Smallacombe of Landulph Farm near Inverbrackie, farmer	November 1852
5281	W Bartley of Adelaide, lawyer	November 1852
5293-94	A Murdoch and A Lorimer of Cragdarroch, land owners	November 1852
5314	J W Preiss of near Lobethal, farmer	November 1852
5186	W Watt of North Adelaide, farmer	January 1853
4028	R Kay of Balhannah, sawyer	April 1853
4035	D G Catcheside of Woodside, farmer	April 1853
4057	J T Bagot of Adelaide, solicitor	April 1853
4104	E C Homersham of Adelaide, gentleman	April 1853
4105	T Mount of Mount Barker, farmer	April 1853

Table 3 continued

Section	Name in which grant is made	Date
4106	M Mount, wife of T Mount of Mount Barker, farmer	April 1853
4107	T Mount of Mount Barker, farmer	April 1853
5029	H Lloyd of Woodside, farmer	April 1853
5036	H Lloyd of Woodside, farmer	April 1853
5149	J Heritage, Snr., of Mitcham, farmer	April 1853
5162	J A Lassan of Adelaide, cabinetmaker	April 1853
5291	A Watts and P Levi of Adelaide, gentlemen	April 1853
5315	G G Collins of Woodside, farmer	April 1853
33	R Shueard of New Tiers, farmer	May 1853
4000	M J Gregerson, late of the Royal Irish Fusileers	May 1853
5037	T Corlet of Woodside, farmer	May 1853
5164-65	South Australian Company	May 1853
5292	J W Priess of Lobethal, farmer	May 1853
5316	E Divett of Eaton Square in the County of Middlesex esq. M.P., B.W. Currie of Cornhill in the City of London, esq, and C Roberts of Mincing lane in the City of London, esq.	May 1853
5317	G Muller of Adelaide, farmer	May 1853
5318	E Divett, B.W. Currie and C Roberts (as for 5316)	
5320	E Divett, B.W. Currie and C. Roberts (as for 5316)	
5321	C Schubert of Mount Torrens, farmer	May 1853
3927	E McEllister of Adelaide, gentleman	June 1853
4077	F J Beck, J Hallett and J Stilling of Adelaide, gentlemen	June 1853
4084-85	F J Beck, J Hallett and J Stilling of Adelaide, gentlemen	June 1853
4088	F J Beck, J Hallett and J Stilling of Adelaide, gentlemen	June 1853
4091	F J Beck, J Hallett and J Stilling of Adelaide, gentlemen	June 1853
4087	J Bernell of Brompton, Labourer	June 1853
4090	A Jaffrey of Adelaide, draper	June 1853
5203	J G Eckert of Lobethal, farmer	June 1853
5293	E Prescott of Mount Torrens, farmer	
4036	C C Schindler and H Cast of Adelaide, gentlemen	July 1853
4051	F J Beck, J Hallett and J Stilling of Adelaide, gentelmen	July 1853
4056	F J Beck, J Hallett and J Stilling of Adelaide, gentlemen	July 1853
4068-75	F J Beck, J Hallett and J Stilling of Adelaide, gentlemen	July 1853
5146	F J Beck, J Hallett and J Stilling of Adelaide, gentlemen	July 1853
5151-52	F J Beck, J Hallett and J Stilling of Adelaide, gentlemen	July 1853
5153	J G Collins of New Forest, farmer	July 1853
5202	A Watts and P Levi both of Adelaide, gentlemen	July 1853
35	P B Coglin of King William Street, Adelaide, timber merchant	August 1853
4037	E Jeffery of Para Plains, farmer	August 1853
4061-63	T Pugh of Balhannah	August 1853
4081	H Gilbert of Adelaide, solicitor	August 1853
4103	S Johnson of St Marys, farmer	August 1853
5319	J B McDonald of Willunga, M D	August 1853
3929	J B Graham esq., Sir G E Hodgkinson, merchant, and F. Mildred esq, banker, all of London	September 1853
5016	J Peacock of Balhannah, farmer	September 1853
5104	E Divett of Eaton Square, Middlesex, esq, B.W. Currie of Cornhill, London, esq. and C Roberts of Mincing Lane, London, esq.	September 1853 September 1853
5161	South Australian Company	September 1853
5163	South Australian Company	September 1853
4083	J Stanley of Grunthal, Innkeeper	October 1853
5056	T Holzberger of Tanunda, farmer	October 1853
5185	S G Hoffmann of Lobethal, farmer	October 1853
5201	A Watts and P Levi, both of Adelaide, gentlemen	February 1854
4058	E C Homersham, RN, of Eagles Nest, Mount Barker Road, gentleman	June 1854
5216	JGD Menzel of Lobethal, farmer	September 1854

Table 3 continued

Section	Name in which grant is made	Date
4264	C Schilling of Adelaide, land agent	April 1855
4266	J Brown of Balhannah, farmer	April 1855
4267	T Mount of Mount Barker, farmer	April 1855
4422-23	C C Collison of Adelaide, gentleman	April 1855
4261	C Schilling of Adelaide, land agent	May 1855
4262	J C Liebert of Balhannah, farmer	May 1855
4263	J Bantick of Adelaide, labourer	May 1855
4265	J Bantick of Adelaide, labourer	May 1855
69	P D Pankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	July 1855
71	T N Mitchell of Mitchell's Flat, stockholder	July 1855
68	F C Bayer of Adelaide, MD	August 1855
97	T Edwards of Balhannah, farmer and JW Gauntly of Stepney, farmer	September 1855
93	J Spender of Parkside, Builder	October 1855
99	C R Hinds esq of Adelaide	October 1855
4260	J Williams of Mount Barker, farmer	January 1856
4269	J Williams of Mount Barker, farmer	January 1856
3932	J Hallett and J Stilling of Adelaide, gentlemen	April 1856
3934	J Hallett and J Stilling of Adelaide, gentlemen	April 1856
3936	J Camac of Bonneys Flat, farmer	May 1856
3935	G Taylor of East Torrens, gentleman	June 1856
98	T Compton of Balhannah, farmer	July 1856
100	J Hepworth of Bonneys Flat, farmer	July 1856
101	J Gates of Bonneys Flat, farmer	July 1856
102	J Smith of New Tiers, sawyer	July 1856
110	J Ridley of Adelaide, gentleman	July 1856
107	T Waterhouse of Adelaide, merchant	August 1856
62	J Day of New Tiers, splitter	January 1857
59	T Stephenson of Adelaide, gentleman	February 1857
63	J Allan of New Tiers, sawyer	February 1857
64	C Serle of Stony Creek near Lobethal, splitter	February 1857
65	AS and JH Clark of Adelaide, gentlemen	February 1857
80	PD Prankerd, R Stuckey and A Weaver of Adelaide, gentlemen	February 1857
81	C Biggs of Adelaide, sawyer	February 1857
85	E McEllister of Adelaide, gentleman	February 1857
3941	G Hartmann of Mount Torrens, farmer	February 1857
3953	W Dunn of Mount Charles, farmer	February 1857
3960	WF Hughes and T Stodart, of Mount Charles, farmers	February 1857
4247	A Lorimer of Mount Barker, gentleman	February 1857
3939	W and R Wilson of Mount Charles, farmers	March 1857
3942	JD Rancke of Adelaide, land agent	March 1857
3943	R Blunt of Adelaide, gentleman	March 1857
3954	G Bell of Mount Charles, farmer	March 1857
3956	T Smallcombe of Woodside, farmer	March 1857
3961	WF Hughes and T Stodart of Mount Charles, farmers	March 1857
5279	R Stuckey and PD Prankerd of Adelaide, gentlemen	March 1857
3963	T Smallacombe of Inverbrackie, farmer	May 1857
3964	JG Fiedler of the Onkaparinga, farmer	May 1857
3944	G Bell of Mount Charles, farmer	June 1857
3968	C Dunn of Mount Charles, farmer	June 1857
3938	W and R Wilson of Mount Charles, farmers	July 1857
3949	WF Hughes and T Stodart of Mount Charles, farmers	July 1857
3950	G Bell of Mount Charles, farmer	July 1857
3957	C Newman of Mount Charles, farmer	August 1857
3946	G Hartmann of Mount Torrens, farmer	October 1857
3945	G Hartmann of Mount Torrens farmer	December 1857

Table 3 continued

Section	Name in which grant is made	Date
4268	R Garish of Enfield, Labourer	February 1858
60	T Stephenson of Adelaide, Gentleman	September 1858
3937	AHF Bartels of Adelaide, Licenced Victualler	September 1858
3940	A Milne of Sunnyside, gentleman	October 1858
4045	W Grasby of Bonney's Flat, Balhannah, Painter	November 1858
4079	J Camac of Bonney's Flat, farmer	November 1858
3955	W Dunn of Mount Charles, farmer	February 1859
5290	T Inglish of Hopeton Lea, near Mount Torrens, farmer	February 1859
151	A Lorimer of Elderslie, gentleman	May 1859
153	A Lorimer of Elderslie, gentleman	May 1859
152	J Cousin of Hay Vallies, farmer	May 1859
3952	J Kierce of the Mountain Hut, labourer	May 1859
1870	J & W Hendry both of Charleston, mechanics	June 1859
1868	J Johnson of Bonney's Flat, farmer	July 1859
1871	PD Prankerd and R Stuckey both of Adelaide, gentlemen	July 1859
1872	PD Prankerd of Adelaide, land agent	July 1859
1873	J Prankerd snr, of Langport, Somersetshire, surgeon	July 1859
1877	T Smallacombe of Woodside, farmer	July 1859
1882	J Johnson of Bonney's Flat, farmer	July 1859
3959	J Tomlin of Carrington Street, builder	September 1859
1900	A Jaffrey of Enfield, merchant	November 1859
1920	A Jaffrey of Enfield, merchant	November 1859
1921	T Ball of Woodside, farmer	November 1859
1922	T Maslin of Aldinga, farmer	November 1859
1959-60	R Hawkes, jnr, of Adelaide, land agent	December 1859
1926	J G Nitschke of Schönthal, farmer	January 1860
1961	T Smallacombe of Woodside, farmer	February 1860
1923-25	A Jaffrey of Enfield, gentleman	May 1860
1962	J & W Hendry, both of Charleston, mechanics	July 1860
3947	AHF Bartels of Adelaide, licenced victualler	October 1860
3958	T Stodart of Mount Charles, farmer	October 1860
3951	T Waterhouse esq	November 1860
29	J Mullen of Woodside, farmer	February 1861
23	E Bently of Woodside, Corporal of Police	March 1861
27	E Bently of Woodside, Corporal of Police	March 1861
50	C B Young of Adelaide, gentleman	April 1861
54	J A Muller of Lobethal, farmer	April 1861
28	J B Fry and H Green of Stony Creek, Sawyers	May 1861
49	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	May 1861
52	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	May 1861
56	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	May 1861
22	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	June 1861
25	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentelmen	June 1861
26	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	June 1861
51	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	June 1861
53	CE Tideman of Adelaide, land agent	June 1861
55	J Hardman of Adelaide, gentleman	June 1861
169	J Hardman of Adelaide, gentleman	June 1861
170	CE Tideman of Adelaide, land agent	June 1861
3962	W Milne of Sunnyside esq.	July 1861

Table 3 continued

Section	Name in which grant is made	Date
3748	W Kleinitz of near Mount Torrens, farmer	February 1862
61	J Hardman of Adelaide, gentleman	March 1862
66-67	J Hardman of Adelaide, gentleman	March 1862
24	J and S Watt of Woodside, farmers	April 1862
72	J Hardman of Adelaide, gentlemen	April 1862
57	F E H W Krichauff of Bugle Ranges, land broker	July 1862
162	A Koch of Woodside, farmer	November 1862
172	A Koch of Woodside, farmer	November 1862
178-179	J Halstead of Woodside, butcher	November 1862
4243	South Australian Company	November 1862
4245	C E Tideman of Adelaide, land agent	November 1862
4246	W Milne of Sunnyside, gentleman	November 1862
161	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	December 1862
163-168	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	December 1862
171	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	December 1862
175-177	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	December 1862
180	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	December 1862
185	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	December 1862
187	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	December 1862
3965-66	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	December 1862
4240-42	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	December 1862
4244	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	December 1862
181-183	J G Pfeiffer of Lobethal, farmer	December 1862
186	C E Tideman of Adelaide, land agent	December 1862
58	W Kay of Adelaide, Auctioneer	February 1863
82	W Kay of Adelaide, Auctioneer	February 1863
189	W Kay of Adelaide, Auctioneer	February 1863
192	W Kay of Adelaide, Auctioneer	February 1863
197-199	W Kay of Adelaide, Auctioneer	February 1863
202-203	W Kay of Adelaide, Auctioneer	February 1863
191	F W Zimmermann of Neudorf, farmer	February 1863
196	C F Strempel of Lobethal, farmer	February 1863
201	J Wittke of Neudorf, farmer	February 1863
184	E W Kitchin and F Vanx both of Adelaide, gentlemen	December 1864
70	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	March 1865
75-76	A B Murray of South Rhine, sheepfarmer	March 1865
78-79	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	March 1865
86	J Spender of Inglewood Farm, near Balhannah, farmer	March 1865
92	J Spender of Inglewood Farm, near Balhannah, farmer	March 1865
87	J B Fry of Lobethal, farmer	March 1865
88	J Harris of Balhannah, farmer	March 1865
90-91	J G Collins of Woodside, farmer	July 1865
94-96	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	July 1865
89	P D Prankerd and R Stuckey of Adelaide, gentlemen	August 1865
120	J Bullock of Adelaide, gentleman	September 1865
173	C E Tideman of Adelaide, land agent	December 1865
4270	S Day of Woodside, farmer	October 1869
114	J E Gallasch of Grunthal, market gardener	September 1884
106	P A Denison of Glen Osmond, labourer	October 1884

Table 3 continued

Section	Name in which grant is made	Date
115	J Martin of Glenelg, draper	April 1885
3933	J Martin of Glenelg, draper	April 1885
72A	J W Brinkley of Hay Valley, farmer	June 1885
188	W Ramisch of Adelaide, farmer	October 1885
190	J Huske of Lobethal, farmer	June 1889
194	JSC Röpke of Lobethal, widow	March 1893
247	E A Beasley of Oakbank, traveller	August 1900
249	E A Beasley of Oakbank, traveller	August 1900
266-270	E A Beasley of Oakbank, traveller	August 1900
44-45	M Gerahty of Oakbank, labourer	September 1901
238	J McVicar of Oakbank, widow	January 1903
242-242	W J Rollbusch of Oakbank, labourer	August 1903
244-246	W H Leak of Oakbank, labourer	March 1905
13	J T B Pearson of Oakbank, labourer	March 1909
19	J T B Pearson of Oakbank, labourer	March 1909
235	T S Robinson of Oakbank, overseer of works	December 1909
240	T S Robinson of Oakbank, overseer of works	December 1909
47	H F Rollbusch of Oakbank, labourer	June 1911
231	H F Rollbusch of Oakbank, labourer	June 1911
233	H F Rollbusch of Oakbank, labourer	June 1911
103	J Gates of Carey's Gully, gardener	March 1915
46	M A Trimmer of Oakbank, widow	March 1916
234	M A Trimmer of Oakbank, widow	March 1916
193	District Council of Onkaparinga	February 1917
243	M A Pearson of Oakbank, married woman	November 1917
73-74	R E Townsend of Forest Range, gardener	November 1918
236	W C E Delchau of Oakbank, labourer	July 1921
239	W C E Delchau of Oakbank, labourer	July 1921
83	C H Norton of Forest Range, labourer	August 1923
232	G Pearson of Oakbank, labourer	April 1925
237	G Pearson of Oakbank, labourer	April 1925
225	J T Baldock of Woodside, farmer	February 1926
20	F W Green of Lenswood, gardener	October 1937
222-223	N H Schoel of Woodside, farmer	April 1948
317	F A Aubrey of Oakbank, cheesemaker	January 1949
77	WH and LK Hale of Forest Range, gardeners	September 1950
477-479	G M Watchtel of Moorook, married woman	October 1950
132	Onkaparinga Racing Club	September 1951
248	Onkaparinga Racing Club	1955
21	A J Copeland of Lenswood, gardener	June 1959

APPENDIX C

Annette Green

Table 4 1854 Council assessment records for sections within the survey area (first Council assessment)

Section	Area (acres)	Location	Occupier	Owner	Description
1774-76	246	near Balhannah	John Williams	self	unimproved
1777-78	169	near Balhannah	John Mount	self	pasture
Pt 1779	39	near Balhannah	William Burgess	A Lorimer, agent	unimproved
Pt 1779	39	Woodside	Matthew Leake	Cocks	cultivated
1780	80	near Balhannah	John Williams	self	good brick house etc.
1781	104	near Balhannah	Thomas Mant	self	pasture
Pt 1922	13½	Grunthal	Heyner	self	house
Pt 1922	13½	Grunthal	Charles Pressie	self	slab house
Pt 1922	13½	Grunthal	Barthrum	self	slab house etc
Pt 1922	9	Grunthal	John Stanley	self	slab house
Pt 1922	10	Grunthal	Mizse	self	house
Pt 1922	21	Grunthal	E Nagel	self	part cultivated, slab house
3926-27	160	-	H Nagel	self	unimproved
3928	80	near Grunthal	J Gallash	self	unfenced
4000	193	near Balhannah	H J Gregerson	self	part fences, hut and garden
4008-12	400	near Balhannah	unoccupied	P D Prankard,ag.	unimproved
4013	80	near Balhannah	J Blyth	self	house
Pt 4014	64	near Balhannah	unoccupied	O Gillas	unimproved
Pt 4014	16	near Balhannah	John Baker	self	unimproved
4015	80	near Balhannah	unoccupied	Freeman	pasture
4016	80	near Balhannah	John Hart	self	brick house, shop etc.
Pt 4017	40	Balhannah	Thomas Edwards	self	brick house, garden etc.
Pt 4017	20	Balhannah	G H Rose	Edwards	brick house, part cultivated
Pt 4017	?	Balhannah	William Aitchison	Edwards	slab store, & post office, slab cottage
Pt 4017	20	Balhannah	Hermann Lemph	self	slab house etc
4018-20	240	Balhannah	W & J Johnson	self	part cultivated, brewery, brick house, cottage etc
4021	80	Balhannah	Thomas Edwards	self	-
4022	81	Balhannah	Thomas Edwards	G Lubasch	pasture, cottage
Pt 4023	37	near Balhannah	Hepworth, Gates & Co.	J Comac	3 slab houses
Pt 4023	72	near Balhannah	John Comac	self	slab & brick house
4024	87	near Balhannah	August Sphoer	self	house etc
4025	67	near Balhannah	Hugh Kerr	?	stone house etc
4026	30	near Balhannah	John Comac	self	fenced
4027	56	near Grunthal	J Behrens	self	unfenced
4028	67	near Balhannah	Kay	self	unfenced
4029	80	near Balhannah	George Roe	self	pasture, fenced
Pt 4030	1	near Balhannah	J White	self	house
Pt 4030	80	near Balhannah	W Richardson	self	pasture; cottage
4031	133	near Balhannah	W Richardson	self	pasture
4032	79	near Mt Charles	Kay & Kay Catchside	self	poor pasture, fenced
4033	56	Balhannah	W & J Johnson	self	pasture
4034			?		
4035	79	near Balhannah	Catchlove	self	unfenced
4036	83	near Balhannah	Shinkler & Cast	self	2 huts, unfenced pasture

Table 4 continued

Section	Area (acres)	Location	Occupier	Owner	Description
4037	126	near Balhannah	E Weymouth	?	unimproved
4037	80	near Balhannah	J R Sinclair	self	slab hut
Pt 4039	?	near Balhannah	Slampe	self	unimproved
Pt 4039	34	near Balhannah	Rob Warland	self	-
4040	96	near Balhannah	Rob Warland	Rev Watson	unimproved
4041	88	near Balhannah	Thomas Pugh	self	slab house, garden
4042	122	near Balhannah	C Collinson	self	unimproved
4043	51	near Balhannah	Rob Worland	Rev Watson	slab house etc
4044	80	near Balhannah	H J Claussen	self	slab house, part cultivated
4046			?		
4047	37	near Balhannah	John Comac	self	unimproved
4048 } 4078 }	160	near Balhannah	Jabez Johnson	J Comac	slab house, part cultivated
Pt 4049	116	Balhannah	E Wright jnr	self	unimproved
Pt 4049	51	Balhannah	William Williams	self	unimproved
4050			?		
4051	94	near Mitchells Flat	Adelaide Land and Gold. Co.	John Hallet, ag.	unimproved
4052	70	near Balhannah	E Weymouth	?	part fenced and mud house
4053	79	-	Geo. Jervis	self	unimproved
4054-56	210	near Mitchell's Flat	Adelaide Land & Gold Co.	John Hallett, ag.	unimproved
4057		near Balhannah	J R Sinclair	self	slab hut
4058			?		
4059-60	140	near Mithcell's Flat	Adelaide Land & Gold Co.	John Hallett, ag.	unimproved
4061-63	209	Balhannah	Thomas Pugh	self	-
4064			?		
4065	70	near Mitchell's Flat	Adelaide Land & Gold Co.	John Hallett, ag.	unimproved
4068-75	826	near Mitchell's Flat	Adelaide Land & Gold Co.	John Hallett, ag.	unimproved
4076	32	near Balhannah	A H Groverman	self	part fenced, slab house etc.
4077	75	near Mitchell's Flat	Adelaide Land & Gold Co.	John Hallet, ag.	unimproved
4079			?		
4080	66	near Balhannah	Hugh Kerr	?	unfenced
4081	192	near Hahndorf	Edw. Schrader	self	house
4082			?		
4083	70	Grunthal	John Stanley	self	scrub fence
4084-85	167	Rocky Gully	Adelaide Land & Gold Co.	John Hallett, ag.	unimproved
4086	73	near Balhannah	George Roe	self	pasture
4087	122	near Balhannah	J Bonnel	self	fence pasture
4088	80	Rocky Gully	Adelaide Land & Gold Co.	John Hallett, ag.	unimproved
4089	56	near Woodside	John Brown	self	brick house
4090	95	Rocky Gully	Adelaide Land & Gold Co.	John Hallett, ag.	unimproved
4091-92	134	Rocky Gully	James Fishlock	self	unimproved
4103	?	near Hahndorf	Charles Schenscher	self	part cultivated
4104	?	near Hahndorf	Edw. Morriss	self	unimproved
4105-07	347	near Balhannah	Thomas Mant	self	unfenced
Pt 4208	18	Balhannah	James Thompson	self	part house
Pt 4208	1	Balhannah	Rob. Thomas	self	-
Pt 4208	½	Balhannah	F Thomas	self	-
Pt 4208	81(?)	Balhannah	Rob Wilkie	W & J Johnson	House, stable etc licensed 2 cottages
Pt 4208	53	Balhannah	Richard Kelsey	H Anderson	house

Table 4 continued

Section	Area (acres)	Location	Occupier	Owner	Description
Pt 4208	?	Balhannah	Edw. Addison	J Thompson	slab house, stable
Pt 4208	1	Balhannah	Samuel Johns	self	pasture
Pt 4208	1	Balhannah	George Dunn	self	-
Pt 4208	½	Balhannah	Milkase	self	-
Pt 4208	1	Balhannah	H Fenwick	G Dunn	slab house etc
Pt 4208	39	Balhannah	Helvidge or Leake	?	-
Pt 4208	?	Balhannah	Robert Gibbons	self	house, garden etc
Pt 4208	4	Balhannah	George Henderson	J Thompson	house etc.
Pt 4208	?	Balhannah	Richard Gibbons	self	house, garden etc
Pt 4208	½	Balhannah	James Osborne	self	-
Pt 4208	1	Balhannah	Jon Peacock	self	house etc
Pt 4209	28	near Balhannah	George Roe	self	house etc
Pt 4209	21	near Balhannah	Sowerwald	self	house etc
Pt 4209	27	near Balhannah	John Stanley	self	pasture
Pt 4209	4	near Balhannah	William Rhind	self	house etc
Pt 4209	4	near Balhannah	William Richardson	self	-
4210			?		
4211-12	160	near Balhannah	John Dean	Osmond Gillas	-
4213	80	near Balhannah	John Dean	self	pasture etc
4213	80	near Balhannah	William Richardson	self	good house etc
4214	80	near Balhannah	John Williams	self	cultivated
4215	106	Glensloe	William Anderson	Allan McFarlane	slab house, barn etc
4216	80	near Balhannah	Thomas Mount	self	part cultivated
4217) 4218) 4224)	192	near Hahndorf	J F Paech	self	good stone house, barn etc. fenced and part cultivated
4219	80	near Balhannah	Thomas Mount	self	slab house etc
4220	46	near Balhannah	John Monks	self	pasture
4221	80	near Balhannah	John Monks	self	house etc.
4223	74	Hahndorf	J F Zimmerman	self	brick house
4226	74	near Balhannah	Francis Duffield	self	slab house & garden
4229	134	near Balhannah	Geo Warland	self	slab house etc
4230			?		
5000	80	Woodside	William Burgess	A Lorimer, ag.	slab house
5001	82	Woodside	Matthew Leake	Native Reserve	pasture
5002	83	Woodside	Matthew Leake	Cocks	slab house, barn etc.
5004	80	Woodside	John Burl	?	house etc.
5006	82	near Woodside	John Batton	S.A. Company	slab house etc.
5007	80	near Woodside	Alex Langlands	self	brick house
5008	80	near Woodside	Rob Lorimer	self	pasture, steam mill & cottages
5009	82	near Woodside	Adam Kelly	Mrs Kelly	good brick house, barn etc.
5010	80	near Woodside	Adam Kelly	S.A. Company	slab house, pasture
5011	80	near Woodside	James Smith	S.A. Company	slab house
5012	80	near Woodside	J Thompkins, snr.	S.A. Company	stone house etc.
5013	80	near Woodside	J Thompson	S.A. Company	slab house
5014	80	near Woodside	J Howard, snr	S.A. Company	pasture
5015	80	Woodside	Lehzen & Husse	S.A. Company	house etc., part cultivated
5016	80	Woodside	Peacock	self	pasture
5017	80	Woodside	William Batton	self	house etc.
Pt 5018	10	near Woodside	Peter Randall	self	stone house
Pt 5018	68	near Woodside	James Ingles	self	pasture

Table 4 continued

Section	Area (acres)	Location	Occupier	Owner	Description
5019	80	near Woodside	James Ingles	S.A. Company	barn
5020	80	near Woodside	Hizerland, Faustmann & Co.	S.A. Company	3 cottages
5021	80	near Woodside	J Howard, snr	S.A. Company	house, part cultivated
Pt 5022	6	Woodside	Thos. Hutchins	S.A. Company	stone house
Pt 5022	40	Woodside	Joseph Alford	S.A. Company	pasture
Pt 5022	34	near Woodside	J Trenouth	S.A. Company	-
5023	83	near Woodside	J Howard, snr	S.A. Company	slab house etc
5024-25	163	near Woodside	James Ingles	S.A. Company	part cultivated
5026	80	near Woodside	J Hobbs	S.A. Company	slab house, barn etc
5027	80	near Woodside	James Ingles	self	good stone house
Pt 5028	40	Woodside	Richard Avery	S.A. Company	slab hut, part cultivated
Pt 5028	41½	Woodside	John Coad	S.A. Company	slab house, part cultivated
Pt 5028	41½	Woodside	Joseph Alford	S.A. Company	slab house, part cultivated, smith shop
5029	59	Woodside	Henry Lloyd	self	poor pasture
Pt 5030	1	Woodside	Henry Lloyd	self	wood house
Pt 5030	1	Woodside	Thos. Corlett	self	slab house
Pt 5030	1	Woodside	John Dolphin	self	brick house
Pt 5030	53	Woodside	John Dean	W & J Johnstone	poor pasture, stone house occupied as public house etc
Pt 5030	½	Woodside	Baldock	self	slab house
Pt 5030	¼	Woodside	J Howard	self	-
Pt 5030	¼	Woodside	F K Stackleroth	self	-
Pt 5030	1	Woodside	D Moffat	self	stone house as store
Pt 5030	½	Woodside	J Trenouth	self	stone house
Pt 5030	½	Woodside	J Fenton	self	house etc
Pt 5030	1	Woodside	Josh. Remfrey	self	house and store
Pt 5030	¼	Woodside	Oke	self	house
Pt 5030	1	Woodside	William Prowse	self	stone house
Pt 5030	½	Woodside	Levi Shaw	self	house, shop etc
Pt 5030	1	Woodside	William Snarr	self	house
Pt 5030	¼	Woodside	Thos Seagraen	Simpson	house
?	21	Woodside	J M Ferry	self	slab house
5031			?		
Pt 5032	41	near Woodside	Edw. Wright	S.A. Company	part cultivated
Pt 5032	41	Balhannah	James East	S.A. Company	slab hut, part cultivated
5035	80	near Woodside	James Baldock	S.A. Company	slab house and cultivated
5036	43	Woodside	Henry Lloyd	self	unfenced
5037	80	near Woodside	Thos. Calling	self	pasture
5038	83	near Woodside	William Prior	?	house & pasture
5039	83	near Lobethal	Edw. Kimber	S.A. Company	pasture, house etc
5042	83	near Woodside	Jenkies or Houre	S.A. Company	hut, part cultivated
5047	83	near Woodside	Lauterbach & Dhont	S.A. Company	unimproved
5048	80	near Woodside	G Bockleman	S.A. Company	slab house, part cultivated
5091	105	near Woodside	Adam Kelly	Mrs Kelly	pasture
Pt 5092	40	near Woodside	Andrew Murdoch	Murdoch & Lorimer	-
Pt 5092	25	near Woodside	J Curninghame	Murdoch & Lorimer	slab house
5120	80	near Woodside	Thos. Ball	S.A. Company	slab house, part cultivated
5121	80	near Woodside	Thos. Serle	S.A. Company	house and barn

Table 4 continued

Section	Area (acres)	Location	Occupier	Owner	Description
5122	80	near Woodside	J Fishlock	self	slab house etc
5123	80	near Balhannah	Wm Pinnock	self	unimproved
5131	20	near Woodside	Henry Boon	self	stone house, pasture
5132		.	?		
5139			?		
5144	80	Mitchell's Flat	T H Mitchell	self	slab house, part cultivated
5145	83	Mitchell's Flat	T H Mitchell	Bonney	poor pasture
5146	70	near Mitchell's Flat	Adelaide Land & Gold Co.	John Hallett, ag.	unimproved
5148	80	near Lobethal	James Heritage	Bonney	part cultivated, slab house etc
5149	80	near Mitchell's Flat	John Heritage	Bonney	unimproved
5151-52	140	near Mitchell's Flat	Adelaide Land & Gold Co.	John Hallett, ag.	unimproved
5153	86	Mitchell's Flat	A G Collins	self	slab house
5155-56	167	Balhannah ·	Lavington Glyde	self	unimproved
5157	54	near Balhannah	Gard	self	2 huts, part fenced
5158	105	near Balhannah	J Hatfield & Co.	self	2 houses
5188	?	near Lobethal	A Watts	self	unfenced
5191	49	near Mt Charles	William Dunn	self	poor pasture
Pt 5192	25	near Woodside	J Curnninghame	Murdoch & Lorimer	slab house
5196	39	near Mt Charles	George Dunn	self	poor pasture
5198	45	near Mt Charles	unoccupied	S.A. Company	unimproved
5199	91	near Mt Torrens	S.A. Company	S.A. Company	unimproved
5215	50	near Hay Valley	Henry Appleton	self	pasture
5217	50	Hay Valley	R Nicholls	self	part cultivated
5218	38	near Woodside	George Osborne	S.A. Company	slab house
5223	70	near Woodside	G Williamson	Murdoch & Lorimer	stone house etc
5224	79	Hay Valley	Samuel Partridge	J Dunn	house
5225	80	near Hay Valley	Henry Appleton	self	slab cottage, cultivated
Pt 5226	40	Hay Valley	Wm Leggett	self	slab house
Pt 5226	20	Hay Valley	Richard West	self	slab house
Pt 5226	20	near Woodside	Michael Gehagan	self	slab house, part cultivated
5227-28	160	Oatlands near Woodside	Bailey	Elder & Co, ag.	Good slab house, barn, stables, cottage
5229	80	near Hay Valley	Arthur Thomas	Elder & Co., ag.	pasture
5230	80	near Woodside	James Foote	Murdoch & Lorimer	house, part cultivated
5231	80	near Woodside	Richard Martin	Murdoch & Lorimer	slab house
5232	80	near Hay Valley	Arthur Thomas	Murdoch & Lorimer	slab hut, part cultivated
5233-35	260	near Woodside	Andrew Murdoch	Murdoch & Lorimer	pasture, house, barn etc.
Pt 5233	10		Richard Tucker	self	pasture
5236	40	Oatlands near Woodside	Ezra Bonham	Murdoch & Lorimer	slab house
5237	40	near Woodside	P Farman	S A Company	2 cottages
5238	80	near Woodside	P & R Ryan	Murdoch & Lorimer	2 slab houses etc
5239	80	near Woodside	L Walker	S.A. Company	slab house etc
Pt 5239 } 5293 }	51	near Woodside	John Thompson	self	slab house
5240	80	near Woodside	Thos Smallacombe	S.A. Company	slab house
5241	80	near Woodside	Thompkins jnr	S.A. Company	stone & slab house
5242	80	near Woodside	William Drummond	S.A. Company	slab house etc.
5243			?		
5244	80	near Woodside	J & T Halstead	S.A. Company	2 slab houses
5245	80	near Woodside	John Guy	S.A. Company	slab house etc
5246	80	near Woodside	Josh Kelly	S.A. Company	slab house, part cultivated

Table 4 continued

Section	Area (acres)	Location	Occupier	Owner	Description
5247	80	near Woodside	William Kelly	S.A. Company	slab house, part cultivated
5247	?	near Woodside	William Drummond	S.A. Company	slab house
5248	80	near Woodside	James Kelly	S.A. Company	slab house etc
5249	80	near Woodside	Thos Smallacombe	self	pasture
5250	76	Mt Charles	Jos Shepherd	self	2 houses etc
5251			?		
5252			?		
5253	67	near Mt Charles	Kay & Kay Catchside	self	poor pasture, fenced
5254			?		
Pt 5255	10	near Woodside	Richard Tucker	self	pasture
Pt 5255	36	near Mt Charles	Kay & Kay Catchside	self	poor pasture, fenced
5256	80	near Mt Charles	James Carter	S.A. Company	slab house, part cultivated
5257	80	near Woodside	Henry Kelly	S.A. Company	good brick house
5258	80	near Woodside	Pfeiffer & Son	S.A. Company	2 slab houses
5259	80	near Woodside	John Greave	S.A. Company	slab house
5260	80	near Woodside	Brodie & Moore	S.A. Company	slab house
5261	80	near Woodside	Brodie & Moore	S.A. Company	slab house
5262	76	near Mt Charles	Duncan McCullum	self	mud house
5263	80	near Mt Charles	James Hay	S.A. Company	slab house, barn etc.
5264-66	240	near Mt Charles	Kay & Kay Catchside	S.A. Company	House, barn etc 100 acres crop
5267 } 5270 }	159	near Mt Charles	Richard Perkins	S.A. Company	house etc
5268			?		
5269	80	near Mt Charles	Henry Stephens	S.A. Company	slab house
5271	80	near Mt Charles	E.W.L. Ryder	S.A. Company	house
5272			?		
5273			?		
5274	69	Eastern Sources of the Onkaparinga	S.A. Company	self	-
5275	65	near Woodside	G Miller	self	pasture
Pt 5276	9	near Woodside	Rev McBean	A Lorimer, ag.	stone house
Pt 5276	18	near Woodside	J Ferguson	-	slab house
5277	60	Mt Charles	Thomas Smallacombe	self	house
5278	59	near Woodside	G Miller	self	pasture
5280	62	near Mt Charles	Duncan McCullum	self	unfenced
5281	640	near Mt Charles	Rabbitt	self	house
Pt 5294	21½	Woodside	P Farman	Murdoch & Lorimer	pasture
Pt 5294::	67½	Balhannah	Wm Warren	Murdoch & Lorimer	part cultivated
Pt 5294	40	near Woodside	Richard Avery	Murdoch & Lorimer	part cultivated
Pt 5294	100	Mt Charles	Jas Sharkley	Murdoch & Lorimer	part cultivated
Pt 5294	80	near Woodside	P & R Ryan	Murdoch & Lorimer	pasture
5295			?		
5296			?		
5297	72	near Woodside	Thomas Smallacombe	self	pasture
5298	90	near Woodside	Hillman & Schute	Murdoch & Lorimer	slab house
5299	66	near Woodside	John Thompson	self	part cultivated$_2$
5307	5	Hay Valley	Miell & Gales	F Davison esq	pasture
5310			?		
5311	75	near Woodside	William Kelly	S.A. Company	slab house, part cultivated
5313			?		
5315	86	near Mt Torrens	J G Collins	self	unimproved
5316-20	440	near Mt Torrens	T L Gerecke	self	unimproved
5321			?		
5530	80	Mt Charles	Thos. Smallacombe	self	unimproved

APPENDIX D

Land Sales in the Urban Areas of the Onkaparinga District Council

Annette Green

Table 5 Sale of land in Grünthal (part Section 1922, Hundred of Onkaparinga) 1842-1861
(Note: no subdivision plan submitted)

12 March 1842	Section 1922 (80 acres) granted to Karl Ferdinand Boehrike of Mount Barker.
15 February 1845	Karl Ferdinand Boehrike of Mount Barker, farmer, sold Part Section 1922 (9 acres) to Ferdinand Welke of Mount Barker for £14.
1 September 1852	Ferdinand Welke of the village of Grunthal sold this block of land (along with the Inn and other buildings thereon) to John Stanley of Balhannah, gentleman, for £300.
24 August 1861	John Stanley of Balhannah, gentleman, sold this block of land (including the Stanley Bridge Hotel) to August Schunke for £700.
14 May 1852	Karl Ferdinand Boehrike of Grunthal, farmer, sold Part Section 1922 (13½ acres) to Carl Gottfried Prüss of Grunthal, farmer for £41.
14 May 1852	Karl Ferdinand Boehrike of Grunthal, farmer, sold Part Section 1922 (21 acres) to Heinrich Nagel of Grunthal, farmer for £42.
3 August 1853	Heinrich Nagel of Grunthal, farmer, sold this block of land to Ernst Nagel of Grunthal, farmer for £80.
11 February 1858	Ernst Nagel of Grunthal, farmer sold a portion of this block of land (7½ acres) to August Ludwig Friedrich Schlick of Cox Creek, sawyer for £70. On the same day he also sold another part of this block to Alfred Easther of Cox Creek, sawyer, for £70.
12 May 1859	Alfred Easther of Cox Creek, sawyer, sold his part of this block to Henry Rudoff Wigley esq. of Hahndorf for £27-5-0.
9 February 1860	August Ludwig Friedrich Schlick of Grunthal, sawyer, sold his part of this block to Henry Rudoff Wigley esq. of Hahndorf for £20.
7 January 1853	Karl Ferdinand Boehrike of Grunthal, farmer, sold Part Section 1922 (13½ acres) to Christian Freshe of Grunthal, farmer for £44.
	At the same time Fresche sold this block of land to Henry Betteridge of Hindmarsh, carpenter, for £80, and Betteridge then sold it to John Goodall of Hindmarsh, grocer for £100.

Table 5 continued

27 July 1853	John Goodall of Hindmarsh, grocer, sold this block of land to Johann Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm Nagel of Mount Barker, farmer, for £140.
24 December 1853	J.H.F.W. Nagel of Mount Barker, farmer, sold this block of land to Franz Heinrich Meisner of Clairville, Yeoman for £175.
12 January 1853	Karl Ferdinand Boehrike of Mount Barker, farmer, sold Part Section 1922 (10 acres) to Furgen Theodor Lehmkuhl of Mount Barker, gentleman for £35.
21 March 1853	Furgen Theodor Lehmkuhl of Mount Barker, gentleman, sold this block of land to Johann Christop Maetze of Mount Barker, gardener, for £100.
20 January 1854	Johann Christoph Maetze of Mount Barker, gardener, sold this block of land to Johann Ferdinand Weidemann of Adelaide, carpenter, for £200.
9 December 1857	Johann Ferdinand Weidemann of Adelaide, carpenter, sold this block of land to Christian Herreld of Grunthal, farmer for £225.
13 June 1861	Land forfeited by default of mortgage repayments and sold to John Williams of Grunthal for £250.
	Note: The value of this block of land did not continue to escalate during the next two decades. During 1870 each of the three owners described themselves as storekeepers of Grunthal, the property being sold in 1870 for £125, in 1876 for £180 and in 1877 for £200.
2 September 1853	Karl Ferdinand Boehrike of Mount Barker, farmer, sold Part Section 1922 (13½ acres) to Edward Hempel of First Creek, near Adelaide, farmer for £40.
3 March 1854	Edward Hempel of First Creek, near Adelaide, farmer, sold this block of land to Heinrich Korber of Shea Oak Log, shoemaker, for £67.
	In 1864 Korber (who now described himself as a shoemaker of Grunthal) sold 3 acres and 6 perches of this land to his son for £32.

Table 6 Sale of allotments in Woodside (part Section 5030, Hundred of Talunga) by James Johnston (Note: from 1856 the majority of these allotments were sold by James and William Johnston)

Date	Allotment	Price	Purchaser
6 April 1850	-	£105	Section 5030 granted to James. Johnston of Mount Barker, brewer.
18 March 1851	21	£4-15-0	Thomas Corlet of Woodside, farmer.
18 March 1851	25 & 36	£10	Henry Lloyd of Woodside, labourer.
17 May 1851	6	£8	James Dean of Cox's Creek, farmer.
29 July 1851	4	£9	Levi Shaw of Woodside, blacksmith.
5 September 1851	3 & 17	£14	David Moffat of Woodside, storekeeper.
2 January 1852	5	£20	John Jenkins of Woodside, saddler.
24 February 1852	8	£10	William Snarr of Woodside, farmer.
17 February 1853	28	£5	Thomas Corlet of Woodside, labourer.
14 November 1853	-	(Lease)	5 year lease of the Woodside Inn and 50 acres of land to John Dean of Oatlands, Woodside, licenced victualler. £2 per week.
31 January 1854	10 & 14	£16	John Humphry Dolphin of Woodside, shoemaker.
22 February 1854	1	£56	Frederick Stackleroth of Lobethal. licenced victualler.
23 February 1854	-	(Lease)	Assignment of lease of Woodside Inn from John Dean to Robert Wilke
8 April 1854	Pt. 2	£40	John Fenton Robinson of Woodside saddler.
8 April 1854	33	£15	John Nicholls of Woodside, farmer.
18 August 1854	9	£15	William Snarr of Woodside, builder.
19 August 1854	12	£10	John Howard, jnr. of Woodside, farmer.
19 August 1854	13 & 24	£13	John Mattinson Ferry of Woodside, surveyor.
13 December 1854	32	£3-10-0	John Trenowth of Woodside.
30 December 1854	16	£5	David Moffatt of Woodside, storekeeper.

Table 6 continued

Date	Allotment	Price	Purchaser
2 February 1855	30 & 31	£6-10-0	William Prowse of Woodside, carpenter.
6 July 1855	20	£7	William Drummond of Inverbrackie, farmer.
20 July 1855	22	£6	William Simpson of Adelaide, labourer.
3 November 1855	Pt. 2	£5	Alixander Lorimer of Craigdarroch esq.
20 December 1855	Pt. 19	£10	John Shugg of Woodside, sawyer.
29 December 1855	29	£7	James Tonkin of Woodside, butcher.
24 January 1856	23	£20	Philip James Oke of Woodside, carpenter.
1 February 1856	--	(Lease)	Surrender of lease of Woodside Inn by Isabella Wilke to James Johnston.
12 May 1856	-	£2,300	Sale of 2 acres of Section 5030, including the Woodside Inn, to Hans Heinrich Ferk of Adelaide, restaurateur. Sold by James and William Johnston.
4 June 1856		£10	James Tonkin of Woodside, butcher.
22 August 1856	140	£11	John Humphrie Dolphin.
22 October 1856	27 & 34	£26	Daniel Hortop of Woodside, builder.
20 February 1857	138 & 139	£38	Robert Brown of Mount Charles, yeoman.
18 April 1857	7	£120	John Hunter of Woodside, storekeeper.
15 September 1857	-	£150	Sale of that block of land situated immediately behind the Woodside Inn to Hans Heinrich Ferk of Woodside, licenced victualler.

Table 6 continued

Date	Allotment	Price	Purchaser
3 June 1858	18	£18	Lavina Savage of Woodside, widow.
9 November 1858	15	£49-19-0	Hermann Esau of Woodside, Doctor of Medicine.
26 February 1859	39	£14	Richard Corell of Woodside, blacksmith.
10 November 1859	11	£10	James Baldock of Mount Charles, farmer.
30 April 1861	119, 120 121 & 124	£36	James Todd of Blackhill Valley, near Kanmantoo farmer.
14 June 1861	26 & 35	£62-10-0	Michael O'Brien of Mount Barker, Roman Catholic Clergyman.
July 1862	144, 145 146, 147	-	Brought under the Real Property Act by J. & W. Johnston. (Conveyed to Robert Heidrich).
August 1862	133 & 134	-	Brought under the Real Property Act by J. & W. Johnston. (Conveyed to Christoph Reinholdt).
April 1863	135, 136 & 137	-	Brought under the Real Property Act by J. & W. Johnston. (Conveyed to William Hankel of Woodside, tinsmith)
	148	-	Brought under the Real Property Act by J. & W. Johnston. (Conveyed to H. Heidrich).
10 March 1865	Pt. 89	£0-10-0	J.C.F. Lauterbach, J. Weidehöfer, H.H. Ferk, G. Dohnt, and R. Heidrich of Woodside, trustees of the Lutheran Church at Woodside. On trust to erect a church to be called St. Peter Church.

Table 6 continued

Date	Allotment	Price	Purchaser
24 January 1867	130	£15	James Rollinson of Woodside, labourer.
6 February 1868	88	£20	Michael Ferry of Adelaide, coach driver.
15 May 1871	86 & 87	£20	Michael Ferry of Koonnga, coach driver.
13 April 1875	127 & 128	£18	James Hayes of Woodside, labourer.
13 April 1875	132	£18	Thomas Smallacombe of Woodside, gentleman.
13 December 1876	92 & 93	-	Free conveyance from J. Johnston, W.F. Hughs, H. Esau, H. Hunwick and A.E. Bundey, trustees of the Woodside Public School to the Council of Education.
March 1877	55, 56, 69 & 70	-	Brought under the Real Property Act by J. & W. Johnston. (Conveyed to Joseph Harris of Woodside, butcher)
March 1877	37, 40 to 53, 57 to 68, 72 to 85, 89, 94 to 108, 110 to 114, 122 123, 125, 126, 129, 141, 142 & 143		Brought under the Real Property Act by J. & W. Johnston. (conveyed to James and Andrew Galbraith Johnston of Oakbank, brewers).
13 January 1885	131	£18	John McMahon, farmer.
1900	54, 71, 90, 91, 109, 115 to 118	-	Still in the possession of the Johnston family.

Table 7 Sale of allotments in West Woodside (part Section 5031, Hundred of Onkaparinga) by the South Australian Company

Date	Allotment	Price	Purchaser
6 August 1841	-	?	Section 5031 granted to the South Australian Company.
11 January 1859	3, 4, 5 & 28	£228	Thomas Smallacombe
8 February 1859	23	£20	William Fawcett
8 March 1859	2, 6 & 31	£163	James Tonkin, Snr.
14 March 1859	30	£22	William Warren
2 May 1859	11	£67	Augustus Olliver
10 May 1859	10	£66	Hermann Esau
10 May 1859	12 & 25	£77	John Halstead
10 May 1859	22 & 45	£52	Margaret Martin
10 May 1859	24, 36, 37 & 38	£97	J. & W. Hendry
10 May 1859	34	£41	Thomas Halstead
27 June 1859	27, 29 & 33	£102	Thomas Inglis
8 August 1859	8, 41, 42, 43 & 44	£145	Adolph Koch
15 August 1859	26	£20	George Turner
17 October 1859	9	£50	Adam Watson Richardson
17 October 1859	35	£51	J.R. Sinclair
14 April 1860	7	£50	Richard Tucker
4 May 1861	1	£150	Thomas Halstead
23 July 1869	21	£25	John Fenton
19 February 1871	39 & 40	£49	Robert Correll
23 May 1878	13 to 20	£200	John Halstead
16 September 1892	32	£40	R.P. Keddie
?	46	£25	J.G. Collins

Table 8 Sale of allotments in Balhannah (part Section 4208, Hundred of Onkaparinga) by James Thomson (Note: no official subdivision plan)

Date	Allotment	Price	Purchaser
30 January 1840	-	?	Section 4208 granted to James Thomson esq. of Adelaide.
21 April 1840	1 & 2	£14	Robert Fairley of Mount Barker, shepherd.
27 April 1840	4 & 5	£6	Abraham Shannon of Mount Barker, labourer
27 May 1840	27 to 31	?	George Dunn
14 February 1845	18 & 19	£6	George Manton of Balhannah, labourer
29 March 1851	3 & 6-11	£100	Alexander Cock of Adelaide, licenced victualler
23 August 1851	-	£70	19 acres of 4208 sold to John Brodie Spence of Adelaide, bankmanager.
12 November 1851	12 to 17 & 20 to 23	£29-10-0	Richard Charles Tapper of Balhannah - brickmaker
12 November 1851	24 to 26	£9-10-0	Henry Fenwick of Balhannah, schoolmaster
24 January 1852	56 & 57	£9-10-0	Johnathon Peacock of Balhannah, labourer
12 October 1855	32 to 47	£15-5-0	George Henderson of Balhannah, blacksmith
13 August 1869 and 27 October 1871	-	total of £140-10-0	Additional land in Section 4208 sold to John Brodie Spence of Adelaide, esq.

Table 9 Sale of allotments in Blyth Town (Section 4013, Hundred of Onkaparinga) by James Blyth

Date	Allotment	Price	Purchaser
31 December 1839	-	. ?	Section 4013 granted to J. Rawson esq. of Stony Royd, near Halifax.
-	-	-	? (Additional transactions).
16 August 1849	-	£160	Section 4013 sold to George Marsden Waterhouse of Adelaide, Merchant.
24 October 1854	-	£320	Section 4013 sold to John Bentham Neales of Adelaide esq.
29 May 1855	-	£400	Section 4013 sold to James Blyth of Balhannah, farmer Township of Blyth Town laid out.
29 May 1855	5	£10	James Thompson Smith
30 May 1855	-	£150	60 acres of land in the south-west portion of Section 4013 sold to William Rowett of Saint Austle in the County of Cornwall.
1 February 1856	3	£10	Edward Addison of Balhannah.
6 January 1857	-	£22-10-0	3 acre block in the northern corner of Section 4013 sold to Stephen White of Balhannah.
	-	£22-10-0	3 acre block of land (adjoining the block purchased by White) sold to Thomas Holmes Pinches of Balhannah.
7 October 1857	-	-	Reconveyance of the block of land purchased by W. Rowett (1855) to James Blyth.
1 March 1858	-	(Lease)	Seven year lease of the above block of land to Daniel Mackinnon of Balhannah, farmer. Annual rent of £17-10-0.
16 May 1868	-	£225	Conveyance in fee of.all of Section 4013 (except for two three acre blocks in the northern corner and allotments 3 and 5) from M.H. Osborne, A.A. Huddleston and C.S. Keeling to Henry Bellingham, under the direction of James Blyth.

Table 10 Sale of allotments in Gilleston (Section 4014, Hundred of Onkaparinga) by Osmond Gilles

Date	Allotment	Price	Purchaser
3 July 1840	-	?	Section 4014 granted to W.H. Dutton esq. of Adelaide.
24 September 1840	-	?	Land including Section 4014 sold to R.F. Newland esq. and E.C. Gwynne, esq., both of Adelaide.
27 May 1841	-	?	Section 4014 sold to Osmond Gilles, esq.
7 February 1844	-	?	Eastern corner of Section 4014 sold to William Smallpiece Whitington.
2 June 1855	-	(Lease)	14 year lease for 64 acres of Section 4014 to Joachim Heinrich Clasohm of Balhannah, farmer. £20 per annum.
29 April 1858	-	(Lease)	Surrender of above lease in consideration of £60.
August 1858	-	-	Township of Gilleston surveyed by C.B. Young.
	2	-	Set aside as a school reserve.
	44	-	Set aside as a market reserve.
8 September 1858	-	£12	1¼ acres of land in the western corner of Section 4014 sold to Joachim Heinrich Clasohm of Balhannah, farmer.
11 September 1858	6 & 7	£29-14-0	John Camac of Bonney's Flat, farmer.
19 November 1858	8	£18-3-0	Charles Boyse of near Balhannah
19 November 1858	12	£26-8-0	William Weidamann of Balhannah mason.
19 November 1858	34 to 37	£123-17-0	Edward Morris of Balhannah, victualler.
19 November 1858	38 to 40	£79-4-0	John Clasohm of Balhannah, farmer.
12 December 1859	5	£14-17-0	William Hepworth of Harts Creek, near Balhannah, saywer.
31 December 1859	43	£26-8-0	George Salmon White of Balhannah, sawyer.

Table 10 continued

Date	Allotment	Price	Purchaser
19 September 1862	47, 48, 49 & 51	£120-5-0	Allotments 47, 48, 49 & 51 plus 10 acres of adjoining land sold to Edward Morris of Balhannah, victualler.
NOTE			Osmond Gilles died in September 1866 and no further allotments were sold in Gilleston until after William Wadham, a land agent, was given authority to sell this land in July 1871.
2 October 1878	1, 3, 4, 13 & 33	£50-0-0	William James King of Balhannah, storekeeper.
1 March 1879	14 to 32	£0-5-0	Jochen Heinrich Clasohm of Balhannah, farmer.
14 January 1881	10 & 11	£0-5-0	William Johncock of Balhannah, gentleman.
4 August 1881	9	£0-5-0	William Johncock of Balhannah, gentleman.
17 August 1881	44 to 46	£30	Mary Ann Addison of Balhannah, widow and storekeeper.
27 April 1882	-	£70	28½ acres in the north-eastern part of Section 4014 sold to Johann Joachim Clasohm of Balhannah, shoemaker.
4 October 1884	40 & 41	£12	Johann Joachim Clasohm of Gilleston, market gardener.
13 October 1884	42	£0-5-0	Johann Joachim Clasohm.

Table 11 Sale of land in Oakbank (part Sections 4018 and 4020, Hundred of Onkaparinga) by the Johnston family

Date	Allotment	Price	Purchaser
30 January 1840	-	?	Section 4018 granted to Andrew Galbraith of Glasgow, Scotland, esq.
30 January 1840	-	?	Section 4020 granted to John Thomson of Glasgow, Scotland.
8 December 1843	-	£200	Section 4019 and 4020 sold to Thomas Hill of Glasgow, Scotland, esq.
25 November 1854		£250	Section 4018 sold to William and James Johnston of Balhannah, brewers.
29 August 1855	10	£9	W. Whitfield of Balhannah, store-keeper.
1 October 1855	-	(Lease)	5 year lease of part Section 4018 (excluding that part laid out as the township of Oakbank), and part Section 4033 to Andrew Galbraith Johnston. (Lease back dated to 1 November, 1854). Annual rent of £100.
20 December 1855	11	£8	John Smith of Oakbank, yeoman.
8 May 1856	1, 2 & 15	£23	Matthew Leak of Oakbank, yeoman.
19 June 1856	4 & 14	£15	John Schofield of Oakbank, carpenter
21 December 1857	9	£13	Charles Smith of Oakbank, labourer
22 February 1858	-	£600	Sections 4019 & 4020 sold to James Johnston of Balhannah, brewer.
14 September 1858	12 & 19	£14	Robert Gibbons of Oakbank, labourer.
8 October 1862	24	£10	Thomas O'Bryan of Oakbank, labourer
8 October 1862	7 & 8	£36	Charles Henry Gray of Oakbank, brewer.
19 May 1863	17	£10	Thomas O'Brien of Oakbank, labourer.
20 October 1863	16	?	Matthew Leak of Oakbank, farmer.

A subdivision plan including that portion of Oakbank laid out on part Section 4020, was surveyed in August, 1870. The first allotment in this part of Oakbank appears to have been sold shortly after this date to George Attenborough of Oakbank, butcher (C.T. 149/81). Additional allotments in both Section 4018 and 4020 have gradually been sold by the Johnston family since this time.

Table 12 Lease and sale of working men's blocks

Section	Area (acres)	Homestead lease	Land Grant
			Sections 5001, 5003, 5004 and 5005 were originally set aside as an Aboriginal Reserve. Aboriginal leases were issued for this land from 1857, and in 1887 it was resubdivided as Homestead (or workingmen's) blocks.
238	8	21 year lease to P. Rollbusch of Oakbank, widow. 30 August 1888	J. McVicar of Oakbank, widow. 28 January 1903. £24.
13 & 19	19	21 year lease to A.J.F. Walter of Lobethal, labourer. 19 February 1889.	J.T.B. Pearson of Oakbank, labourer. 27 March, 1909 £57.
232 & 237	$14^3/4$	21 year lease to J. Pearson of Oakbank, labourer. 19 May 1889	G. Pearson of Oakbank, labourer. 6 April 1925 £100.
244, 245 & 246	$15^3/4$	21 year lease to W.H. Leak of Oakbank, labourer. 31 July 1891	W.H. Leak of Oakbank, labourer. 28 March 1905 £94-10-0.
44 & 45	$18\frac{1}{4}$	21 year lease to M. Geraghty of Oakbank, labourer. 28 October 1891	M. Geraghty of Oakbank, labourer. 13 September, 1901. £91-5-0.
46 & 234	$16\frac{1}{4}$	21 year lease to T. Head of Woodside, miner. 20 November, 1891	M.A. Trimmer of Oakbank, widow. 2 March 1916. £95-8-0.
241 & 242	$16\frac{1}{4}$	21 year lease to W.J. Rollbusch of Oakbank, labourer. 12 December 1891	W.J. Rollbusch of Oakbank, labourer. 31 August, 1903. £71-5-0
236 & 239	$9\frac{1}{4}$	21 year lease to W.C.E. Delchau of Oakbank, labourer. 20 February 1892	W.C.E. Delchau of Oakbank, labourer. 12 July 1921. £55-10-0
47, 231 & 233	$18\frac{1}{4}$	21 year lease to H.F. Rollbusch of Oakbank, labourer. 26 May 1892	H.F. Rollbusch of Oakbank, labourer. 12 June 1911 £73.
247, 249, 266 to 270	$14\frac{1}{4}$	21 year lease to E.A. Mattner of Oakbank, labourer. 26 May 1892.	E.A. Beasley of Oakbank, traveller. 18 October 1900. £74-16-3.

Table 12 continued

Section	Area (acres)	Homestead lease	Land Grant
11 & 43	14³/₄	21 year lease to W.C. Mattner of Oakbank, labourer. 13 August 1892	W.C. Mattner of Oakbank, labourer, 16 May, 1898. £45.
235 & 240	11¼	21 year lease to Charles Heinceslater of Lobethal, labourer. 23 April 1897	T.S. Robinson of Oakbank, overseer of works. 6 December 1909. £62.
317	8¼	Perpetual lease to F.A. Aubrey of Oakbank, cheesemaker. 1 July 1900	F.A. Aubrey of Oakbank, cheesemaker. 7 January 1949. £77-9-5.
477, 478 & 479	42½	Perpetual lease to C.W. Launing of Oakbank carrier 1 July, 1900	G.M. Wachtel of Moorook, married woman. 27 October 1950. £256-17-6.
132	8½	(originally set aside as a racecourse reserve) Perpetual lease to the Onkaparinga Racing Club Inc. 28 April 1933	Onkaparinga Racing Club. 17 September, 1951 £186
243	8¼	Homestead lease No. 3947 (details unavailable)	M.A. Pearson of Oakbank, married woman. 23 November, 1917 £50.
248	7½	Homestead lease no. 4003 (details unavailable)	Onkaparinga Racing Club 22 September 1955. £124.
467 & 470	15½	Set aside for recreation purposes	-

APPENDIX E

A S.A. 150th Jubilee Proposal for the Management
of the Heritage of the Onkaparinga District Council

Brian Harper, Deborah Jordan and Peter Perkins

Although this study has been concerned primarily with the
heritage of artefacts and the precincts within which they are
located, these are the most visual and therefore obvious
residuals of the one hundred and forty five years of settlement
within the Onkaparinga Bowl district. The townships and
villages, from the larger Lobethal to the smaller Forest Range,
are the more dynamic testimony to the evolution of the community
within the district - present, past and future - and to the
degree of the individual and collective civic pride expressed
by the local people themselves.

    For all but perhaps the very smallest hamlets the dynamics
of the present and future mean growth and change, and, in the
urgency of accommodating these two processes, irreversible
decisions, through demolition or unsympathetic renovations, and
through expedient but ill-considered choices of sites and
building styles, may not only lose items of heritage value to
future generations, but also diminish the more general quality
of the townscape environment.

    From the observation of the researchers involved in this
study - architects, historians, geographers and planners - the
following recommendations are proposed as a catalyst to the
local people and their elected council to formulate their own
management plan for the preservation and enhancement of the
valuable heritage that exists within the Onkaparinga Bowl.

Objectives
To conserve the major characteristics of the district pertinent
to the overall landscape - rural character, indigenous
vegetation, scenic amenity.

To conserve all the elements of townscape quality within each
settlement - heritage items, spatial arrangement, and street-
scape treatment.

To ensure that all future development both rural and urban is
complementary to the scale, character and visual quality of the
district landscape and individual townscapes.

Action
Generation of civic awareness to create a greater public
respect for the quality of their environment, both urban and
rural.

Formulate guidelines for such aspects of the environment as:
- Restoration of historic buildings
- Sympathetic building design for new buildings (residential
  and commercial)
- Walling and roofing materials used in new structures or
  for restoring old ones

- Landscape design ideas and plant species schedules for street and domestic use
- Advertising, street signage, and street furniture.

Seek cooperation from public instrumentalities (e.g. Highways Department) in the enhancement of areas under their control.

Negotiate with private landowners for building improvements and tree planting improvements.

Council initiation of precinct improvements through appropriate open space and streetscape treatments to landscaping, signage and street furniture.

Council assistance or encouragement in the rehabilitation or adaptation of buildings with heritage value, particularly for those likely to be demolished.

Council review of its requirements for all development applications to ensure that each is consistent and compatible with the precinct in which it is to be located in respect to:
- Building design, e.g. compatibility in relation to form, scale and materials
- Site layout and orientation
- Wall materials and colour treatments
- Roof design and materials
- Landscaping (car parking and open space where applicable)
- Signage and advertising (where applicable)

Council promotion with the retail traders to upgrade the building presentation and environment of the commercial areas.

Council programme to enhance the main road entrances to the townships.

Council programme to improve main pedestrian areas in townships (quality of pavement, plantings, street furniture of seats, bins etc.)

Council promotion with property owners to screen structures or activities which detract from the visual quality of the townscape or streetscape.

Principles to Guide Development

Land subdivision
- Should not reduce the character and scenic nature of the area
- Conserve indigenous vegetation
- Does not interrupt important rural or townscape views or skylines
- Layout is compatible with the nature of the area in terms of both the topography and design of the existing and adjacent built-up area

New developments
- Sited to ensure that existing or desired panoramic and corridor views essential to the townscape are maintained
- Sited and scaled to ensure that it is not a dominant and distracting visual element in the townscape or landscape (except where this is the agreed intent consistent with

the need to enhance the civic or other prime focus
precinct)
. Required to conform with the guidelines required for the
precinct in which it is located (style, materials colours
etc.)
. Infill of existing sites within the town structure should
be encouraged rather than the use of new sites, or
locations requiring demolition of structures with some
historic value.

Action Projects

Preservation of historic landscapes. The area of the
Onkaparinga Bowl contains some of the State's most beautiful
landscapes (see Figure 1). Although much of the original
vegetation has long since disappeared there still remain
several stands of river red gum along the valley's creeks and
significant patches of the once extensive stringybark forest on
its western perimeter.
We strongly recommend that a landscape survey be
undertaken to identify and list these important historical and
visual features (e.g. location of original landscapes and a
study of the creeks).

Open spaces. Although there are large areas of beautiful
countryside in the valley, these are generally privately owned
and inaccessible to the public. In conjunction with the
above-mentioned survey, an action plan should be prepared
defining areas of land which must be retained as national
parks, or as locally important historic parks. This project
would include conservation management proposals and a plan for
tourist and bushwalker access and the need to accommodate
'weekend farmers' or people leading an 'alternative lifestyle'.

Aboriginal sites. The Council should co-operate with the
S.A. Heritage Conservation Branch Aboriginal heritage unit in
identifying and protecting any such locations.

Pioneer Museum. The Council should consider either setting
up itself or supporting a privately run pioneer museum. This
should include an archive and historical library with limited
access to the public.

The following are suggestions for improvements in the three
townships along the main corridor and tourist route of the
Onkaparinga Valley Road:

Balhannah
Bridge entrance from Oakbank needs further planting of trees to
frame the bridge as an entrance 'gateway' to the township. The
balustrading of the bridge, soon needing repairs or replacement,
should be replaced with a visually more substantial design.
The major historic precinct of heritage value buildings requires
landscaping both to enhance the area and to provide further
visual attention to the area.

304

Figure 57 'The Onkaparinga Bowl' (the upper Onkaparinga Valley) as seen in the approach to Balhannah from Littlehampton on Junction Road. This area inspired some of Sir Hans Heysen's greatest paintings.
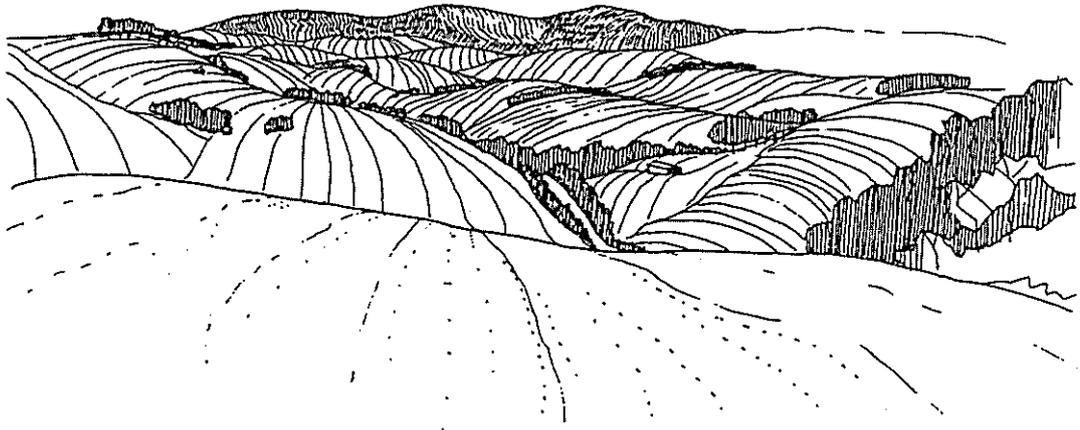
The modern houses on the northern side of Junction Street have little architectural merit and are not compatible with the heritage nature of the environs. These might be screened with street and garden plantings as a co-operative effort by Council and the residents.

Oakbank

The entrance from Balhannah is very abrupt and needs a bank of trees and shrubs for 30-50 metres on either side of the road under the existing gums. This will emphasise the lineal entry to the township and help to avert attention from the school buildings.

The Pike Brewery-Weavers building has little impact on the main street. The tree near the corner shop should be removed to open the view. The corrugated-iron shed should be reconstructed with materials sympathetic to those of the brewery to create some unity.

The corner opposite the Weavers, on the northern side of Main Street, rather than being redeveloped with a replacement structure, should be used to create an open space and to open a vista to the Johnston Brewery beyond. The open space, so created, can be developed as a town square and also gives an opportunity to enhance the environment for the entrance to the racecourse (Figure 60).

Woodside

Both the southern and northern approaches along the main road require more intensive tree and shrub planting - the entrance from Oakbank is quite well-defined, but needs under-planting, the northern approach needs tree and shrub planting along the roadside verges for a distance of 30-50 metres.

There is the potential to create the look of a 'town square' in the civic area of the District Council Offices and the institute building by more intensive landscaping and the introduction of columnar-shaped trees such as cypress to complement the buildings (Figure 61).

The Lenswood Road-main road junction with the old court house and Woodside Hotel need detailed planning in conjunction with the abutting civic area (see artist's impression).

E.T.S.A. Power Lines

'The most important improvement to all of the towns' visual amenity would be the undergrounding of the main electricity supply.
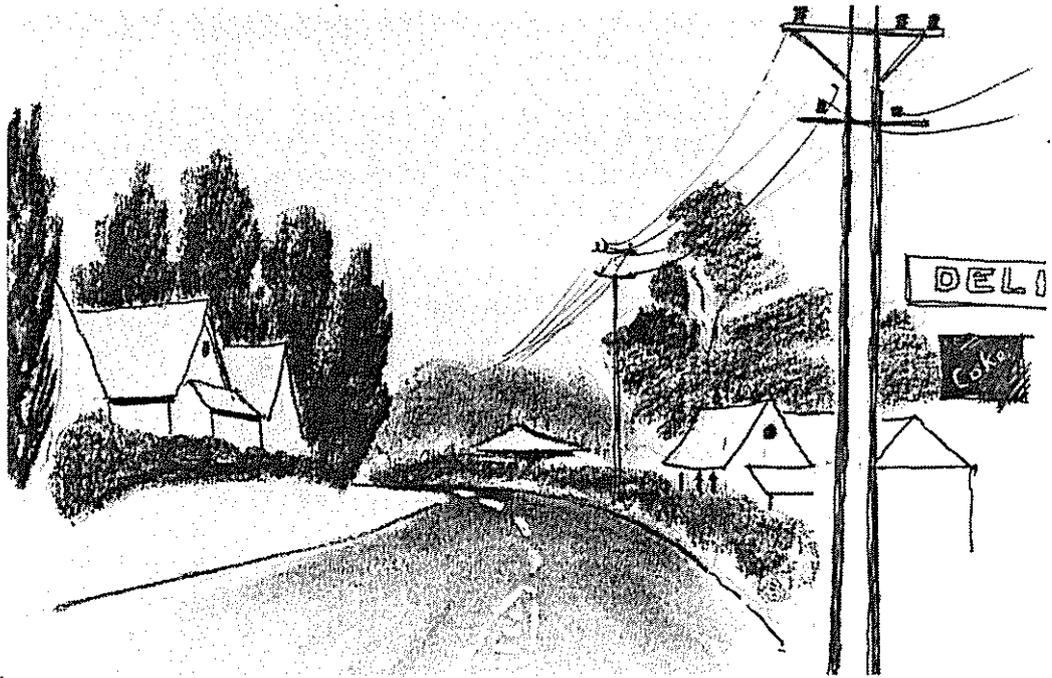
Figure 58 Balhannah. The attractive southern exit to Verdun is spoilt by stobie poles and crude advertising signs.
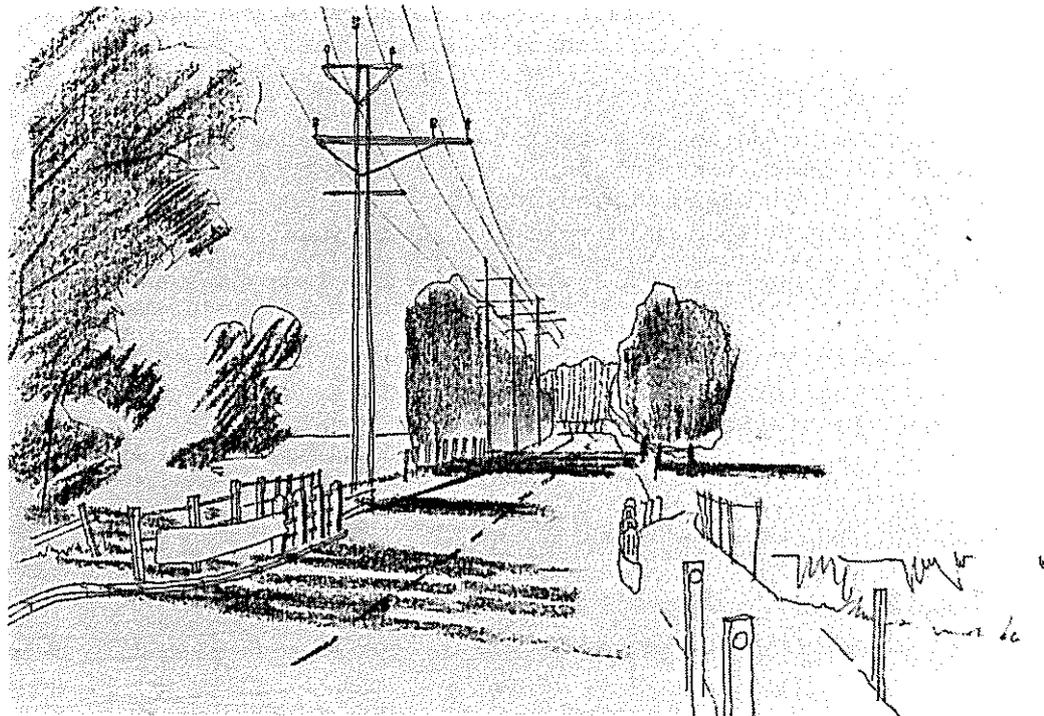
Figure 59 Balhannah. Similarly, the town's northern exit to Oakbank is spoilt by the overhead power lines.

Figure 60 Oakbank. The creation of a small square opposite the Weavers would enhance the townscape.

308
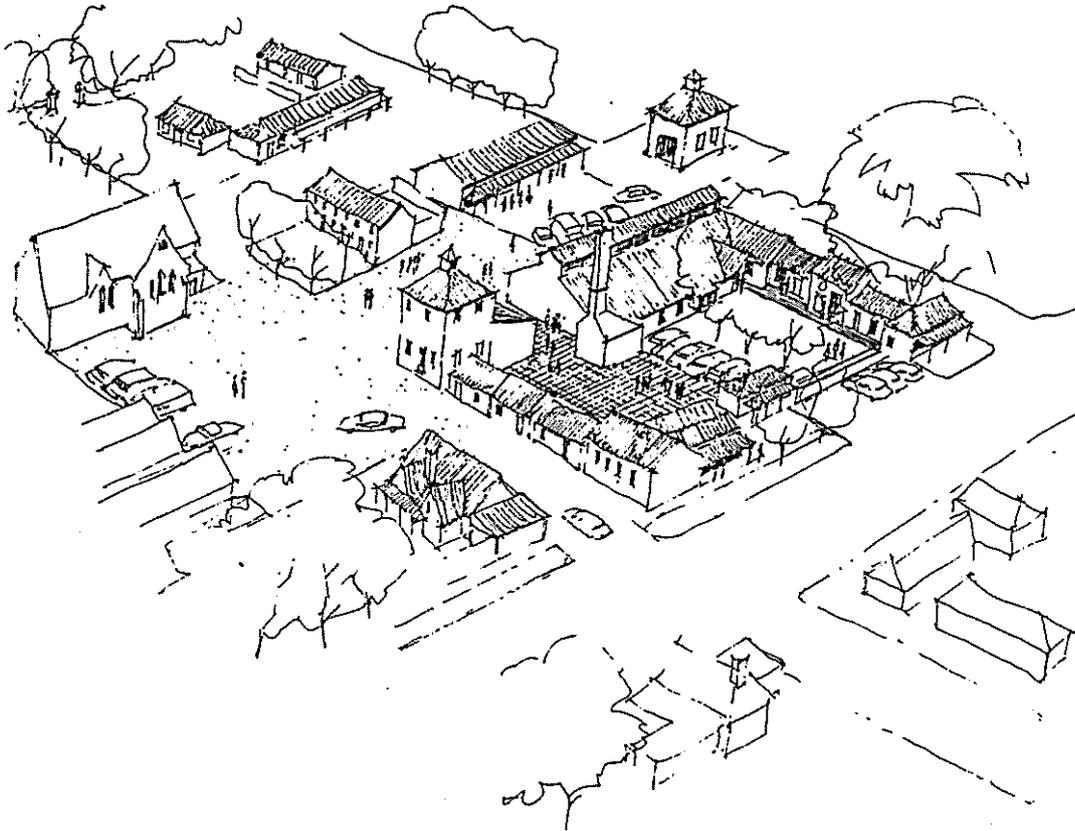
Figure 61 Woodside. A proposed civic square.
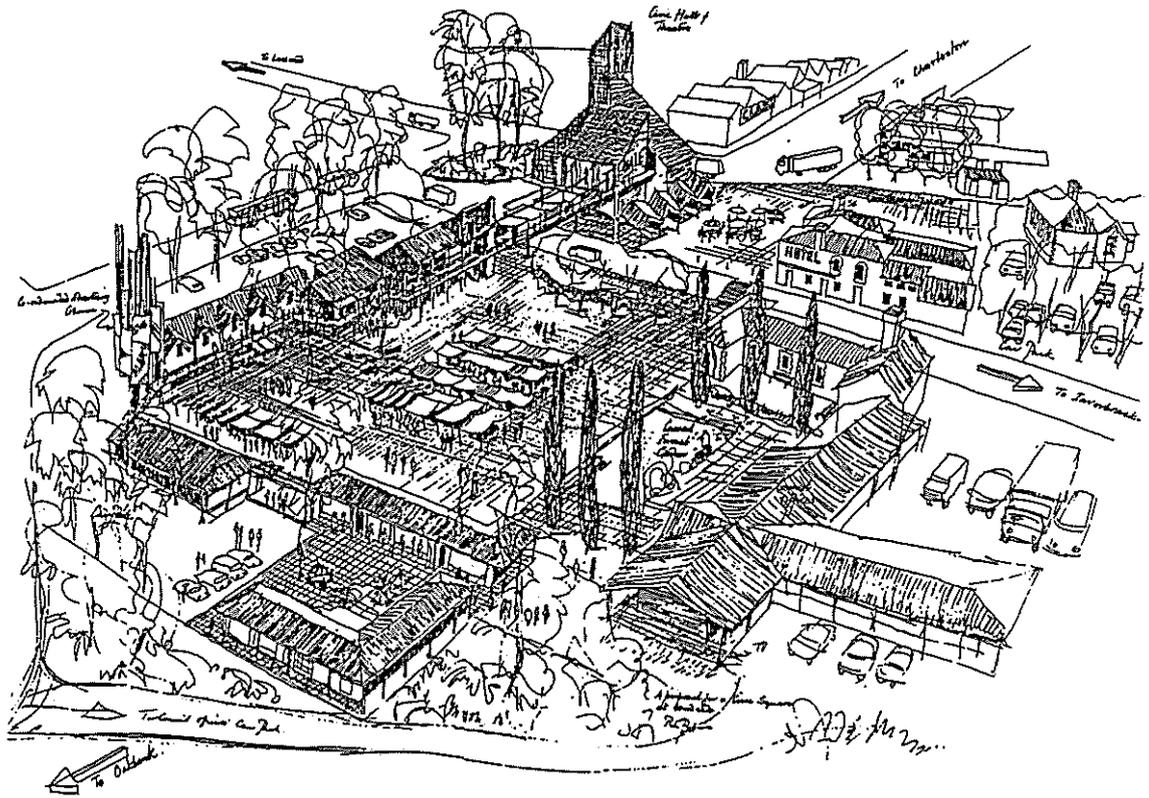
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