



GUSTAV'S NEWSLETTER

From

THE EUDUNDA FAMILY HERITAGE GALLERY
BRUCE STREET, EUDUNDA

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Number 1.

This, as you are aware, is the very first "Gustav's Newsletter" – it is therefore a Collectors Item!! The Newsletter will be printed quarterly, keeping you up to date with the Gallery's Heritage happenings.

FRIENDS OF THE GALLERY

The Annual \$10 Friends Donation is now payable. Originally it was to be a financial year subscription, but to save confusion, your payment to the Gallery will be taken each year in February to coincide with the Gallery's Birthday Morning Tea.

And what do you receive for your \$10 donation? Your name, as a valued supporter, is displayed in the Gallery Window; you assist with the payment of Gallery running costs and financial obligations; **and** you receive an Invitation to attend the convivial and lavish country cooked Birthday Morning Tea – the next to be 13th February 2002.

COSTS AND MONIES OWED

The Heritage Gallery has a \$30,000 debt which requires the normal obligatory Bank payments. It pays for the use of Power and Lighting. There are photos to be scanned at the Telecentre, and there is sophisticated printing and laminating which can be done only at the Telecentre, plus general maintenance of the Gallery Buildings. For instance, the recent rewiring of the premises was in excess of \$4000.00.

IN ADDITION

Preparations and works are to be done on the little Cottage in Barwell Street, to make it a walk through exhibit of bygone rural domestic life in this area. The \$30,000 is owed on the Gallery, the huge shed behind the Gallery and the Barwell Street Cottage.

FINANCES

These are raised by the hardworking Committee and its helpers as they cater – for bus trip lunches at Eudunda; for **small** Parties; **small** local conventions; for baked potato stalls; for soup stalls. As an example, a bus trip catering takes place 25th March, and then a few weeks later there will be a Business persons' Breakfast. Sounds like fun!!

DONATIONS

Bob and Deadra Leditschke have kindly donated the curved iron, not required on their new home, for the Barwell Street Cottage verandah.

Ellen Loffler and her late husband Clem, have donated hundreds of dollars of plants.

There are many, many more kindhearted people who have donated flowers, bulbs, biscuits, jams, books, magazines, records, music, excess fruit and vegetables for the weekly Friday and weekend barrow sale – and then there are the kindhearted people who have purchased these items. **All donations are gratefully received.**

CURRENTLY

Keep watching the Gallery's Federation Window. Observe the changes in the shaping of this District via this pictorial, written and memorabilia display.

FUTURE EVENTS

JUNE. Siebenschlaefer – to begin 27th.

The story of this will appear in the next Newsletter.

OCTOBER LONG WEEKEND –

"100 YEARS of Federation and Flowers".

A JOINT VENTURE WITH THE Eudunda Hospital Auxiliary which is to be held in the Eudunda Institute. Invitations to participate in the Display (which will be open to the public)

are to be extended to all District organizations.

GALLERY HOURS

FRIDAY, SATURDAY SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK. 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. or by appointment.

Your Friends of the Gallery donation may be paid to the friendly personnel at the desk on any of those days.

TRAVELLING TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA FROM BREMEN IN PRUSSIA

Extracts from the Krollig and Dreckow Family Histories.

Emigrants sailed on the American liner "George Washington", departing Bremen on 23rd May 1844 and arriving in Port Adelaide 12th September 1844.

The cost of the passage was 100 Reichsthalers per person in steerage, and double that in a cabin; children paid according to financial circumstances. At that time a Reichsthaler was worth 3 English Shillings.

Every passenger procured his/her own bedding, with the exclusion of feather beds, which were discouraged; mattresses were recommended, and woollen blankets. For effects 20 cubic feet of space were allowed per person, namely for four cornered chests. The height of steerage was 6 feet and passengers were requested to abstain completely from all "spirituous beverages, except for cases of illness."

On this particular voyage there were 3 cabin passengers and in steerage there were 52 men, 40 women, 45 boys, 50 girls. Three adults and three children died and there were eight births.

The "George Washington" weighed 461 tons.

Then there is the "Victoria", 306 tons weight, which brought 160 new settlers to South Australia. This ship berthed 24th September 1858 in Port Adelaide. On this voyage there was one cabin utilized, and that was by the ship's doctor. All the others were in steerage.

AN OLD QUOTATION

"A whistling woman
And a crowing hen
Are good to neither
God nor Man."

LEAD FISHING SINKERS

Do you remember making old lead toothpaste tubes into fishing line sinkers? The wood burning stoves we had in those days, Metters was one, had three lids on the top with a little hollow in each (for the poker to be inserted in order to lift it and put little bits of wood or paper in the fire). The rolled-up empty toothpaste tube was placed in the depression, the burning fire did the rest by melting the tube. The printing on the tube and the traces of toothpaste inside it burnt and vaporized. A bit of bent casing wire was deftly held in the cooling lead after it had been poured into little dirt moulds, for looping on the line. Imagine the lead we unwittingly consumed from those lead tubes!

PETER ENGEL'S NURSERY

Peter Engel visited Eudunda on Market Days in the very early years – the 1950's - before he established his modern Nursery at Brahma Lodge. He had an old sturdy truck loaded with all sorts of plants and seedlings, was accompanied by his mother, and always parked in the Light Hotel yard, adjacent to the old Fire Station which is now occupied by Brian and Melva Schiller.

BRENTON HOFFMANN'S MILITARY MUSEUM

This very thought provoking display is located in the old Commercial Bank of Australia Building, the two storeyed residence opposite the Police Station in Eudunda. At the moment he has his Military figures re-enacting the American Civil War. Put yourself in these soldiers places, imagine not firing your gun until you can see the whites of the eyes of the enemy. And by then the faces of the enemy are distinguishable, the enemy becomes recognizable, a person, and also – that person sees exactly the same thing in regard to you! Brenton also has a working clockwork Train set. And this he cheerfully operates for visitors. Admission is a gold coin. And groups and clubs are most welcome. Brenton generously donates these door takings within the Community. Contact him on 85 811 820.

RULES FOR TEACHERS 1877 – From the Archives

1. Teachers each day will fill lamps, clean chimneys.
2. Each teacher will bring a bucket of water and a scuttle of coal for the days session.
3. Make your pens carefully. You may whittle nibs to the individual taste of the pupils.
4. Men teachers may take one evening a week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they go to church regularly.
5. After 10 hours in school, the teachers may spend the remaining time reading the Bible or other good books.
6. Women teachers who marry or engage in unseemly conduct will be dismissed.
7. Every teacher should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during his declining years so he will not become a burden on society.
8. Any teacher who smokes, uses liquor in any form, frequents pool or public Halls, or gets shaved in a barber shop will give reason to suspect his worth, intention, integrity and honesty.
9. The teacher who performs his labour faithfully and without fault for five years will be given an increase of two shillings and sixpence per week in his pay providing the Board of Education approves.

(An extract from “School Days at Neales Flat 1874 – 1942” by Fay Grosser.)

PEEP HILL PUBLIC SCHOOL

It was in 1882 that Friedrich Wilhelm Wagner was influential as Chairman of the District Council of Neales in providing a convenient site for the construction of a school. He made available a building site 60m x 50m as part of Section 192 Hundred of Neales. Situated strategically on a crossroad, the site was 5 miles east of Eudunda, 3 miles south of Australia Plains and 5 miles north of Neales Flat. Unlike the terrain towards Eudunda, the location was very open and sparse of heavy timber, with creeping bush being the main coverage in vegetation with an occasional belt

of pine scrub and other native shrubs. Years later, around about the turn of the century, Eudunda Racing Club conducted race meetings in the vicinity of the school as the hard flat open ground was considered ideal for that purpose. Known originally as the Deep Creek School, the building's first cost was 290 pounds, but later increased to 395 pounds. The building was solidly built of locally obtained stone. It consisted of a classroom 8m x 5m with three large windows, fireplace, a board floor, with a lean-to lobby and shelter shed attached. Incorporated within the building was a residence consisting of two main rooms under the gable roof, a lean-to stone built kitchen and laundry. On the western side was a verandah, which many years later was enclosed to provide another bedroom. According to reports, the main building operations were carried out in the latter half of 1882 and continued into 1883. Despite the unfinished state, the Deep Creek School opened its doors officially on February 5th 1883 to receive the first enrolments. In that month 30 pupils were admitted; 16 boys and 14 girls. By October of that year enrolments totaled 64 pupils, but it would appear that in the meantime quite a few pupils had left to reside in another area. The first teacher was Hermann Bartsch, who previously had been a teacher at Neales Flat School, situated on Section 88 Hundred of Neales. According to reports, this school was a very primitive building, having a straw thatched roof. It ceased to exist when it was relocated to a new site near the churches at Neales Flat.

Hermann Bartsch was a family man and it would have been an improvement for the family to take up residence in a new building at Deep Creek School, the rental being 4/- or 40 cents per week.

(An extract from “Memoirs of the Peep Hill Public School 1883 – 1939” by Clem Jenke.)

SUTHERLANDS SCHOOL

It was in 1877 that the Railways built the final stretch of the Kapunda – Morgan line, which was officially opened on September 23rd 1878.

Early in 1881 William Alexander Sutherland, a Scotsman, constructed a Dug-Out on the north side of the Railway about 10 miles east

of Eudunda, and in the same year was granted 2000 acres of land.

He then started cutting wood from the vast amounts of mallee scrubland in the area, loading it directly onto railway trucks for sale in Adelaide. Gradually he employed more people and built a Siding, also some houses, and became the first Storekeeper and Postmaster, catering for the needs of his men. So the Siding, from which many thousands of tons of firewood were trucked in the following years, was named Sutherlands.

By 1883 there were enough children to start a School in a Dug-Out with 8 pupils, Mrs. Nellie Clarke took over the Schooling, charging 6pence a week for each child. Later a Mrs. Bratten continued with the school, now held in the front parlour of one of the homes. Charges were now 1/- per pupil, and this was supplemented by a grant of 7 pounds from the Neales Board of Advice. Enrolment had risen to 11, Mrs. Bratten taught until August 1883.

Several parents then put in an appeal for a Teacher – and a recommendation that the Teacher be able to understand German. A Weatherboard room with concrete floor was made available by Mr. Gale – this building also being on the Northern side of the Railway.

After a lapse of almost 6 months the first State School was opened in January 1889 with Mr. Richard G.Galle as Teacher. Ages of the 18 children enrolled varied from 6 to 17 years.

(An extract from “Sutherlands School Looking Back to days of Chalk and Talk”) by Eudunda Area School.

GERANIUM PLAIN SCHOOL by WIN BONNEY (nee WOLF)

Win (Alwine) was about 12 years old when she moved from Bower to Bright with her parents – Friedrich Wilhelm and Johanne Rosine Helene (nee Traeger) – and sisters Ella (Wittwer), Doris (Dreckow) and brother Berthold.

This was 1918 and Win attended the Geranium Plain School, completing her education there. Education was compulsory until 13 years of age. She walked across country to school in a south easterly direction, via Leditschke’s property. There were always dairy cattle in the paddocks. Win left home at

eight each morning and as she went along she met up with Alf, Ted and Ida Leditschke, then Bill and Martin Heinrich, then Clara, Frieda and Albert Lehmann (children of Harry Lehmann) who lived nearer the school. The girls wore straw hats.

School was a galvanized iron, matchboard lined, one roomed building with a tiny wood stove for heating in the winter. The stove was square, stood on legs and had a metal plate on top, but she cannot recall ever seeing anything being warmed on the plate.

The teacher was Henry Hudson and he came to Geranium Plain straight from Teachers College. He boarded with the Bill Heinrich family who built a little room for him, for privacy, just off the verandah. He spent much of his spare time at the Broad families on account of the pretty girls there.

The children had to take their own drinking water to school, the galvanized iron rainwater tank was used only for hand washing.

Win’s sandwiches were either jam, or meat and butter. All lessons were given in English. A guinea (one pound one shilling) or \$2.10 in present currency, was given to pupils who had good attendance records.

School games were “all dusty games” in a yard without bushes, shrubs or trees.

Some gum trees were planted one Arbor Day, but nothing grew. The boys tried to get a vegetable garden going.

Teacher Hudson attempted to teach the girls sewing from a book. This book was printed in blue ink, handwritten and printed on a roneo similar to a Gestetner copier.

It was dark when Win arrived home from school. There were chores for her then, after school.

(Eventually there were Sewing Teachers at this school. Alma Ruediger was the first one. She walked 2 miles from her home to the Wolf home, had a drink of water there, then walked to the school, gave the lesson and then reversed the procedure. Ella Wolf was the next Sewing Teacher, and Doris Wolf (who is remembered with affection by Elma Pfitzner (nee Wilksch) was the third Teacher.)

More Heritage News and District History to appear in the June Newsletter.

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SIEBENSCHLAEFER

(as promised in the previous Newsletter)

Siebenschlaefer is a German word meaning Seven Sleepers. This word has been linked with the 27th June for fourteen hundred years or more. In folk history the belief is that if there is rain on 27th June some rain will fall every day during the following seven weeks.

FRIEDRICHSWALDE (TARNMA)

Lutheran Day School and Public School

Records date to 1861 of Teachers being at Friedrichswalde as the school was first held in a barn or private home. When the school was built in 1871 we presume the stone for the building came from the Tarnma ranges east of the town. The building consisted of two school rooms and three rooms to accommodate the teachers and their families. Lutheran Church services were held in the school for one year until the Immanuel Church was built in 1872. It is recorded that the first five teachers at the school also conducted burials for the townspeople. The main school room and woodwork room had timber floors, and one teachers room and the verandah had slate. In the 1870's as many as 50 children attended school, not only Lutheran children attended, but children from other denominations. Teacher W. Biesel who taught 1912-1913 acquired a bell for the school from Germany. Some older residents believe the Lutheran Day School became a Public School 1909-1910.

The first six teachers were –

1861-62 F. Lehmann

1863 F. Torbitzky

1864-69 W. Milde

1869-72 W. Bartholomeus –first teacher in school building.

1873-76 J. Wanke-reported 50 children attending school.

1876 J. Black –reported 57 children attending school.

Miss Timmell was the first female teacher 1908-1910.

(An extract from “Friedrichswalde Tarnma” compiled by Betty Marshall and Betty Dreckow.)

MOUNT MARY PROVISIONAL SCHOOL

In the early 1900's there were families of Irish and English origin living in Mount Mary – Bradley, Lynch, Bettison, Colbert, Birch, Pledge, Masterton, McCarthy, Dicker, Hefferan, Reade, Roebuck, Badman, Hutcheson, Young- hence the following correspondence to the Education Department.

6 January 1913

Sir,

Kindly permit me in behalf of myself and in behalf of the parents of Mount Mary to ask you to try and have the school here re-opened this year.

It is a sad sight to see children in this town raging (sic) from 11 years up to the age of 6 years constantly roaming and running around the fields daily instead of being in a school where they might learn something to there advantage and especially now when schooling is so much required.

It is true they can go by train to other schools some distance from there homes where they join in with many more strong and rough children who endanger there lives in travelling departments it is by no means safe to allow them to travel by train when children much older are so rough I have no children of my own but if I had I would certainly no let them join in with those rough Germans it is tiresome to travel in the carriage with them I believe it is in view at the present to have it re-opened and of course its repairs (sic) is very few required main thing is the walls to be cleaned as it is not in bad repair.

I am one who believes in education

(UNSIGNED)

Miss Margaret Dellow re-opened the Mount Mary Provisional School 21st January 1913.

Mount Mary School opened in April 1886. It was called Krichauff's School. During 1910-1912 it did not have continuous attendance and closed.

(An extract from “I remember Mount Mary” compiled by Margaret Zerner.)

ADVICE TO LOVERS PRINTED IN A 1916 BOOK ON ETIQUETTE

– It is not considered good manners to display demonstrative affection continually and publicly. “All frothy tendernesses and

amorous boilings-over are insults on and affronts to company,” advised Swift, an authority on the subject.

GUM VALE SCHOOL

Established on Section 62 Hundred of Bower. School 11 km north west of Bower.

In the early 1920's a number of families living in the area felt the real need for a school. It was eventually agreed that Harry Niemz's offer of land and location for the school be accepted and that parents help Harry to build the school.

A room measuring approximately 20feet by 15feet was constructed of limestone and mortar. It was well ventilated and an open fireplace yielded the required heat on cold wintry days – mallee roots and wood being freely supplied by the parents.

Though the school's enrolment never exceeded that of 23 pupils (1934), it was well served by dedicated, conscientious and industrious teachers to whom the children responded well, developing and maintaining a fine tone throughout the school's life.

(Gleaned from the D.I.'s reports.)

1927 holds a particular fascination and sense of achievement in the hearts of the old scholars who were in attendance at that time. Gum Vale School, only three years of age, took part in an Exhibition of School work which was displayed at Sutherlands on 14th September 1927. Competitions were held in book work, sporting activities and band work. Depending on the memory of old scholars the participating schools were: Australia Plains, Geranium Plain, Rocky Plain, Sutherlands, Mount Mary, Bower, Neales Flat, Brownlow Centre, Peep Hill, Upper and Lower Bright, Robertstown West, Emu Downs and Robertstown. There is some doubt whether Eudunda, Buchanan, Hampden and Hansborough schools were included in the competition.

Apparently this was the first exhibition of its kind in the area and Gum Vale School, whilst numerically the smallest, came out on top. It proudly claimed the top awards in Sport, Fife Band and Drill (Physical Education). Gus Schroeder was awarded 100 yards Championship and ribbon, his brother Mart came second. Gus won the High Jump Trophy, Lu Niemz the 135 yards Boys race. Doris Lawrence was the most successful girl

competitor. Lu Niemz was awarded six first prizes in bookwork, drawing, copy book, transcription, dictation, composition work and manual book. The girls displayed some very fine needlework and the boys displayed raffia hats. Mart Schroeder received highest marks as Kettle drum player and highest marks for a flute solo.

(An extract from “Emmaus to Worlds End” compiled by the Point Pass/Robertstown Jubilee 150 Historical Committee.)

THE CENSUS in the early 1900's

Win Bonney (nee Wolf) remembers the Census Forms being delivered and collected by the Police who were on horseback.

ANZAC DAY

RECOLLECTIONS BY LOCAL RETURNED SERVICEMEN

Ken Bartel – Ken's childhood and youth were spent in Bower. He was employed by the Malcolm Reid Furniture Emporium, Adelaide, when he enlisted for World War 2 duty. He joined the R.A.A.F. at the Adelaide Railway Station Recruiting Office. Ken spent 17 months in New Guinea with the R.A.A.F. ground crew, serving at Milne Bay and Finchhafen.

Peter Bonner – Peter volunteered for National Service in 1969 and ended up serving 4 ½ years in the Regular Army. He was a Corporal Specialist Vehicle Operator, moving Tanks between Puckapunyal and Bandianna. When Australia withdrew from the Viet Nam War Peter was in the next Group destined to be sent there.

Ralph Carter – Ralph enlisted for World War 2 service in 1943 when he was 18 years old. He went to Shepparton No.1 Recruit Depot for his Basic Training, then to No.2 B.A.G.S. (Bombing And Gunnery School) Port Pirie, then to No. 2 Embarkation Depot at Bradfield Park, Sydney. He was a member of the R.A.A.F. ground crew. After 6 months' service, Ralph was the most disappointed recruit in Australia when he was deemed unable to continue to overseas duty.

Geoff Mosey – Geoff was called up for National Service in October 1968. He served in Australia for 1 year, and spent a year in Viet Nam. Discharge was in October 1970. Geoff trained in Ingleburn, Sydney, and after that he went to Nui Dat as a Transport driver.

Geoff does not regret his term in Viet Nam. He and his fellow Servicemen thought that they were doing what was correct at that time.

Jim Reese (Senior) deceased – Jim was a member of the Army Reserves in 1939 which was located at Warradale. He was a Sergeant in the Reserves and was co-opted into the Regular Army when Australia became involved in the World War 2 hostilities. Jim Snr. taught the new recruits all about saluting, marching and weaponry. (Clem Weckert was one recruit.) In these early stages of the War there were insufficient numbers of rifles for such drill and Jim Snr.'s recruits "made do" with broom handles!

Clem Weckert – Clem was 21 years old when he was called up for World War 2 duty on 10th March 1942. He was discharged 4th December 1945. Clem served with the 108 Anti Tank Unit in New Guinea and New Britain. After that Clem spent 12 months guarding Italian Prisoners of War at Cook on the Nullarbor Plain. The first Sunday Clem was at Cook it was 117 degrees Fahrenheit. They all slept under 4 blankets at night because at 7.00 p.m. it became COLD. The blankets were hung on lines during the day to warm up for the chilly nights.

Edgar Zander – Edgar joined the A.I.F. when he was 18 years old. The recruits trained at Sandy Creek. When they were ready, they were marched from there to Woodside, after midnight to escape exposure to the enemy, fully kitted and in rain. From Woodside Edgar went to Queensland, and there he joined the 2/27th Battalion. He went to New Guinea and fought the Japanese in the Markham and Ramu Valley Campaign, and the Shaggy Ridge Campaign. Edgar owes his life to the Fuzzy Wuzzy Angels (New Guinea Natives) – there were 2000 attached to the Unit – who carried him out from Shaggy Ridge, just before the end of the Campaign. He was flown to the 2/9th A.G.H. hospital in Port Moresby.

THE 1941 FLOOD

Gordon Schutz, Point Pass, recalls 1940 as the worst drought ever. The Schutz family sowed 400 acres of wheat and reaped 400 bags. There was no income. And so Gordon, his sister Edna and two cousins were taken to Angaston to work in the fruit Harvest. They picked and cut apricots, dipped and dried

plums, and then went on to do grape picking. Pay was 10 pence (8 cents) per hour and board was 2 pounds (\$4) per week. They were employed by John Ahrens, a contractor. Around the 18th or 20 January 1941 there was a thunderstorm during the night at Angaston, therefore they were unable to work in the fruit, so John Ahrens decided to go to a Sale at Weckerts at Stonefield. He took Gordon with him. It was raining heavily. They drove through Truro and down Accommodation Hill – the road was bitumenized by then – and they noticed the water rising by the side of the Accommodation Hill road. At the Stonefield turn-off John Ahrens decided to turn round and go back to Angaston because of the rising water on the Stonefield Road. As they were going back up the Accommodation Hill they were driving through water one foot (30 cm) deep pelting down the Hill. Those who went to the Sale were marooned there overnight. Gary Schutz who also lives at Point Pass vividly remembers the water in the flood being 8 inches (20 cm) deep over the Point Pass Road from his home to his Uncle Emil Schutz's home. Art and Rosa Lange lived at Gum Vale at this time. The floodwaters raged through Gum Vale, trapping Art and Rosa in their home. The waters rose to above window height. Thankfully, the wood swelled around the windows and the doorways, keeping out the water. The Lange's were inside their home for 5 hours while the water swirled and finally flowed away. Deep Creek was full and all of the floodwaters eventually found their way to Craigies Plain.

BACHELOR'S BREAKFAST

Cut genuine cured and smoked ham into small pieces, a good handful of ham; put it into the frying pan with 300 ml of normal cream (not the real thick cream); set the stove on medium heat, keep stirring until the cream starts to turn to oil, take off the stove. It is now ready to eat! Cut some thick slices of bread and with them dip the mixture out of the frying pan. Most delicious! It is probably full of Cholesterol and unwanted fat, but who cares, it tastes good!! By Lance Minge. (An extract from "Meet the Minge's" Family History.)

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