

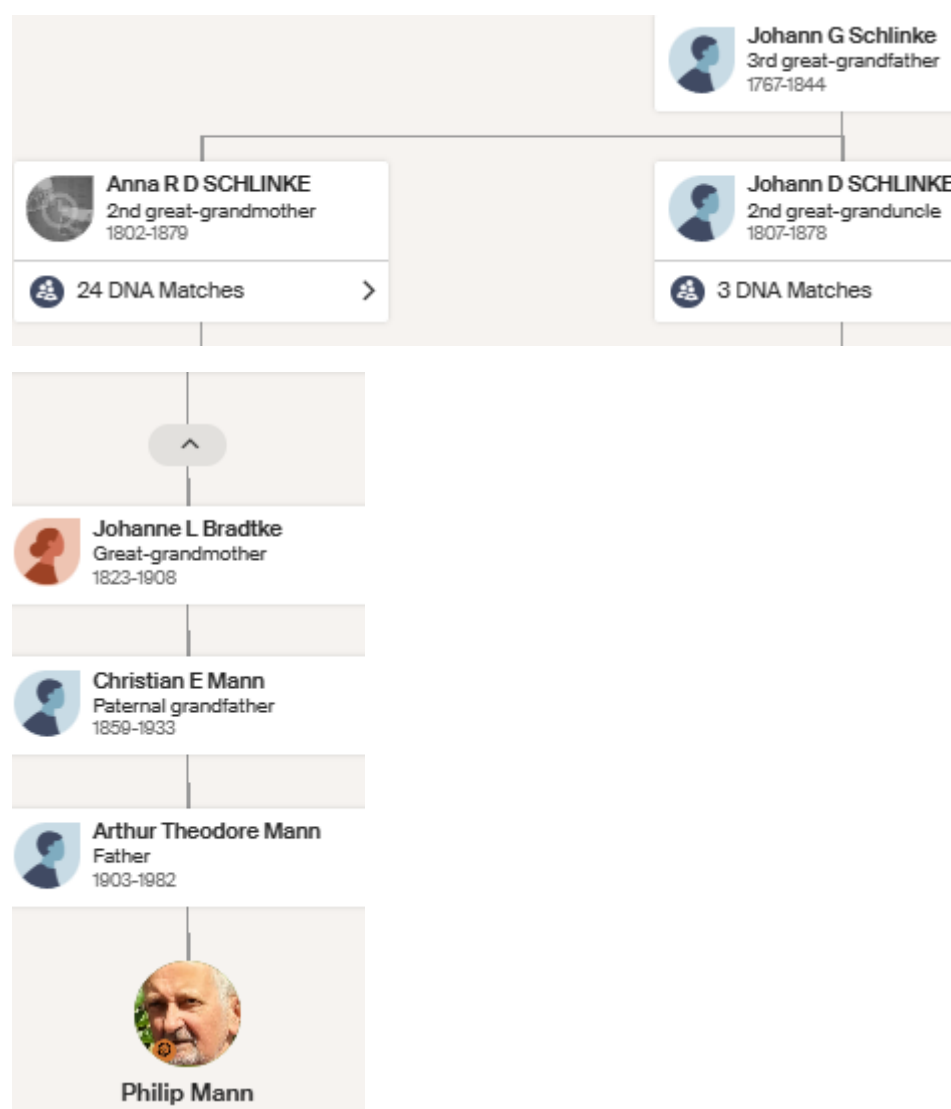
A Pioneer miller in South Australia

The life of Johann Daniel Schlinke

Presented to the Germanic and Continental Europe Special Interest Group of the South Australian Genealogical & Heraldry Society Inc on 14 February 2024

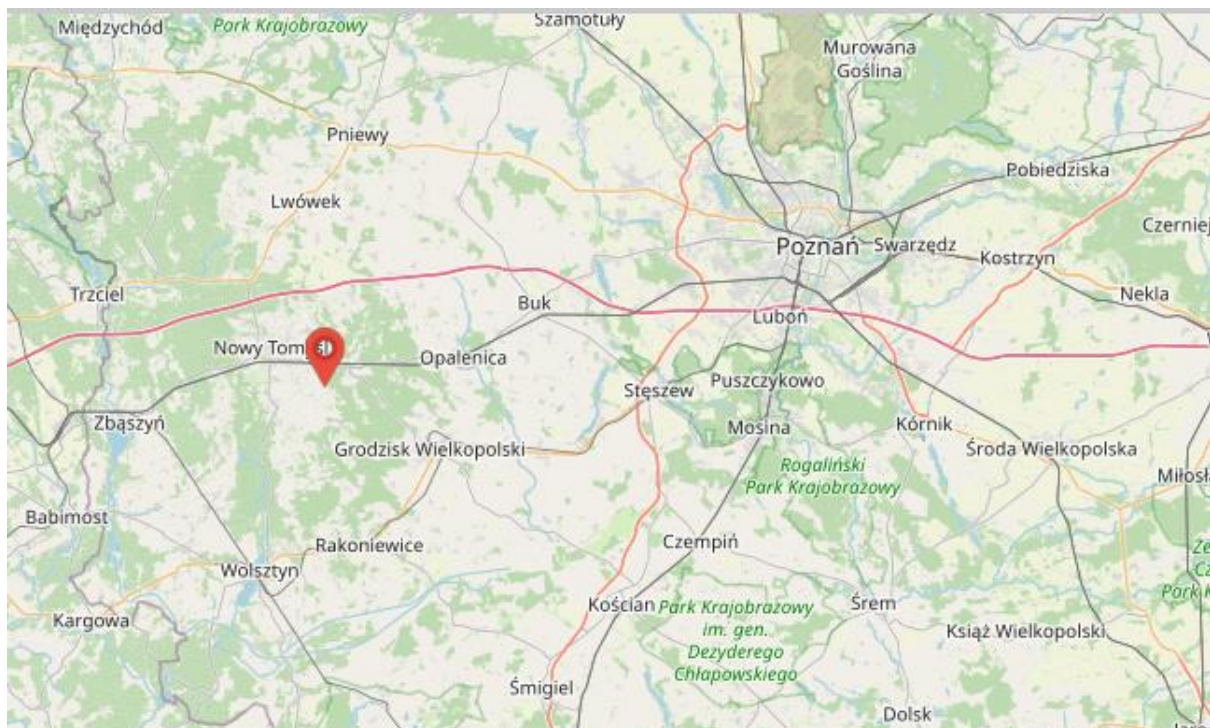
Daniel Schlinke was the uncle of my great grandmother, Johanne Louise Bradtke, in other words, my 2x great uncle on my father's side. His children would have been 1st cousins twice removed of mine. Two were quite notorious; I will talk briefly about them later.

The diagram, modified from my Ancestry ThruLines shows how I am connected to Daniel Schlinke. Note the DNA matches shown only reveal the number of matches that have trees on Ancestry that can be connected to mine. I have almost double the number of DNA matches descended from Johann Gottfried Schlinke through his son and daughter who both came to South Australia but they do not have family trees on Ancestry so cannot be identified by ThruLines.



Daniel Schlinke was born on 5 November 1807 at Cichagora, Neutomischel, Posen, Prussia¹ to Johann Gottfried Schlinke, a landowner, and his wife, Rosina Dorothea, nee Janott, a registered midwife.

Cicha Gora² is a village 5kms from Neutomischel (Nowy Tomyśl in Polish) in Posen. The region is low-lying and, from its appearance, is probably reclaimed swampland. The Bradtke book³ suggests that the Prussian king encouraged and assisted Germans to make their homes in such areas and drain the swamps, clear the forests and establish small German settlements where these poor people occupied land at a low rental. Posen only became part of Prussia with the Third Partition of Poland in 1795; however, ethnic Germans had lived in Posen for some centuries as I understand Polish nobles sought skilled German farmers to make their land more productive. During the Napoleonic Wars, Napoleon made Posen part of the Duchy of Warsaw. In 1815, following his defeat, the region returned to Prussian control as the Grand Duchy of Posen. By 1815, Germans made up a predominantly Protestant minority of about one third of the total population of the Posen region, while the majority of the inhabitants identified as Catholic ethnic Poles⁴.



Daniel Schlinke came to South Australia on the Catharina, which left Hamburg on 21 September 1838, arriving at Port Adelaide on 25 January 1839. Incidentally, my 3xgreat grandparents, on my mother's side, Johann Joseph Gallasch and his wife, Johanne Veronika (nee Wuttke) from Bentschen (Polish name Zbaszyn), 11 miles from Cichagora⁵, were also on this sailing ship.

¹ According to the Langmeil (Tanunda) church register, as reported on Page 1 of *Bethany Profiles*, compiled by PA Scherer, 1993.

² There are a number of variant spellings.

³ *Bradtke Family History*, The Bradtke Family Reunion Committee, 2000.

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germanisation_of_the_Province_of_Posen, accessed 3 February 2024.

⁵ www.meyersgaz.org.

On the passenger list⁶, Johann Daniel Schlinke is shown as a confectioner from Hamburg. According to Wikipedia⁷,

Confectionery is the art of making confections, which are food items that are rich in sugar and carbohydrates. Exact definitions are difficult. In general, however, confectionery is divided into two broad and somewhat overlapping categories: bakers' confections and sugar confections.

Was he in Hamburg as part of his Wanderschaft as a journey man baker/confectioner? According to Lois Zweck⁸, this suggestion is perfectly plausible. Lois advised that he would have been expected to do the obligatory journeying although the fact that he is already 31 years old is a little unusual. By about the age of 25, most journeymen would have served their years and be thinking of heading home to do their Meister exam, get married and settle down in their own workshop. But not everyone followed that model. He may have been working for a good master in favourable circumstances and simply decided to stay put.

Alternatively, as Lois pointed out, as one of the passengers on the Catharina, there may be another reason for his being listed as a baker in Hamburg. Unlike the passengers on the Prince George and Zebra, the Posen people who ended up on the Catharina had sailed to Hamburg without having been promised a ship to take them to Australia, which caused great consternation on their arrival in Hamburg. They had to send to George Fife Angas⁹ in London to provide a ship for them, which he eventually did, but in the meantime they had to wait a month or two before they could leave. Since they had little money, those who could find work did while others had to depend on charity.

It should be noted that, in contrast to most of the passengers, there are a number of indications that his family had money – a number of fireplaces, his mother being a midwife, his sister being able to afford a divorce.

4 months after his arrival in Port Adelaide, on 24 May 1839, Daniel Schlinke took the oath of allegiance before Governor George Gawler¹⁰. However, it took 8 years, until 25 March 1847, for the naturalisations of Daniel Schlinke and 305 others “native to Germany” to be confirmed in Ordinance No. 4 enacted by the Governor of South Australia¹¹.

⁶ <http://www.theshipslist.com/ships/australia/catharina1839.shtml>.

⁷ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confectionery>, accessed 7 December 2023.

⁸ Lois Zweck, pers. comm., 9 December 2023.

⁹ <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/angas-george-fife-1707>.

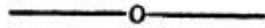
¹⁰ Much of this section is sourced from *Bethany Profiles*, compiled by PA Scherer, 1993.

¹¹ http://classic.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/num_act/na4o10a11v1847274/, accessed 15 October 2020.



1847.

No. 4.



ORDINANCE enacted by the Governor of South Australia, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

- Christian Rothe, of Langmeil, Farmer.
Caspar Heinrich Sawert, of Friedrichstadt, Farmer.
Christian Heinrich Sawert, of Mount Barker, Farmer.
Christian Schilling, of Light's Pass, Farmer.
220 Gottfried Schilling, of German Pass, Farmer.
Gottlob Schirmer, of Hahndorf, Farmer.
Daniel Schlinke, of Albert Mill, Miller.
Christian Schubert, senior, of Grünthal, Farmer.
Christian Schubert, junior, of Grünthal, Farmer.
225 Gottfried Schubert, of Grünthal, Farmer.
Wilhelm Schubert, of Grünthal, Farmer.
Johann Christoph Schneider, of Flaxman Valley, Shepherd.

In the Ordinance, Daniel Schlinke is shown as being from Albert Mill, which was South Australia's first flour mill, just outside Nairne in the Adelaide Hills¹².

His first wife, Bertha Mathilde Teusler, was born on 29 November 1822 and came to South Australia on the Prince George in 1838, with her mother, Johanna Maria Teusler (nee Koehler) and her second husband, Johann Friedrich August Fiedler and four children from his first marriage¹³. Her mother died on 5 December 1838, 17 days after arrival at Port Adelaide, leaving Bertha at 16 to look after

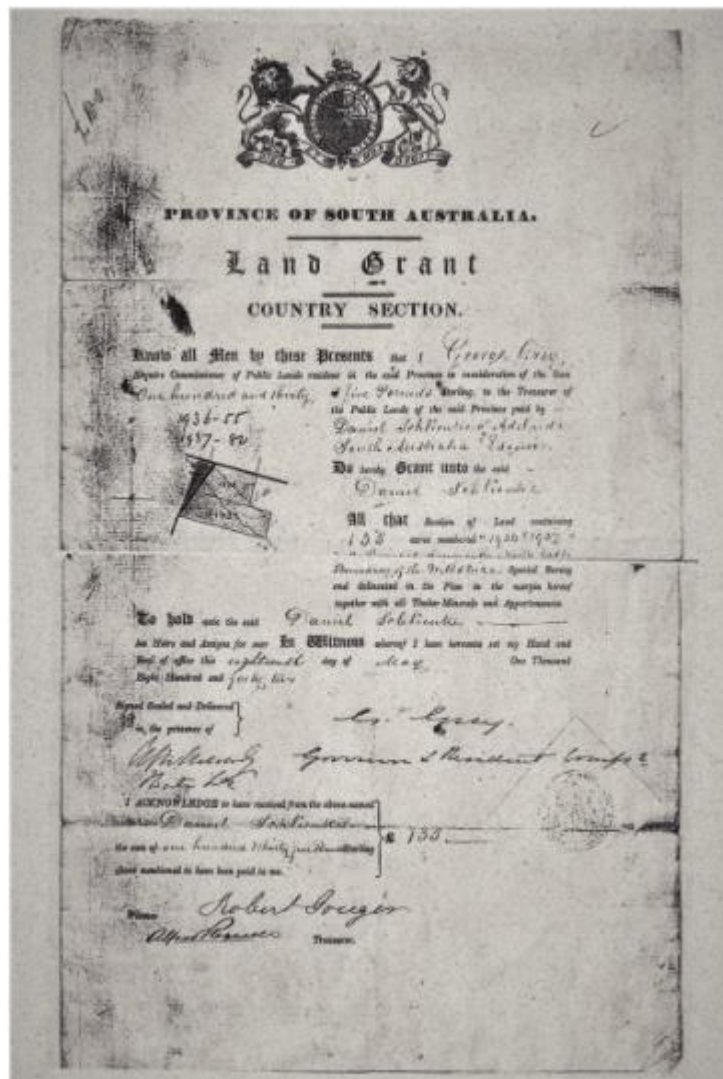
¹² <https://collections.slsa.sa.gov.au/resource/B+7801>, accessed 7 December 2023.

¹³ Scherer.

her stepfather and 4 step-siblings aged 5½ to 16. Meanwhile, Bertha had 2 suitors, the missionary Clamor Schürmann and the miller Daniel Schlinke, 15 years her senior. The details are covered by Schürmann’s extensive diaries, which are likely to be published with other of his correspondence in 2024. The diaries indicate the involvement of Pastor Kavel, the pastor who led the Old Lutherans to South Australia with the financial and other assistance of George Fife Angas. It is possible that Bertha’s stepfather, August Fiedler, thought Daniel Schlinke was likely to be more able to assist his business interests than the missionary Schürmann.

My 4th cousin, Stephen (Woody) LaBounty¹⁴ also quotes from an earlier translation of the Schürmann diaries. He reports that Bertha Teusler and Daniel Schlinke were married on 8 July 1840 by Pastor Kavel at Klemzig, South Australia, either in the church or at the Fiedler home. They had seven children before her death at age 30 on 10 December 1852.

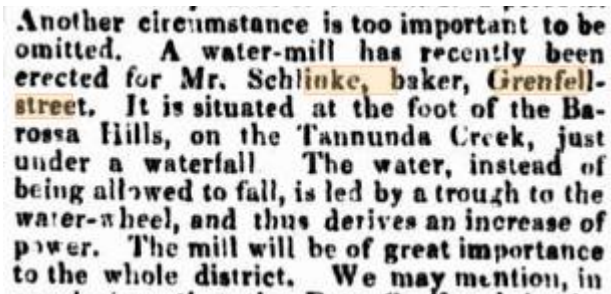
On 18 May 1842, Daniel Schlincke was given a land grant for 135 acres at Bethany. Note the spelling of his surname¹⁵ (with a “c” before the “k”).



¹⁴ Stephen W LaBounty, *Schlinke-Teusler Family in South Australia*, Schlinke_Teusler-Report_2020_02_07, February 2020.

¹⁵ Source: Anna Schrapel.

A report in the Sydney Morning Herald of 29 September 1843¹⁶ showed that Daniel Schlinke operated a bakery business from Grenfell Street, Adelaide, and reported the building of the mill at Bethany. It is unusual for South Australian activities to be reported in Sydney newspapers so the building of the mill must have been seen as very significant.



Another circumstance is too important to be omitted. A water-mill has recently been erected for Mr. Schlinke, baker, Grenfell-street. It is situated at the foot of the Barossa Hills, on the Tannunda Creek, just under a waterfall. The water, instead of being allowed to fall, is led by a trough to the water-wheel, and thus derives an increase of power. The mill will be of great importance to the whole district. We may mention, in

Grain and milling was very important in the early years of the colony of South Australia. Heuzenroeder¹⁷ reports that some Lutheran settlers brought their hand mills while others used the method of grinding grain between two grindstones. To satisfy the demand for staple European food for both the English and German population, commercial mills with large mill-stones soon appeared in the colony. Within 6 years, at least 6 mills, mainly windmills and water-mills, were in operation around Adelaide. Heuzenroeder identifies that Schlinke's water-mill at Bethany sometimes suffered from the sluggish water flow but then it lost its aqueduct in a flash flood.

An article on AdelaideAZ notes that steam-powered flour mills were an early machine technology operating in Adelaide in response to the success of the 20 acres of wheat planted on the Adelaide plains in 1838¹⁸. Flour milling became the first secondary industry of the colony.

In 1844 Acreage and Stock Returns¹⁹, "Schluike, D. Bethany Mill" (sic) is reported as having 10 acres under wheat.

¹⁶ <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/12427103?searchTerm=Schlinke%20%22Grenfell%20Street%22>, accessed 9 December 2023.

¹⁷ Angela Heuzenroeder, *A Food Culture Transplanted: Origins and Developments of the Food of Early German Immigrants to the Barossa Region, South Australia (1839 – 1939)*, Thesis presented as requirement for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the School of Humanities, University of Adelaide, 2006.

¹⁸ <https://adelaideaz.com/articles/god-early-wheat-crops-bring-a-boom-in-flour-mills-machinery-to-the-fledgling-colony>, accessed 4 January 2024.

¹⁹ HFW Proeve, *A Dwelling-Place at Bethany*, 1983, page 19.

	Acres						Stock				
	wheat	barley	rye	oats	pease	garden	sheep	horse	cattle	pigs	goats
Ahrens, Heinroche	14	3	¼		¼	½			8	7	
Blesing, Gottlieb	16	3			½	½			4	2	2
Froet, Gottlieb Dienegott	6	1			½	½		1	3		
Gay, Johann Ernst	28	6	6	2	1	1			12	3	
Grosser, Albert	20	5	¾	1	1½	1	2		11	4	16
Grossman, E.F.G.	6	2½			1	½			3	1	2
Hanschke, Johann Martin	12	2			¾	½			4	3	5
Heimze, Wilhelm	6	1½			¼	½			4		
Hoppner, Daniel	16	2	½		1	1	1		4	2	
Hoppner, Johann George	25	3		¼	1	1			12	8	
Klemke, Johann Gottlieb	24	1½			½	1			5	3	2
Kluche, Gottfried	9	2	½		½	½			5	1	4
Leopold, Carl Frederich	12	1			½	½			4		4
Letmann, Gottfried	12	1			½	½			4	10	
Mattner, Christian	29	3½	½		½	1½	4		7	10	
Nicolai, Johann Christopher	12	5		½	1	½			5	2	4
Nitschke, G. Frederich	13	3			½	½			5	1	4
Nitschke, Gottfried	20	4			½	½			6	2	
Rohr, Carl Wilhelm	15½	2½			½	1			5	2	12
Seelander, Johanna Gottlieb	6	1½				½			5	4	
Schluike, D. Bethany Mill	10										
Schultz, Augustus	5½	1½			½	½			5	1	
Schultz, Johann Gottlieb	6	1			½	½			3	1	4
Schultz, Gottlieb	9	2			2	½			6	3	5
Sudel, Christian	20	4	½		½	½			8	3	
Thomas, Gottlieb	5	1	1/16								1
Tiedemann, Ernest	3				¼	¼					3
Topp, Frederich	11	1			½	½			4	1	
Voss, Carl Adolph	4½	1				½	2			2	9
Zeunert, Johann George	6				¼	½			4		

A drawing of Daniel Schlinke's Bethany mill, after being damaged, is shown below²⁰.

²⁰ HFW Proeve, *A Dwelling-Place at Bethany*, 1983, page 25.



Figure 1 'Sketch by J.G.O. Tepper / (Mill supposed to be at Mr. Schlinke's mill, (baker) at Tanunda Creek and the second water mill in S.A.. Details supplied by Mr. T.P. Lippinus 21/9/1976). Watermill [B 4159]. State Library of South Australia.

By zooming in on the bottom left hand corner, you can see the displaced axle shaft which, when it was in operation, turned the water wheel.



However, the Schlinke's Creek mill was destroyed by floods in the 1920s and little remains of this mill²¹.

²¹ *The Barossa Council Heritage Review Volume I 2001*, prepared for The Barossa Council and Department for Environment, Heritage and Aboriginal Affairs by McDougall & Vines.
<https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/Content/heritage-surveys/2-Barossa-Council-Heritage-Review-Vol-1-2001.pdf>, accessed 2 October 2023.



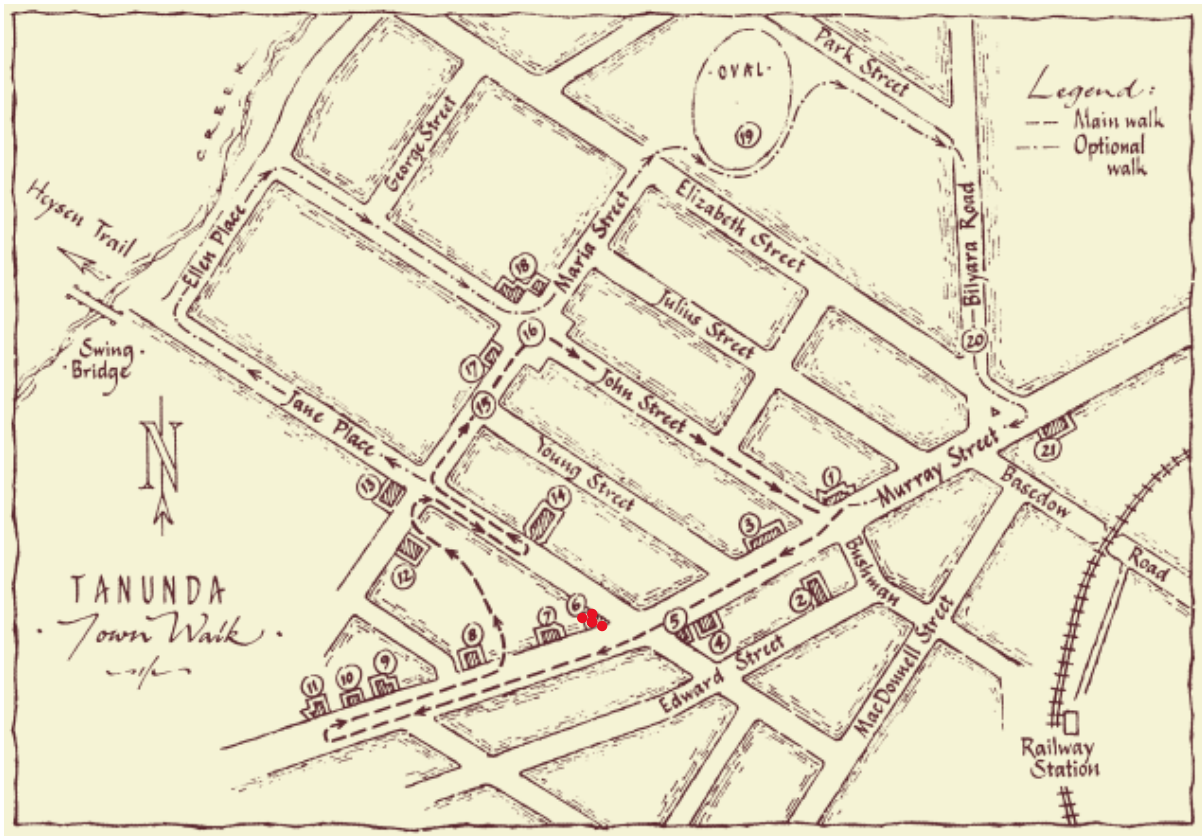
Figure 2 Ruins of Schlinke's Gully mill (Image courtesy of SLSA B57371/37).

"A Historical Walk of Bethany"²² details that 3 cottages were built on the property. These included the first residences in South Australia of Daniel Schlinke's sister, Rosina Bradtke (nee Kucke, nee Schlinke) and her husband, Wilhelm Bradtke, and their family, and her daughter, my great grandmother Louise and her husband, my great grandfather, Johann Christian Mann. This brochure also shows that the mill only functioned for a few years until it was damaged by flood. The property on which the mill was built was purchased from Daniel Schlinke in 1858 by the Schrapels. Schrapels Family Vineyards (Bethany Wines), which is still owned by that family, operate from this site.

The steam-powered Tanunda flour mill is believed to have commenced operating in 1848²³. It was built for Daniel Schlinke. A photo of the mill and a map showing its location on the corner of Murray Street and Jane Place (#6 on the map) are shown below.

²² "A Historical Walk of Bethany", <https://www.walkingsa.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/Bethany20Town20Walk.pdf>, accessed 6 December 2023.

²³ "A Town Walk of Tanunda", <https://www.barossa.com/file/zkz7ppvh9/Tanunda%20Heritage%20Town%20Walk.pdf>, accessed 6 December 2023.



The importance of wheat is shown by statistics from the 1861 South Australian Parliamentary Papers²⁴ which show the following land use and livestock figures for the Tanunda area in the year 1860-1. They show that 1,650 acres of land were leased, 5,789 were freehold, 6,088 were enclosed and 3,869 were cultivated. From 2,347 acres of wheat 25,256 bushels were reaped, for barley the figures are 267 acres to yield 4,582 bushels. The wheat and barley figures are for the amount of these crops grown as grain crops.

Daniel Schlinke is listed in the “Church Book of the Lutheran, Apostolic Congregation of Langmeil, Upper-Langmeil, Light’s Pass, Bethany, and surroundings, 1849” as having 9 other members of the

²⁴ SA Parliamentary Papers. Vol. 2, No. 87 Agriculture & Livestock Stat. 1860-1 pp.12,13,17, as quoted in *The Barossa Survey: Final Report of A Research Project by the School of Architecture, S.A. Institute of Technology, and the Department of History, Adelaide College of Advanced Education, for the Australian Heritage Commission. Published 1977.* <https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/Content/heritage-surveys/3-Barossa-Survey-Vol-3-1977.pdf>, accessed 3 February 2024.

family living with him in Tanunda²⁵. I have examined the Langmeil Church registers²⁶ and he is described as a mühlenbesitzner (mill owner) in 1850 and an eigenthümer (property owner) from 1852 onwards.

He was also trustee of the Church and overseer of the Langmeil Church cemetery.



First Langmeil Church, facing east. Dedicated December 26th, 1846. Demolished 1888. (Note bell hung in gum tree behind church.)

Figure 3 Source: Langmeil 1843 - 1968.

On 22 May 1856, Daniel Schlincke purchased Section 743, County of Light, Hundred of Moorooroo (26 acres), about 11 miles north-east of Krondorf, for £58.

After his first wife, Bertha's death, Daniel Schlinke married Otilie Louise Maria Laura von Hoffmann on 9 March 1854 and they had three children. As reported by Stephen LaBounty²⁷, according to family stories, Daniel's relationship with Otilie became contentious, with fights over money and her spending. These have been confirmed by classified ads Daniel took out in a number of South Australian newspapers warning the public that he would not honour debts his wife might incur.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned AGAINST LENDING or GIVING on CREDIT any MONEY, GOODS, &c., to MY WIFE, Otilie Schlinke, as I shall not Pay any Debts contracted by her in my name,
D. SCHLINKE, Sen.
Tanunda, December 31, 1874.

From her grave²⁸, we know that Otilie died on 2 July 1912 (aged 93) in San Francisco, California, and is buried in Cypress Lawn Memorial Park, Colma, San Mateo County, California.

²⁵ *Langmeil Congregation 1843 – 1968*, printed by the Lutheran Press.

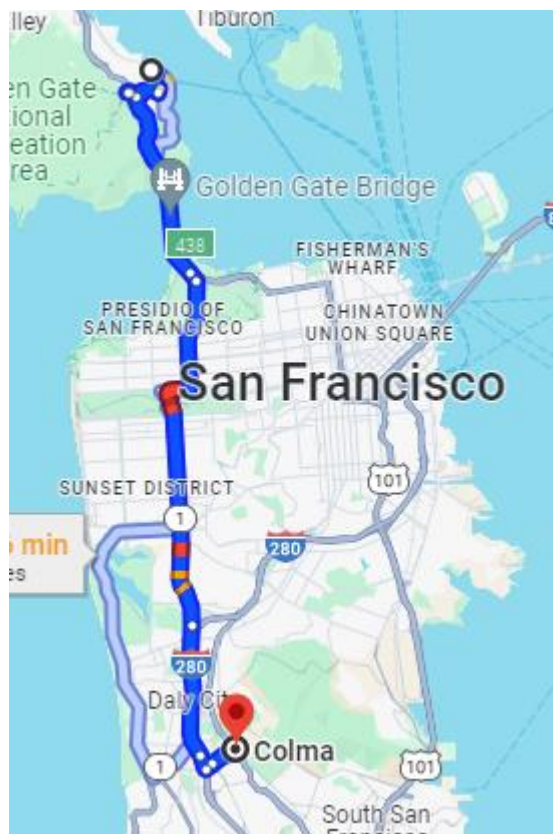
²⁶ In a visit to the Lutheran Archives 30 January 2024.

²⁷ Stephen W LaBounty, *Schlinke-Teusler Family in South Australia*, Schlinke_Teusler-Report_2020_02_07, February 2020.

²⁸ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/202133453/ottilie-schlinke>, accessed 6 February 2024.



Colma is about 16 miles south²⁹ of Sausalito, where two of her stepsons lived.



These two step-sons, Daniel Schlinke's sons, Johann Emil and Daniel, also caused some financial challenges and left Australia. Their exploits are eloquently and adequately covered on <http://woodylabounty.com/slinkey-story.php>.

²⁹ Google Maps, accessed 6 February 2024.



Stephen Woody LaBounty

According to the 1990 Tanunda Heritage Survey³⁰, 30 Murray Street, Tanunda (Lynas Ford Offices) was Tanunda's first hotel building and was probably built by Daniel Schlinke by 1865.

Johann Daniel Schlinke died at Tanunda on 13 August 1878 and is buried beside his wife Bertha (nee Teusler) in the Langmeil Lutheran Cemetery at Tanunda³¹.



³⁰ <https://data.environment.sa.gov.au/content/heritage-surveys/lower-north-eight-towns-heritage-survey-tanunda-1990.pdf>, accessed 31 December 2023.

³¹ The photo below is from BillionGraves.

After Daniel Schlinke's death, the Tanunda Mill was part of his estate and was auctioned³².

On MONDAY, November 11, at 1 p.m.
AT THE TANUNDA HOTEL, TANUNDA.
IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE D. SCHLINKE.

THE TANUNDA STEAM FLOURMILL,
With all Mill Gear, Steam-Engine, Boiler,
Weighbridge, and Utensils.

TO MILLERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

C VON BERTOUCHE & CO. are instructed
by the Executors of the late D. Schlinke
to sell, as above, by auction—
The Well-known Valuable PROPERTY at
TANUNDA, part of Section 40, Moorooroo.
containing 1 rood 3 perches, with Steam Flour-
mill thereon erected, and the Mill Gear, Steam-
Engine, Boiler, Weighbridge, and Working
Utensils, subject to a Lease expiring November
1, 1883, to Mr. Wm. Haynes. Rental—£143,
payable in monthly instalments. Title—R.
P. Act.

The many surrounding villages secure for
this Mill a considerable amount of gristwork
and trade, making this Property well worth the
notice of Capitalists and others looking for a
safe investment.

For inspection of Property, &c., apply to Mr.
S. von Bertouch, at Tanunda; for particulars of
Lease, Title, &c., to the Auctioneers, Sante's
Buildings, Waymouth-street, Adelaide.

Hereafter, Sale of Household Furniture and
Inventory of the late D. Schlinke, near the
Premises lately occupied by the deceased.
285-306r287mh311

The mill sold for £802 to its present tenant, Mr W Haynes³³.

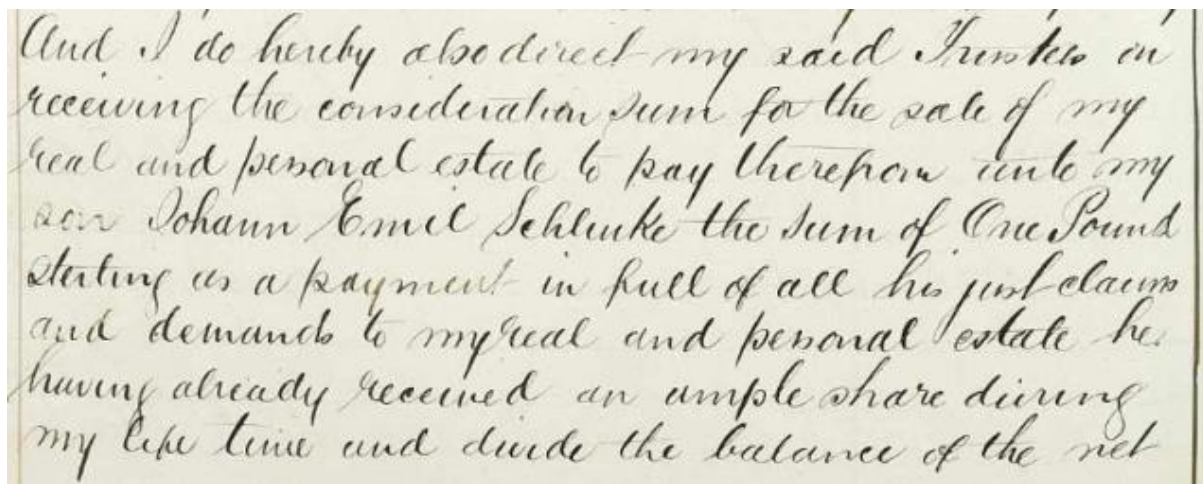
Mr. C. von Bertouch yesterday held an auction
at the Tanunda Hotel, and sold the Tanunda
Mill, the property of the late Mr. D. Schlinke
to Mr. W. Haynes, the present tenant, for the
sum of £802.

Daniel Schlinke's will contained the following specific bequest³⁴.

³² 1878 <https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/160114377>, accessed 6 December 2023.

³³ South Australian Register (Adelaide, SA : 1839 - 1900), Monday 18 November 1878, page 1,
<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/42990125>, accessed 6 December 2023.

³⁴ "Australia, South Australia, Will and Probate Records," database, FamilySearch
(<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSN1-G5K?cc=3007557> : 26 September 2019), > image 1 of 1;
Filae, Genalogie.com, Paris. <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q9M-CSN1-G5K?cc=3007557&personaUrl=%2Fark%3A%2F61903%2F1%3A1%3AQY3Y-59MM>, accessed 9 December 2023.



And I do hereby also direct my said Trustees in receiving the consideration sum for the sale of my real and personal estate to pay therefrom unto my son Johann Emil Schlinke the sum of One Pound starting as a payment in full of all his just claims and demands to my real and personal estate he having already received an ample share during my life time and divide the balance of the net

Johann Emil Schlinke was Daniel Schlinke's second son by Bertha Teusler. He was born on 3 November 1842 in Adelaide. His mother died when he was 10 and his father remarried two years later. He attended St Peter's College and played cricket and football (for the Adelaide Football Club) in the early 1860s, and was secretary of the St Peter's Old Scholars' Association and played pianoforte as part of a duet.

He was made insolvent in the week ending 16 March 1866³⁵. He is reported to have left Australia, under the name Saunders on the barque Anna bound for San Francisco, after embezzling under £150 from his employer, Francis Clark and Sons.

³⁵ *Commercial Intelligence*, South Australian Register, Friday 16 March 1866, page 2, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article41032816>, accessed 7 October 2023.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

We have received Adelaide papers to the 17th instant. The following items are from the *Adelaide Observer* of that date :—

A MISSING DEFAULTER.—We understand that John Emil Schlinke, a young man of about twenty-three years of age, who has been for some time in the employment of Messrs. Francis Clark and Sons, and who is also well known to the cricketers of the colony, has absconded, leaving a considerable amount of debts behind him. Upon investigation of his accounts, it was found that he had embezzled three or four amounts which had passed into his hands during the preceding week, and Messrs. Clark and Sons immediately placed themselves in communication with Mr. Otto Berliner, formerly of the Victorian detective force, and now manager of the Private Enquiry Office in Melbourne. He succeeded in tracing the fugitive, and a warrant was yesterday issued for his apprehension; but before the needful authority could be forwarded he had sailed for San Francisco in the barque *Anna*, under the assumed name of Saunders. We believe that an enterprising detective has offered to proceed by the mail steamer to America, and reach San Francisco first; but this would involve so considerable an outlay that we question if the offer is likely to be accepted. We understand that the amount his employers expect to lose by his defalcations, so far as can be ascertained at present, is under £150, but that this represents a comparatively small portion of his total liabilities. A fiat was issued, on Tuesday, in the Insolvent Court, against J. E. Schlinke, on the petition of Messrs. Francis Clark and Sons, and a messenger of the Court was at once despatched to take possession of his effects and papers.

Debts are not all he left behind. On 15 September 1866, he was named as the father of Annie Sophia Schlinke born in Adelaide to Kate Maria Salcombe³⁶.

On arrival in San Francisco, he was involved in a number of businesses, several of which burnt down. Their losses appear to have been almost completely covered by insurance. In 1873, John E Slinkey was naturalised as a US citizen in California. In 1876, he purchased a large hotel in Sausalito overlooking the bay. His story is incredible and indicates a full life and may be best left to another time or to Stephen LaBounty who gathered all the information. John E Slinkey died on 4 March 1920 in San Francisco.


His brother, Daniel Joseph Schlinke was born in August 1841 in Adelaide and was the oldest of Daniel and Bertha's children. He also appeared in the courts in South Australia before appearing in California working in one of his brother's establishments. Like his brother, it was a colourful life in California ended when he committed suicide on 16 August 1900 in Sausalito.

³⁶ *Births Registration*, Annie Sophia Schlinke, Genealogy SA, accessed 6 February 2024.

Johann Daniel Schlinke donated land at 28 Murray Street for Tanunda's first Institute. I am informed the bluestone came from the quarry on the property he had first settled on.

BUILDING AN INSTITUTE

The bluestone building at 28 Murray Street was the town's first institute. The building was constructed in 1879 by local builder Johannes Basedow for £830 on land donated by Daniel Schlinke. The institute originally consisted of a hall, meeting room and town library that was used to promote further learning – particularly of English amongst the largely German-speaking population.



My sincere thanks to:

- Stephen W LaBounty, for his details on Daniel Schlinke's sons in the USA;
- Lorraine Lovell, for discussions and information on John Gray's detailed Schlinke family research;
- Lois Zweck, for her advice on the early German settlements in South Australia; and
- Anna Schrapel, for discussion and her knowledge of the Bethany property and the Barossa.

without whose information and assistance, this would have been a much poorer presentation.

Philip Mann

14 February 2024.

Sources

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