

3rd child of Carl Gottlob SCHACHE and Maria Rosina VOGEL

Carl Gottlob SCHACHE

born: December 18, 1825, Gross Tinz, Liegnitz, Silesia, Prussia.
died: December 14, 1897, Box Flat via Murtoa, Victoria.
buried: Murtoa, Victoria.
married: May 7, 1850, Langmeil Lutheran Church, Tanunda, South Australia.

Maria Elisabeth SCHUBERT

born: February 2, 1828, Klemzig, Brandenburg, Prussia.
died: August 19, 1901, Box Flat via Murtoa, Victoria.
buried: Murtoa, Victoria.
parents: Johann Christian SCHUBERT and Johanna Christina STEINBACH.

Children of Carl Gottlob SCHACHE and Maria Elisabeth SCHUBERT:

1.	<u>Carl Traugott SCHACHE</u>	1851 - 1925
	Auguste Maria Louise SCHAPER	1854 - 1928
2.	<u>Maria Elisabeth SCHACHE</u>	1853 - 1902
	Frederick ADLER	1850 - 1936
3.	<u>Anna Bertha SCHACHE</u>	1855 - 1942
	Frederick ADLER	1850 - 1936
4.	Johannes Friedrich SCHACHE	1857 - 1858
5.	<u>Heinrich Wilhelm SCHACHE</u>	1859 - 1941
	Caroline Louise Friederike PLUCKHAHN	1865 - 1935
6.	<u>Johann Gottlieb SCHACHE</u>	1861 - 1933
	Emma Maria SCHULZ	1868 - 1938
7.	<u>Marie Catharine Helene SCHACHE</u>	1865 - 1952
	Daniel Heinrich Benjamin SCHACHE	1866 - 1937
8.	<u>Johanne Christine Susanna SCHACHE</u>	1867 - 1955
	Heinrich Wilhelm Otto Carl REINECKE	1864 - 1944

Carl and Maria's youngest child, Johanne Christine Susanna (Susan), believed that she was the ninth of nine children, and that another sibling, named Adolph, had died in infancy. No records confirming Adolph's existence have been discovered.

The lives of Carl Gottlob Schache and his brother Ernst Gottfried followed similar paths in their adopted country. After living closely with their parents and wider family in the early years in South Australia, both brothers were to demonstrate the same courageous spirit which had brought their parents half way around the world, by successfully pioneering in their middle years in the harsh Victorian Wimmera. They both founded large dynasties, which became closely intertwined through the marriages of several of their descendants. Their lives were moulded by their devout Lutheran faith, becoming foundation members of Lutheran congregations in at least two locations.

Carl Gottlob Schache was 22 years old when he arrived in South Australia with his parents and siblings on the *Leontine* in 1848. Named after his father, he appears to have been known by his first Christian name, in defiance of the normal Prussian practice. No details are known of Carl's early life, although his confirmation certificate has survived and records that he was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and that his confirmation and first communion took place on 24 March,

1839. The pastor's name appears to be Rogge, but strangely no congregation is recorded, although we can assume it was at Gross Tinz.¹ Strangely also, Carl's father is recorded as Johann Gottlob, not Carl Gottlob.

Carl's application for naturalization dated March 1865, held by the Australian Archives in Canberra, lists his "profession, trade or occupation as Smith",² although in 1860 Langmeil (Tanunda) Church Register he is listed as a "nail smith".³ It is feasible that he trained as a blacksmith in his youth in Prussia.

Despite, or perhaps because of, his own army experience, it is understood that the Carl's father migrated to Australia to prevent his sons from being compulsorily drafted into the military. Carl's obituary states that he served three years in the "German Army"⁴ (Prussian army) prior to emigration; and it is also that another son, Heinrich Wilhelm (Wilhelm) also served in the military; so it is feasible that Gottlob was attempting to save his younger sons from this experience by leaving Prussia.

Carl lived with his family, initially at Klemzig, near Adelaide, and then at Hallett's Valley, near Tanunda in the Barossa Valley. It would appear that Carl, his parents and several of his siblings worked collectively to establish themselves on their holding at Hallett's Valley. Carl became a member of the Langmeil Lutheran Church with the rest of his family, and it is undoubtedly through this connection that he met his future wife, **Maria Elisabeth Schubert**. Maria's father, Johann Christian Schubert, had been a prominent layman under Pastor A. L. C. Kavel who led the first group of Lutheran refugees to South Australia on the *Prince George* in 1838, when Maria was 10. Christian Schubert pioneered at Klemzig, near Adelaide, and at Langmeil, near Tanunda, in 1843, and was an early elder of the Langmeil congregation. One of the most detailed accounts of the Lutheran emigration was written by Schubert.⁵

Carl and Maria were married by Pastor Kavel, and the witnesses to the marriage were Johann Friedrich Lange, who later married Carl's sister, Johanne Elisabeth (Elisabeth); Johann Gottfried (Gottfried) Schubert, Maria's brother; and Johann Gotthilf Schulz.⁶ At the time of their marriage, Carl was 24 years old, and Maria was 22. It is interesting to note that Carl's brother, Ernst Gottfried, married Maria's sister, Johanne Eleonore (Lora) Schubert, less than three months later.

Carl and Maria's first seven children are registered as having been born at different locations in the Barossa Valley – Hallett's Valley, Greenock, Greenock Creek, Walton (near Greenock) and Lyndoch Valley; and Carl, along with his brothers Ernst and Wilhelm is also listed in the South Australian Directory in 1865 as a farmer at Seppeltsfield. However, it is believed that the family lived only at Hallett's Valley throughout this period, which was spent in close communion with the Langmeil Lutheran congregation.

Between late 1865 and 1866 Carl and Maria left the Barossa Valley and moved further north with Carl's parents and brothers Ernst and Traugott Wilhelm (Wilhelm) and families, to Sichem in the Dalkey district near Balaklava. The Schaches were among a number of Barossa families who moved north at that time, attracted by the lure of more land. Few details survive, and it is unknown if they again farmed collectively, or purchased separate properties. Their last child, Susan, was born at Sichem.

At Sichem the Schaches were once again a part of a close-knit Lutheran community, and along with his brother Wilhelm, Carl is recorded as being one of the founders of the Lutheran cause in the Balaklava district.

Within a few years the Schache family appears to have left the Sichem district, and dispersed to various parts of the state. This was probably the last time that many of the siblings saw each other or

¹ On Carl's confirmation certificate, his father is incorrectly recorded as Johann Gottlob, not Carl Gottlob.

² Australian Archives: CRS A711 Item 68.

³ *The Story of Langmeil 1843-2013*, Langmeil Lutheran Church, Tanunda, 2013, p. 99.

⁴ "Death of an Old Colonist", *Dunmunkle Standard*, Friday, January 7, 1898.

⁵ Johann Christian Schubert was married three times. Maria Elisabeth was a child from his first marriage, and Carl August Schubert was a son from his third marriage. Two of Maria's grand-daughters, Minnie and Winnie Adler (the children of her daughter Maria Elizabeth Adler) were to marry two of August's sons, August and Walther Schubert, respectively.

⁶ Carl's name is recorded as Karl Gottlieb Schaeche on the marriage certificate. Later documentation often incorrectly records his name as Carl Gottlieb.

their father again. It would appear that Carl and Maria moved to Mount Gambier⁷ to farm about 1870; in one record it is stated that Carl and Maria farmed firstly at Port Wakefield for three years before moving again to Mount Gambier.⁸ This is highly unlikely as the dates do not fit, and is probably a confusion with the Wakefield River near Dalkey, which sometimes gave its name to the Dalkey area in early records.

Even in her old age, Carl and Maria's daughter Marie Catharine Helene (Lena) Schache remembered travelling by waggon past the Coorong in South Australia, probably as they were moving to Mount Gambier. Lena told her grand-daughter that they had a cow, and a number of fowls with them, and recollected how beautiful the uncleared bush was.⁹

No details are known of their period at Mount Gambier where, again, they probably farmed. But it is certainly while they were at Mount Gambier that news of vast tracts of land opening up for closer selection in northern Victoria provided the stimulus for them to consider moving once again, this time to a new colony. It is probably no coincidence that five of the first settlers at Marma Gully¹⁰ in the Victorian Wimmera, where Carl and Maria were to finally settle, were German Lutherans from Mount Gambier! They farmed rented land at Mount Gambier at the cost of 10 shillings per acre per year. Like them, Carl was undoubtedly attracted by the 2 shillings per acre purchase price of land in the Wimmera!

There is uncertainty about the year that Carl and Maria and family moved permanently to Victoria. Carl's application for naturalization dated April 1892 records that he arrived in Victoria on January 1, 1871, on the ship "Royle Sheppert" (*Royal Shepherd?*), from "Port McDonald" (Port MacDonnell) in South Australia.¹¹ This ship was probably a coastal steamer, and he almost certainly disembarked at Portland or Warrnambool. Gottlob's brother Ernst and family also moved to Victoria and lived initially in the Western District c 1870 - 1872, but the dates would suggest that Carl came to Victoria after his brother.

It is possible that Carl, like the five early settlers from Mount Gambier, and most probably his brother Ernst, went initially to Marma Gully without his family in order to select land, returning permanently later with his family and belongings. This theory is supported by the recollections of Carl's daughter Susan Reinecke who recalled the trip to Murtoa by waggon from Mount Gambier.¹² This would indicate that the family travelled overland to take up their block at Box Flat, and that Carl's trip to Victoria by ship was probably without his family. Susan also recalled that the family slept in tents on the trip to Victoria; the boys slept in one tent, and the girls in another.

However, it is difficult to gain a clear picture of Carl's movements through this period. The Mount Gambier party came to Victoria in October 1871, initially "pegging" blocks at Natimuk, and returning in November that year to "peg" blocks at Marma Gully. After returning to Mount Gambier again to take off their crops, they settled permanently at Marma Gully with their families in March 1872. Carl, on the other hand, came to Victoria 10 months before them, yet appears not to have settled at Murtoa until some time after them. Does this mean that Carl, with or without his family, lived for a period in the Western District before settling at Marma Gully? Or did he also make several trips to Victoria, returning to his family at Mount Gambier each time before finally trekking overland to settle in the Wimmera?

Carl selected allotment 151 at Box Flat, three and a half miles east of Marma Gully, consisting of 200 acres of fine wheat-growing soil. His application for a licence to occupy the land is dated October 31, 1872, eight months after his brother Ernst's licence to occupy his block at Hopefield (Ashens), south of the township. However they both probably "pegged" their land some time before these dates, and came to Murtoa at the same time, as it often took up to 12 months, or even longer, before the licenses were issued. The first selectors at Marma Gully naturally "pegged" land around Lake Marma, a permanent water source, so the Schache brothers, like all who followed them, were consequently forced to look further from the township.

⁷ Then known as Gambiertown.

⁸ *German Pioneer Families in Australia*, Geo. A. List & Sons Pty. Ltd., Geelong, 1935 (facsimile edition printed by List Print, 1983).

⁹ Ena Wachtel, letters to the author, 1.1.2004 and 18.6.2004

¹⁰ Marma Gully is the original name for Murtoa.

¹¹ Australian Archives: CRS A712 Item 92/U4004.

¹² Gertie Turner to the author, Vermont, 7.11.1985.

Once again in the Wimmera, Carl and Maria experienced all the struggles and privations of pioneer settlers in a harsh land, living in tents before a dwelling could be built, clearing the land and gradually developing their farm. In the early days wheat had to be carted to the rail head at Stawell, before the railway was extended to Murtoa in 1878. Even the children were expected to assist with the farm work; Carl and Maria's daughter Susan remembered driving the cattle from Box Flat into Marma Lake for their evening drink!¹³ Carl was to live at Box Flat for 24 years, and in time his property came to be known as *Sandergrove*, although the origin of this name is unknown.

His obituary records that in the early years of settlement Carl, together with his brother Ernst and other pioneer settlers Henry Aumann and John and Paul Tepper, determined to see whether fruit could be grown in the Wimmera, and set aside a few acres each for that purpose. These experiments proved to be very successful.¹⁴ In time, *Sandergrove* developed into "one of the best improved farms in the Wimmera".¹⁵ Carl's success is indicated by the fact that he also selected block 56 at Coromby in the name of his son Carl Traugott (Traugott). The license for this block was granted on September 1, 1875, and it was used by Carl for the first three years as well. By 1893 he had also acquired block 184 from F. McDonald.

Many of the selectors at Marma Gully were German Lutherans from the Western District and South Australia, and so a congregation was established early, even before the first resident pastor, C. G. Hiller from Hamilton South, came permanently to Murtoa. Carl and family were foundation members of St. John's Lutheran Church in Murtoa, and worshipped in the first slab and pug building used as a church, school and hall, and erected in 1873. The wedding in 1875 of Carl and Maria's daughter, Maria Elizabeth (Lizzie), with Frederick Adler, was the first marriage ceremony performed in this building. Another daughter, Lena, often recalled walking into Murtoa from Box Flat to attend church, in the days before even horse-drawn vehicles were available!¹⁶

Carl devoted a great deal of time and energy to St. John's congregation. He was a lay reader and taught Sunday School for many years. He and his brother were members of the Building Committee for the new church which was opened in 1877.

The first school in Murtoa was established in the original Lutheran church building in 1873, and Carl and Maria's youngest daughters, Lena and Susan, were among the foundation students photographed outside the new school that year. In 1874 Carl was a signatory to a petition to the Minister of Education to establish a state school in Murtoa; he is on record as indicating that he had three children of eligible age to attend this school.¹⁷

A report in the local press in 1895 also indicates that Carl, like a number of district farmers, was a shareholder in the Murtoa Creamery, a local milk factory which operated for an unknown period.¹⁸

Records in the Australian Archives reveal that Carl applied for naturalization three times. He applied initially in March 1865 and then again in November the same year, describing himself as a farmer of Greenock. Why two applications were necessary is uncertain. Carl applied for naturalization again from Murtoa in April 1892 (because he was by then living in a different colony). Early the following month he swore the oath of allegiance before James McLuskie, the Police Magistrate at Murtoa. Carl's Letters of Naturalization are dated May 9, 1892.

Carl was four days short of his 72nd birthday when he died at *Sandergrove* of croupous, pneumonia and syncope, after an illness lasting 11 days. His obituary records that he was greatly esteemed in the community, a pioneer settler who was "most highly respected on every hand and by people of all nationalities".¹⁹ His grand-daughters long remembered him as a kindly and gentle old man.²⁰ Carl was predeceased by two sons and several grandchildren in infancy, his eldest sister Maria Rosina

¹³ Bertha Polglase, letter to Selma Schache, undated.

¹⁴ "Death of an Old Colonist", op. cit.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ "Obituary: Mrs M. C. H. Schache", *Dunmunkle Standard*, June, 1952.

¹⁷ *Murtoa School No. 1549 1875 – 1975*, Dunmunkle Printers, Murtoa, 1975.

¹⁸ *Murtoa Observer and Dunmunkle Gazette*, Thursday, June 6, 1895, p. 1. Carl is listed as "C. Schaeche".

¹⁹ "Death of an Old Colonist", op. cit.

²⁰ Selma Schache and Winnie Schubert, to the author, Kilsyth

(Rosina) Hetzel and brother Ernst; he was survived by his adult children and grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

Carl's funeral took place on December 16, 1897. Pastor Hiller conducted the services at St. John's Church and at the Murtoa cemetery, and it is recorded that the hearse was followed by between 40 or 50 horse-drawn vehicles.²¹ He had lived in Australia for 49 years, the last 25 of which were in Victoria.

With Carl and Maria's sons all settled on their own farms, *Sandergrove* was taken over in the early 1890's by their son-in-law, Heinrich Wilhelm Otto Carl (Charlie) Reinecke. Charlie had come from Mount Gambier to the drier Wimmera climate for the sake of his health, and eventually worked for Carl. Unfortunately, however, bad seasons were against him; Charlie went insolvent early in 1898, and later that year took his young family back to Mount Gambier²². On the morning of Friday, March 11, 1898, an auction sale of land, stock and equipment owned by Charlie was held at Box Flat, the same day as the executors of Carl's estate also arranged a clearing sale of stock and equipment at Box Flat.²³

EDWARD S. LEE, under instructions from the Executors in Estate of C. G. SCHACHE, deceased, will sell by Public Auction, as above –
2 Good Draught horses, 4 yrs. And 7 yrs.; Stripper "dampweather" (by Martin and Co.); Winnower; Set Harrows, Scarifying Harrows; Waggon (pole); Double-furrow Plough, Single-furrow Plough; Aivery Scales; Collars; Chains; Stack Hay, and quantity Sundries.
LUNCHEON PROVIDED. No RESERVE.

The relationship between this sale and Charlie's insolvency is unknown, but it is known that *Sandergrove* was purchased by another son-in-law, Daniel Heinrich Benjamin Schache. Dan, who was also Carl's nephew, came from Mannum in South Australia in 1887, to work for his uncle. In all, three further generations – Dan, his son Paul, and grandson Des – were all to farm the property before it was finally sold in .

Maria, who was sometimes known as Mary in her later years, was an invalid for the last decade of her life, suffering a long and trying illness which her obituary records "was borne with patience and christian fortitude".²⁴ She also died at *Sandergrove*, less than four years after her husband, aged 73. Maria suffered from epilepsy and is understood to have fallen into a coma prior to her death. Pastor Hiller also conducted her funeral services at St. John's Church, and the Murtoa cemetery, on the day following her death. Pall bearers at her funeral were Heinrich and Frederick Schulz, H. and F. Koenig, H. Petering and H. Holtkamp. Maria was survived by . She had lived in Australia for 63 years, of which 28 were spent in Victoria.

²¹ "Death of an Old Colonist", op. cit.

²² Apart from livestock and equipment, 24 acres of land (allotment 154G) was also sold. It is unknown if this was also originally Carl's land, or additional land Charlie had purchased.

²³ "Unreserved Clearing Sale", *Dunmunkle Standard*, Friday, February 25, 1898, p. 2. The same paper advertised Charlie's sale and the sale of Ernst Schache's property at Hopefield.

²⁴ "Localisms", *Dunmunkle Standard*, Friday, August 23, 1901.