

**South Australian
HERITAGE COUNCIL****SUMMARY OF STATE HERITAGE PLACE**

Entry in the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with s14(1)(a) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

This section is the existing Entry in the Register as approved by the South Australian Heritage Council on 25 October 2013. The information contained in it is the legal description of the Former JF Paech House Complex (SHP 22797) and is subject to change only through a 's21 Correction of errors' under the provisions of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*.

The SA Heritage Council has identified that two land parcels containing a part of one of the elements of significance, namely 'Slab Barn 1' were not included in the original listing. The SA Heritage Council has formed the opinion that those two land parcels should be included in the listing and is seeking submissions with regard to whether or not to confirm the entry of those land parcels in the SA Heritage Register.

NAME: Former JF Paech Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 22797

ADDRESS: 97C Darby Road
Paechtown SA 5245

CT 6249/253 D124371 A100; CT 6249/254 D124371 A101 (as approved by the South Australian Heritage Council on 25 October 2013);

Proposed for addition to the listing

CT/5494/892 F7975 A1; CT/5085/934 F7975 A2 Hundred of Kuitpo

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE (as approved by the South Australian Heritage Council on 25 October 2013)

Johann Friedrich Paech's 1840s property at Paechtown (formerly Friedrichstadt) is not only one of the oldest surviving German pioneer farm complexes in South Australia, but is also the first farm to be established in the settlements of Friedrichstadt and Paechtown. The place displays a number of significant early German construction techniques, including the half-hipped design of the three-storey stone, brick and timber house with a rare example of an internal loft smokehouse; uncommon features such as timber-shingle roofing and two timber slab barns. The place has special

associations with the pioneering German settlement of South Australia, a theme with significance for this state.

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* as approved by the South Australian Heritage Council on 25 October 2013)

- (a) ***it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history***, representing the first decade of German farming settlement in the Hahndorf area and having significant associations with the theme of pioneer German settlement in South Australia.
- (b) ***It has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance***, displaying relatively uncommon early constructions techniques (timber shingles and slabs and half-hipped roofing) and a rare loft smokehouse.
- (d) ***it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of places of cultural significance***, being an excellent representative of a pioneer German farm complex, and including a barn of exceptional quality.
- (e) ***it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics***, displaying early German design techniques (including the half-hipped three level design of the house), and several significant constructions methods including timber trusses, use of timber shingles for roofing and timber slabs for walling.

EXTENT OF LISTING (as approved by the South Australian Heritage Council on 25 October 2013)

The extent of listing is the Former JF Paech house, stone outbuilding and two slab barns generally indicated on the site plan. The extent of listing *excludes* the 1920s addition to the rear of the house.

COMMENTARY ON THE LISTING

This section provides additional information about the State Heritage Place under s14(6) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* and is subject to public consultation. After the public consultation period concludes, the South Australian Heritage Council will consider any submissions received and determine whether or not to approve the addition of the below information to the content of the SA Heritage Register.

Additional information provided as a part of the content of the South Australian Heritage Register in accordance with s14(6) of the *Heritage Places Act 1993* 'hold information in association with the Register'.

ADDRESS Kurna and Peramangk Country

RELEVANT CRITERIA (under section 16 of the *Heritage Places Act 1993*)

(a) it demonstrates important aspects of the evolution or pattern of the State's history

The Former JF Paech Farm Complex demonstrates the pattern of early German settlement in South Australia. German migration to South Australia began in 1836, although the first large wave of German migration took place in 1838. Before the First World War Germans comprised the largest non-British immigrant group in South Australia and German towns were often nucleated settlements which maintained language, religion, farming, building and other social practices into the early twentieth century.

Johann Friedrich Paech, a farmer from Rentschen, Prussia (now Radoszyn, Poland) arrived in South Australia in 1838, settling briefly in Hahndorf before establishing the Former JF Paech Farm Complex in the late 1840s on land he purchased as a part of 13 sections in 1846. Comprising a farmhouse, stone outbuilding and two slab barns, it was built using vernacular German design and construction techniques. Paech also established the nearby town of Friedrichstadt and due to the split in the Lutheran Church, only sold sections of his land to the fellow members of his congregation, including the unrelated Paech family who formed Paechtown. The Former JF Paech Farm Complex was the first farm complex to be established in Friedrichstadt, a small, nucleated settlement where German social and cultural practices could persist, and which encouraged further settlement in the area.

(b) it has rare, uncommon or endangered qualities that are of cultural significance

The Former JF Paech Farm Complex has uncommon qualities of cultural significance to South Australia as it is a highly intact example of a nineteenth century German

Farmstead demonstrating vernacular building design and traditional construction techniques. Before 1914, people migrating from Germany formed the largest non-British migrant group in South Australia. German design and construction techniques used to build the complex include *Flurkuchenhaus* (passage kitchen house) and *Fachwerk* (half-timber construction). The loft smokehouse is also highly uncommon with smokehouses typically being separate structures. The farmhouse also features timber shingles and the two barns are constructed using slabs of split red gum fixed to a timber frame. Once common-place, buildings constructed with timber shingles and slabs are also becoming increasingly rare. While German Farmsteads were never commonplace, they have become increasingly rare as due to their location and construction materials many face greater risk of destruction from natural disasters such as bushfires.

(d) it is an outstanding representative of a particular class of place of cultural significance

The Former JF Paech Farm Complex is an outstanding representative of a nineteenth-century German Farmstead, which is culturally significant to South Australia as it demonstrates early German settlement in the state. German settlers established nucleated settlements in a similar pattern to those in their homeland, comprising farmsteads that included a farmhouse, barns and outbuildings such as a smokehouse and bake-oven, built using vernacular German design and construction techniques.

Built for Johann Friedrich Paech, founder of Friedrichstadt, the Former JF Paech Farm Complex is an exceptional example of a German farmstead, displaying a range of the principal characteristics of the class of place, including:

- Three-storey, *Flurkuchenhaus* (passage kitchen house) farmhouse, featuring *Fachwerk* (half-timbered) construction with dowelled red-gum frame, with a loft smokehouse, stone cellar, and a steep half-hipped timber-shingle roof;
- Two timber framed barns constructed from timber slabs; Barn 1 retaining a high level of intactness; and,
- Two-storey stone outbuilding.

The Former JF Paech Farm Complex is the earliest farm complex built in Friedrichstadt and Paechtown with its *Flurkuchenhaus* farmhouse influencing later buildings constructed in Paechtown. The characteristics of the place retain a high degree of integrity and intactness, making the Former JF Paech Complex an outstanding representative of a nineteenth-century German Farmstead.

(e) it demonstrates a high degree of creative, aesthetic or technical accomplishment or is an outstanding representative of particular construction techniques or design characteristics

Constructed in the late 1840s, the Former JF Paech Farm Complex is an outstanding representative of vernacular German design characteristics and traditional construction techniques transplanted to South Australia by German settlers using locally available materials. The farmhouse includes a three-storey, *Flurkuchenhaus* design with a loft smokehouse, steeply pitched half-hipped roof with stringy bark timber shingles, a stone cellar, and half-timbered construction known as *Fachwerk*, while the two timber framed barns were built using timber slab construction.

Fachwerk is a construction technique which requires a high degree of skill and artisanship consisting of a loadbearing timber frame dowelled together and infilled with wattle-and-daub, clay, or brick, and sometimes rendered with limewash. The Former JF Paech Farm Complex farmhouse comprises a red gum dowelled timber frame and brick infill. It was originally rendered with limewash but was later re-rendered with cement. Despite some alterations to the exterior of the farmhouse, namely the addition of the verandah and fencing, and some interior alterations, the place's architectural integrity is still intact and can be understood and appreciated.

SITE DETAILS

Former JF Paech Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 22797

97C Darby Road, Paechtown SA 5245

DESCRIPTION OF PLACE:

Three-storey farmhouse including loft smokehouse and cellar, two timber slab barns and one two-storey stone outbuilding set into the side of a hill.

HISTORIC THEME/S

2. Peopling Places and Landscapes

2.4 Migrating to South Australia (including German settlement and post-war migration)

4. Building Settlements, Towns and Cities

4.7 Marking significant phases in development of SA's settlements, towns and cities (including key town planning initiatives and architectural styles)

4.8 Making homes for South Australians

5. Developing South Australia's economies

5.3 Developing primary production (pastoralism, agriculture, bio-security)

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:

c.1846-1856

REGISTER STATUS:

Nominated: 29 December 2005

Provisionally entered: 10 April 2013

Confirmed: 25 October 2013

Provisional entry of land parcels CT/5494/892 F7975 A1; CT/5085/934 F7975 A2 Hundred of Kuitpo to correct an administrative error with the 2013 entry in the Register: 6 August 2026

CURRENT USE:

House and outbuildings, present

PREVIOUS USE(S):

House and farm buildings, c.1846-c.1990s

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA:

Mount Barker District Council

LOCATION:

Street No.: 97C

Street Name: Darby Road

Town/Suburb: Paechtown

Post Code: 5245

LAND DESCRIPTION:	Title	CT/6249/254 D124371 A101; CT/6249/253
	Reference:	D124371 A100; CT 5085/934 A2 F 7975; CT 5494/892 A1 F 7975
	Hundred:	Hundred of Kuitpo

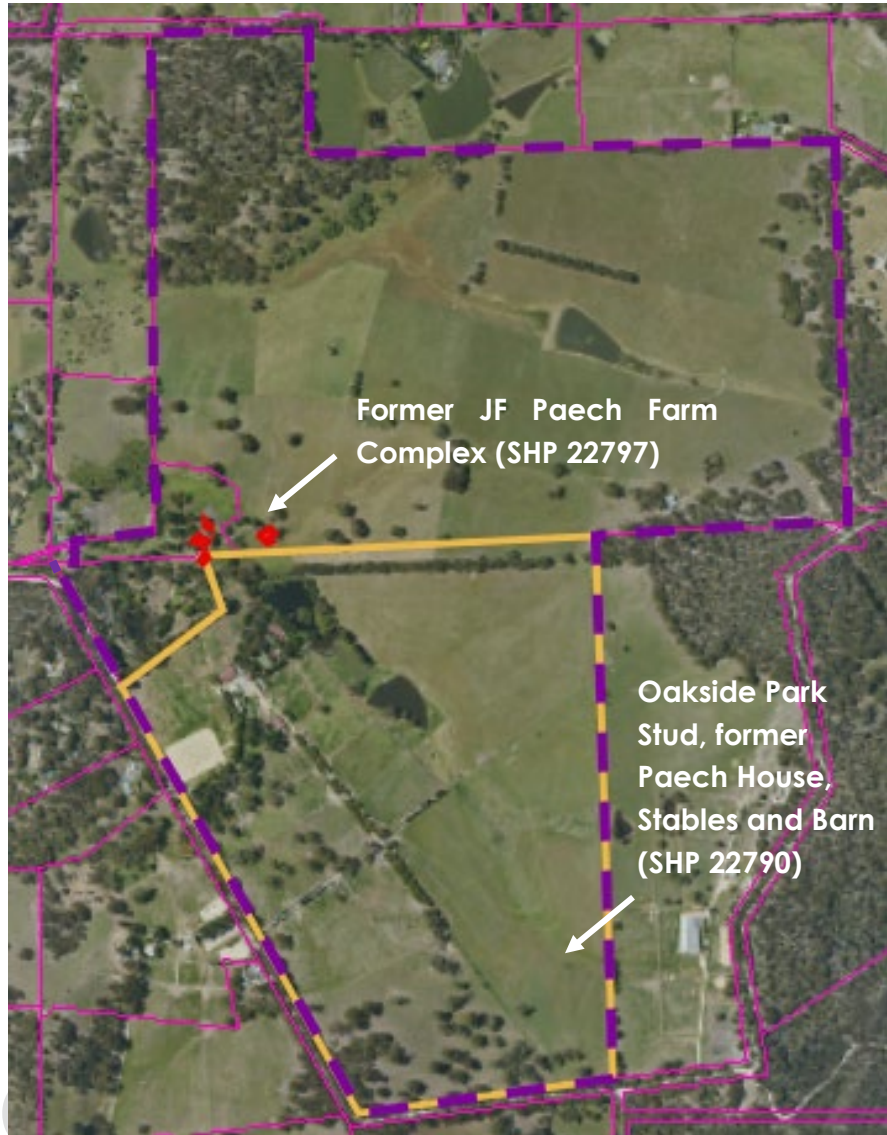
Draft for Consultation

Site Plan

Former JF Paech Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 22797

97C Darby Road, Paechtown SA 5245



Former JF Paech Farm Complex, Paechtown SA; CT 6249/253 D124371 A100; CT 6249/254 D124371 A101; CT/5494/892 F7975 A1; CT/5085/934 F7975 A2 Hundred of Kuitpo.

LEGEND

N ↑

Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)

Existing State Heritage Place

Outline of Elements of Significance for State Heritage Place – Red outline is indicative of elements of significance, noting imperfect alignment of aerial imagery with parcel cadastre.

Site Plan Detail

Former JF Paech Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 22797

97C Darby Road, Paechtown SA 5245



Former JF Paech Farm Complex, Paechtown SA; CT 6249/253 D124371 A100; CT 6249/254 D124371 A101; CT/5494/892 F7975 A1; CT/5085/934 F7975 A2 Hundred of Kuitpo.

Elements of heritage significance include:

- Three-storey farmhouse with stone, brick and timber walls (excluding render), corrugated galvanised iron and timber-shingle half-hipped roof, chimneys, loft smokehouse and timber doweling, original timber framed casement and sash windows and doors, and coursed random rubble stone cellar,
- Two-storey stone outbuilding set partly into the side of a hill with red-brick quoining, timber lintels, timber-framed openings and doors, and shallow-pitched corrugated galvanised iron gable roof,
- Barn 1 with timber-framed structure on a stone and brick base with vertical slab-clad walls, timber-framed openings and timber doors, and corrugated galvanised iron-clad gable roof,
- Barn 2 with timber-framed structure, timber slab cladding and corrugated galvanised iron gable roof,
- Original internal fixtures and fittings.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include:

- Render to farmhouse walls (not original fabric),
- 1920s adjacent building to rear of the house,
- Non-original fixtures and fittings.

LEGEND

N ↑

 Parcel boundaries (Indicates extent of Listing)

 Existing State Heritage Place

 Outline of Elements of Significance for State Heritage Place – Red outline is indicative of elements of significance, noting imperfect alignment of aerial imagery with parcel cadastre.

Summary of State Heritage Place: 22797

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Provisionally entered by the South Australian Heritage Council on 6 August 2026

Open for Public Consultation from 2 September 2026 to 2 December 2026

Physical Description

The Former JF Paech Farm Complex comprises a house, stone outbuilding and two timber slab barns. Each is described briefly below.

House

The house is a three-storey building and features:

- coursed random rubble basement walls and red-brick upper walls tied with substantial timbers,
- half-hipped timber-shingle roof covered later by corrugated galvanised iron cladding,
- two painted red-brick chimneys,
- timber-framed doors and windows (some have been replaced in the twentieth century),
- small casement windows set in gable ends,
- loft with unusual smokehouse and dowelled jointing,
- Separate dining and service building (c.1920s) to rear of the house.

Timber Slab Barns

Two timber slab barns feature:

- timber framing,
- stone and brick base to Barn 1,
- timber framed openings and timber doors to Barn 1,
- vertical timber slab-clad walls to some sides,
- corrugated galvanised iron cladding to some sides,
- some open sections to Barn 2,
- corrugated galvanised iron-clad gable roof.

Stone Outbuilding

The stone outbuilding is a two-storey building and features:

- walls constructed of local stone with red-brick quoining,
- timber lintels,
- timber-framed openings and doors,
- relatively shallow-pitched corrugated galvanised iron gable roof.

Elements of Significance:

Elements of heritage significance include:

- Three-storey farmhouse with stone, brick and timber walls (excluding render), corrugated galvanised iron and timber-shingle half-hipped roof, chimneys, loft

smokehouse and timber doweling, original timber framed casement and sash windows and doors, and coursed random rubble stone cellar,

- Two-storey stone building set partly into the side of a hill with red-brick quoining, timber lintels, timber-framed openings and doors, and shallow-pitched corrugated galvanised iron gable roof,
- Barn 1 with timber-framed structure on a stone and brick base with vertical timber slab-clad walls, timber-framed openings and timber doors, and corrugated galvanised iron-clad gable roof,
- Barn 2 with timber-framed structure, timber slab cladding and corrugated galvanised iron gable roof,
- Original internal fixtures and fittings.

Elements not considered to contribute to significance of place include:

- Render to house walls (not original fabric),
- 1920s adjacent building to rear of the house,
- Non-original fixtures and fittings.

History of the Place

Early Site History

The Peramangk people are the traditional owners of country including the district now known as Mount Barker, much of the Adelaide Hills, and land east of the Murray River and south towards Myponga, while the Kaurna people are the traditional owners of the country that forms the Adelaide Plains, foothills and parts of the Mount Lofty Ranges. Both Peramangk and Kaurna peoples are associated with the land where Former JF Paech Farm Complex would be built.

The Peramangk and Kaurna peoples lived, camped, hunted and undertook ceremonial and cultural practices in the area now known as the Adelaide Hills. The area close to Paechtown where Hahndorf was laid out in 1839 was an important camping place with reliable water, food sources and swimming holes.¹ The Peramangk and Kaurna people moved seasonally through the area and managed natural resources using techniques including controlled burning to maintain a healthy and productive ecosystem.

After colonists arrived in South Australia in 1836, pastoralists and farmers began grazing in the area as early as 1838.² When colonists began to settle on Peramangk and Kaurna land, Peramangk and Kaurna people faced detrimental impacts. While Peramangk and Kaurna people showed resilience and adaptability, the population was impacted by introduced diseases and frontier conflict as well as loss of access to food and water, cultural sites and ways of living.³ Many Kaurna and Peramangk people were also taken off country and sent to missions at Raukkan/Point McLeay, Swan Reach, Poonindie and Point Pearce.⁴

In 1839, John Barton Hack surveyed and acquired the land where Friedrichstadt and Paechtown would later be established. Hack gained the land by a Special Survey, known as the Three Brothers Survey, named after a range of three hills in the area.⁵ In 1846, the area became part of the Hundred of Kuitpo and was used by the Joint Cattle Stock Company until it was sold that same year.

German Lutherans in South Australia

In 1817, Friedrich Wilhelm III attempted to gain control of the protestant church in the German State of Prussia. His plan was to merge the Lutheran and Calvinist confessions through the introduction of a common state liturgy and a Prussian Union of Churches.⁶ Many Lutheran pastors resisted union by persisting with familiar 'old Lutheran' liturgies,⁷ and so in 1834 Wilhelm III compelled all Prussian congregations to adopt his state liturgy. Those who did not comply were subjected to persecution.⁸ Many Lutherans, who tended to be 'uncompromising'⁹ in their beliefs, viewed emigration as their only recourse. The emigration of Lutherans exacerbated mass emigration already underway due to the difficult economic conditions of the time.¹⁰

August Ludwig Christian Kavel, Pastor of Klemzig (now Klepsk) in the parish of Züllichau

Summary of State Heritage Place: 22797

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Open for Public Consultation from 2 September 2026 to 2 December 2026

(now Sulechów, in Poland) initially complied with Wilhelm III's edict but subsequently reconsidered and resigned in 1835.¹¹ Seeking religious freedom for his congregations, Kavel arranged assistance from George Fife Angas, founder of the South Australian Company. As a religious man and fellow dissenter, Angas was sympathetic to the cause and was also keen to encourage the migration of skilled agricultural workers to the colony. Angas assisted in bringing over 250 Germans to South Australia from the Prussian provinces of Brandenburg, Posen and Silesia from the period of December 1838 to February 1839.¹²

The first German settlements were established at Hahndorf, Bethany (previously known as Bethanien) and Klemzig.¹³ German villages in South Australia were nucleated settlements which maintained their language, religion, farming, building and other social practices, some well into the twentieth century.¹⁴ This was due to several factors including their relatively rural location, the large number of German settlers, the similar social origins of the settlers, that enough land had been acquired to form towns, and the Lutheran religion which preached the importance of communal and family responsibility.¹⁵ Where possible, extended families or those from the same hometown would try to purchase land allotments adjacent or close to one another so they could assist each other with work and farming.¹⁶

By 1840, religious persecution of 'Old Lutherans' ended with the death of Friedrich Wilhelm III. However, the success of German settlements in South Australia set up a 'chain' of migration which continued through the nineteenth century.¹⁷

German Construction Techniques

German settlers brought with them distinctive vernacular building practices. Early buildings were constructed with whatever material was available, and structures were usually simple and utilitarian. Timber slab construction was employed by both English and German settlers for huts and outbuildings, but the framing techniques used by German settlers usually differed from those used by English settlers.¹⁸ By the mid-1850s, buildings began to be constructed using stone, brick, timber, wattle-and-daub, or a combination of these materials.¹⁹

Half-timbered or *Fachwerk*, was popular and required a high degree of skill and artisanship. The technique employed a timber frame comprised of vertical load-bearing members, mortised into horizontal rails and stiffened with horizontal noggings and diagonal bracing. Red gums (*Eucalyptus camadulensis*), felled during land clearing, provided much of the hardwood timber for framing and ranged from split logs, roughly adzed to shape, to dimensionally perfect members. Walls were sealed with infill panels of wattle and-daub, plastered timber slabs or brick, weatherproofing the structure.²⁰

German Farm Complexes

German farms centred around the farmhouse or *Baurenhaus* and usually contained a barn or *Scheune* and other outbuildings and structures, including a smokehouse and bake oven, which was sometimes communal. Early buildings in Hahndorf, Paechtown and Friedrichstadt followed traditional German house forms commonly found in the eastern provinces and in particular Franconian house plans featuring centrally located chimneys, cross-passage, and hall or hearth kitchens, known as a *Flurkuchenhaus*.²¹ These houses often included steeply pitched gable, or half-hipped roofs with straw thatch or timber shingles, along with an attic and the distinctive *Fachwerk* walls.²²

Stone lined cellars were common in German house designs and were used to safely store meat, dairy and root crops.²³ Barns often served as storage space and were usually made of lighter materials or timber slabs, while outbuildings varied from *Fachwerk* to rubble stone.²⁴

On the land, German settlers replicated the farming environment from their homeland and operated primarily as subsistence agriculture. They grew products they were familiar with, particularly grain, vegetables including peas and potatoes, as well as vines and some fruit trees. Pigs, cattle, fowl and goats were the main animals kept.²⁵

Friedrichstadt and Paechtown

Johann Friedrich Paech, from Rentschen, Prussia (now Radoszyn, Poland), arrived in South Australia on the *Zebra* in December 1838 as part of the first large group of Germans to migrate to South Australia. On his arrival, Paech was listed as a *Bauer*, meaning farmer, a term usually reserved for those with a level of wealth and prominence in the community.²⁶ Paech and his family settled in the newly formed village of Hahndorf along with their fellow passengers.²⁷

While living in Hahndorf, Paech leased land at Grunthal (now Verdun), a settlement close to Hahndorf. He later purchased land there, however, records indicate Paech only lived in Grunthal for a short period of time.²⁸ In 1846, Paech bought 13 sections of land between Hahndorf and Echunga from Henry Collier and James Wakeling, and named the area Friedrichstadt, likely after the King of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm IV.²⁹ That same year, disagreements between the two leading Lutheran pastors, August Kavel and Gotthard Fritzche, led to a split in the Lutheran Church, resulting in two separate factions. This had an impact on settlement patterns, as Paech decided to grant 10 sections of land to Pastor Kavel to then be sold exclusively to members of his congregation.³⁰

Paech kept three sections of land (3909, 3910, 3911) and sometime between 1846 and 1856 established his farm on section 3910, including the house and barns. The outbuilding was likely built slightly later, as the stone construction and red brick quoining became more common in the Hahndorf area from the late 1860s.³¹ The

farmhouse, along with other buildings in Paechtown, were probably built by local carpenter Johann Carl Friedrich Fahrman.³² While documentary evidence is scarce, it is likely that Paech grew wheat and potatoes and grazed cattle as he did on his land in Grunthal, as well as growing fruit trees.³³ Paech's grandson, who inherited the property, later grew wattle on the land.³⁴

Paech continued to buy and sell land in the surrounding area.³⁵ In 1853, he sold sections 3912, 3913 and 3916 to Johann Christian Paech (from Kay in Prussia, no relation) who subdivided section 3916 between his father Johann George Paech (senior) and his brothers Johann George (junior) and Gottlob. This subdivision led to the establishment of Paechtown, which consisted of four dwellings and ancillary buildings including Dwelling (SHP 10496) and Barn (SHP 10494).³⁶

Several Hahndorf residents purchased land in Friedrichstadt, with some choosing to relocate there. In 1870, Johann Frederick Paech leased sections 3909, 3910 and 3911 to his son Johann August Paech, who had earlier built 'Oakside Park Stud, former Paech House, Stables and Barn' (SHP 22790) on section 3908, adjacent to his father's farm. The farm complex on section 3910 stayed in the Paech family until 1893, when it was bought by Johann George Paech junior (of the Kay Paechs). Johann George Paech junior gave the farm to his son Georg Hermann Paech, who used the farm to grow hay and field peas, and for dairy farming.³⁷

In 1918 Friedrichstadt was renamed Tangari under the *Nomenclature Act 1917*, a result of the First World War whereby names of Germanic origin were changed to British or Aboriginal names, sometimes permanently. Tangari is a word from the Tanganekaid People of the Ngarrindjeri Nation and means 'gum of acacia (edible)'.³⁸ Friedrichstadt and Paechtown were often referred to interchangeably, and Friedrichstadt was later amalgamated into Paechtown.³⁹ The Former JF Paech Farm Complex stayed within the Kay Paech family until the early 1990s.

Chronology

Year	Event
1836	The first German settlers arrive in South Australia.
1838	The first large influx of German settlers arrives. December: Johann Friedrich Paech arrives in South Australia on the Zebra. John Barton Hack begins squatting on unsurveyed land, which was to be later integrated into the Hundred of Kuitpo.
1839	The first survey of the area which would become Friedrichstadt and Paechtown, named the Three Brothers Survey, is undertaken, with John Hack acquiring some of the land. Hahndorf established. Joint Stock Cattle Company use land to graze cattle.

Johann Friedrich Paech settles in Hahndorf and leases land at Grunthal (now Verdun).

- 1845 13 sections of land used by the Joint Stock Cattle Company are sold by Edward William Andrews, William Robert Smith Cooke, James Frew and George Morphet to Henry Collier and James Wakeling.
- 1846 10 February: Paech purchases the 13 sections of land (1175 acres) between Hahndorf and Echunga from Henry Collier and James Wakeling.**
Disagreements between Lutheran pastors Kavel and Fritzsche led to the formation of two factions of the Lutheran Church.
The Hundred of Kuitpo is proclaimed.
- c.1846-1848 Paech subdivides sections 3899, 3900 and 3901, and appoints these along with seven whole sections to Pastor Kavel to distribute amongst his congregation.**
Paech keeps three sections for himself (section 3909, 3910 and part section 3911), naming the area Friedrichstadt and establishing a farm on section 3910.
- c.1848 Oakside Park Stud, former Paech House, Stables and Barn (SHP 22790) are constructed by Paech and his son Johann August Paech.
- 1853 Johann Friedrich Paech sells further parts of his land to Johann Christian Paech (no relation).**
Johann Christian Paech subdivides and sells to other family members.
16 May: Johann Friedrich Paech purchases sections 4217 and 4218 near Balhannah, where his son Johann Friedrich Wilhelm Paech built Dwelling ('Ravenswood') (SHP 12903).
30 August: Johann Friedrich Paech purchases section 4424 in the Hundred of Kanmantoo.
- c.mid 1850s The Kay Paech family constructs four farmhouses and several barns on section 3916. This area becomes known as Paechtown.
Glenmona, 3 level house, cottage & barn (aka Glendarra) (LHP) built in Friedrichstadt.
Paech purchases 80 acres of land in Grunthal (now Verdun).
- 1870 Paech leases sections 3909, 3910 and part of section 3911 to his son Johann August Paech.**
May: Johann Friedrich Paech passes away.
- 1871 February: Title for sections 3909, 3910, and part of section 3911 is issued to Paech's sons Johann Friedrich Wilhem and Johann August Paech.**
- 1882 November: Title for sections 3909, 3910, and part 3911 is issued to Paech's grandson Friedrich Wilhelm Paech.**
- 1893 Johann George Paech (of the Kay Paechs, no relation) purchases the farm from Friedrich Wilhelm Paech, which is then given to his son Georg**

Hermann Paech and his wife Bertha.

- 1918 Friedrichstadt renamed Tangari under the *Nomenclature Act 1917*.
- c.1930s-1970s Friedrichstadt amalgamated into Paechtown.
- 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfires destroy three houses and a barn built by the Paechs from Kay in Paechtown.
- 1988 25 August: Adjacent town of Hahndorf declared a State Heritage Area (SHA 13673).
- 2013 Former JF Paech house, stone outbuilding and two slab barns confirmed in the Register.**

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CT 406/157

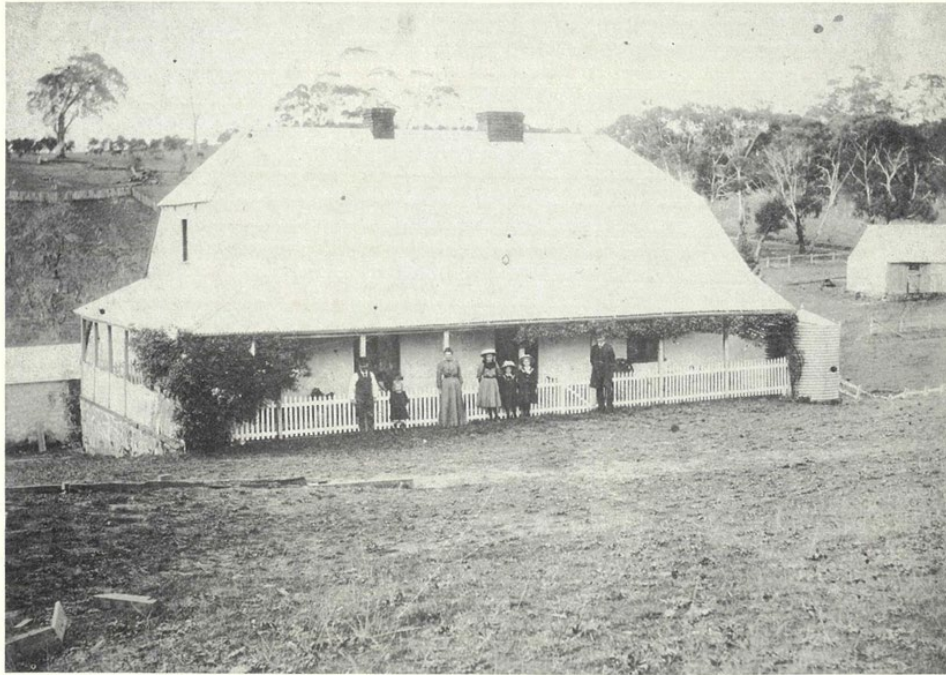
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PHOTOS

Former JF Paech Farm Complex

PLACE NO.: 22797

97C Darby Road, Paechtoun



The Hermann Paech home standing in its cleared land at Friedrichstadt c.1908. Instructed by photographer Diederich to stand along the fence to give the picture more balance, Hermann and Bertha can be seen on the left with their daughter, Selma. On the right is Pastor A. Brauer with three of his daughters.

South-west elevation of the farmhouse c.1908.

Source: Reg Butler, *George Hartmann of the Prince George*, p.76.



19. Deutsches Bauernhaus in Lights Paß (Südastralien).

Western elevation of farmhouse and slab barn 1 c.1931. Note the image is incorrectly labelled as Lights Pass.

Source: W.Iwan, *Um des Glaubens willen nach Australien*, 1931 in Lothar Brasse, *Paech, Johann Friedrich senior House*, p.11.

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Former JF Paech Farm Complex
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South-east elevation of the house c.1970s.

Source: Walter H. Paech, *Paech Family History 1800-1972*, p.10.



South-west elevation of farmhouse, 2021. Note the half-hipped roof with corrugated galvanised iron covering timber-shingle roof, the twin chimneys and the gable end loft window.

Source: ([CC BY 4.0](#)) 'Paech Home Darby Road 1' Lothar Brasse and Janis Haynes, accessed 1 June, 2026 at https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/Paech_home_Darby_Rd_1.

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Eastern elevation of the farmhouse, 2021. Note gable end loft window.

Source: (CC BY 4.0) 'Paech Home Darby Road 1' Lothar Brasse and Janis Haynes, accessed 1 June, 2026, at https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/Paech_home_Darby_Rd_1.

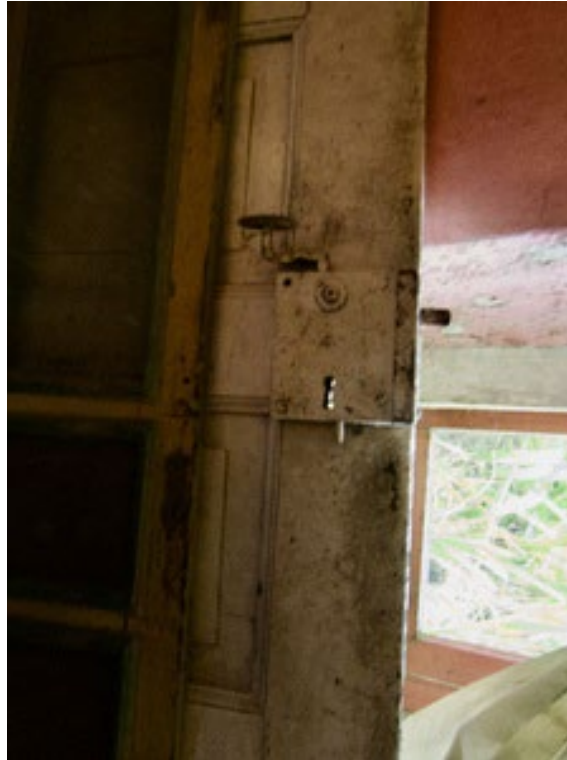


Smokehouse in farmhouse loft. Note the red gum timber frames and stringy bark shingles.

Source: DEW Files, 2013.

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PLACE NO.: 22797



Original door and lock in the house.

Source: [\(CC BY 4.0\)](#) 'Paech Home Darby Road 1' Lothar Brasse and Janis Haynes, accessed 1 June, 2026, at https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/Paech_home_Darby_Rd_1.



Interior of house.

Source: [\(CC BY 4.0\)](#) 'Paech Home Darby Road 1' Lothar Brasse and Janis Haynes, accessed 1 June, 2026, at https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/Paech_home_Darby_Rd_1.

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Original stringy bark roof shingles.

Source: (CC BY 4.0) 'Paech Home Darby Road 1' Lothar Brasse and Janis Haynes, accessed 1 June, 2026, at https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/Paech_home_Darby_Rd_1.



Two chimneys, the larger of which is a part of the loft smokehouse.

Source: (CC BY 4.0) 'Paech Home Darby Road 1' Lothar Brasse and Janis Haynes, accessed 1 June, 2026, at https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/Paech_home_Darby_Rd_1.

Former JF Paech Farm Complex
97C Darby Road, Paechtown

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Northern elevation of Barn 1.

Source: DEW Files, 2013.



Detail of Barn 1 interior.

Source: DEW Files, 2013.

Former JF Paech Farm Complex
97C Darby Road, Paechtown

PLACE NO.: 22797



Slab Barn 1 from north-east elevation, 2004.

Source: Heritage Online, *DC Mount Barker Heritage Survey Part 2 – State Heritage Recommendations*, p.366.



Slab Barn 1, 2021.

Source: [\(CC BY 4.0\)](#) 'Paech Home Darby Road 1' Lothar Brasse and Janis Haynes, accessed 1 June, 2026, at https://localwiki.org/adelaide-hills/Paech_home_Darby_Rd_1.

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Stone outbuilding, note the timber lintels and red brick quoining.

Source: DEW Files, 2013.



North-west elevation of Barn 2, note the timber slab to the left of the building.

Source: Heritage Online, *DC Mount Barker Heritage Survey Part 2 – State Heritage Recommendations*, p.366.

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¹⁴ Spennemann, 'A Disappearing Cultural Landscape: The Heritage of German-Style Land Use and Pug-And-Pine Architecture in Australia', p.4; Department for Environment and Water, *Heritage Standards, Hahndorf State Heritage Area*, p.10.

¹⁵ Spennemann, 'A Disappearing Cultural Landscape: The Heritage of German-Style Land Use and Pug-And-Pine Architecture in Australia', p.4.

¹⁶ Spennemann, 'A Disappearing Cultural Landscape: The Heritage of German-Style Land Use and Pug-And-Pine Architecture in Australia', p.4.

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¹⁸ Gordon Young, 'Early German Settlement in South Australia', *Australian Journal of Historical Archaeology*, 3 (1985): p.51.

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