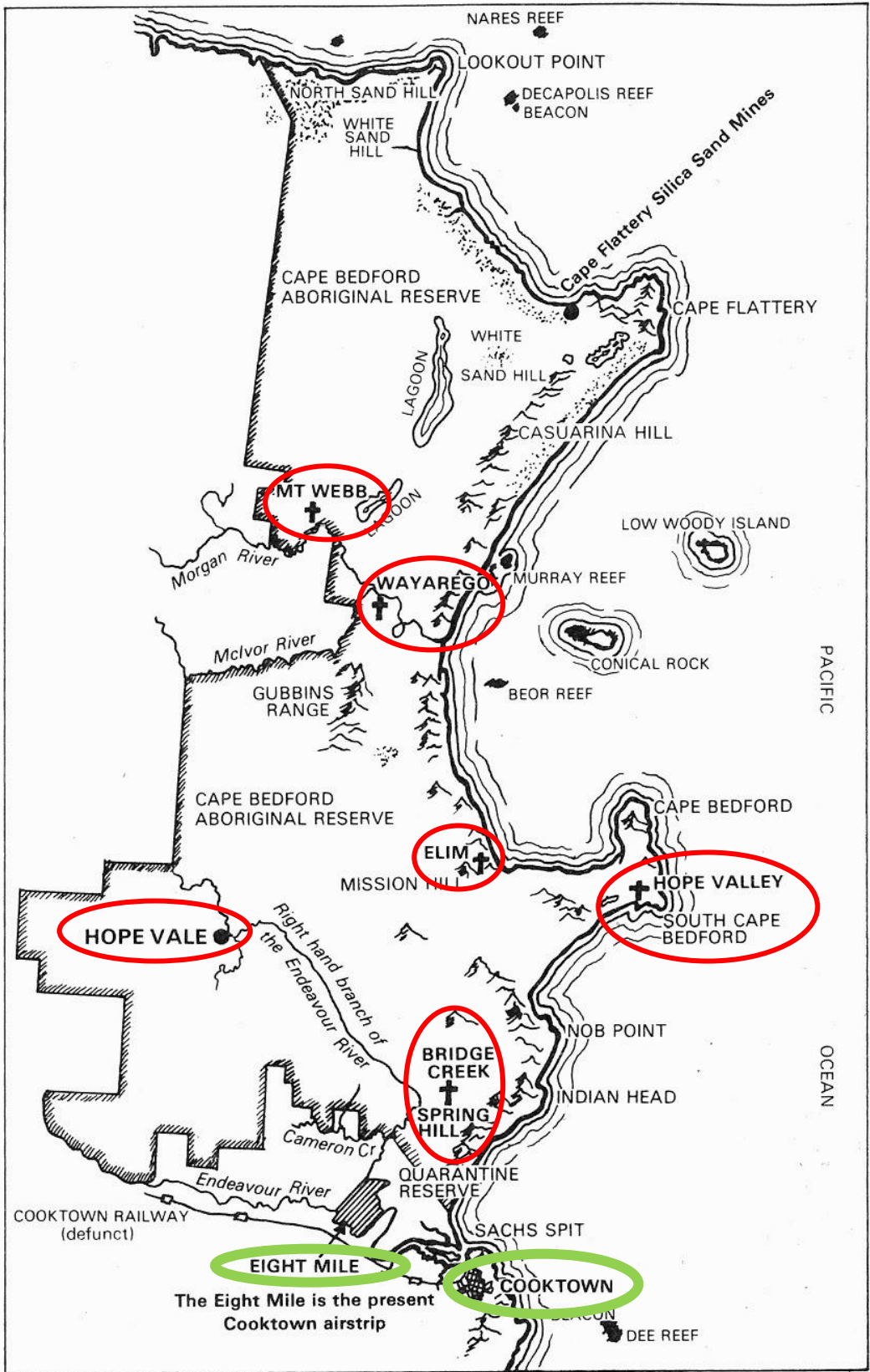


LCA Ministry with First Australians Queensland - Key Dates



Date	Event	Location
1838	3 March Gossner missionaries arrive in Moreton Bay, Queensland, and contributed to the multi denominational Zion Hill Mission sited on the lands of the Yaggera and Turrbul peoples (in the vicinity of today's Nundah.) Missionaries included Johann Gottfried Haussmann	QLD Brisbane
1856	The first formally constituted Lutheran congregation in Queensland established at Zion's Hill.	QLD Nundah
1885 -1886	Rev Johann Flierl establishes Cape Bedford mission (Elim - first mission Far North Queensland), with lay helper Johann Biar and Rev Martin Doblies . Flierl remained 6 months before moving onto New Guinea. (Source) Rev CA Meyer and wife Emma (nee Kaesler) From Bethesda (SA) Mission to replace Flierl (Source) Later moves to Bloomfield (Wujal Wujal) (Source) Rev Georg Pfalzer and wife Mathilda arrived to support Meyer. They were joined by Johannes Pingilina , a Dieri man (Bethesda mission SA) a skilled linguist (Source)	Far North QLD, Cape Bedford / Elim
1887 -1902	Mari Yamba Lutheran Mission (near current-day Proserpine), Initially lead be Rev Andreas Christian Claussen (1887-1893) 15 year troubled history saw closure in 1902 with the relocation of the small number of remaining Aboriginal peoples relocated to Bloomfield and Hope Valley (source)	QLD Proserpine
1887 -1944	September 13, arrival of Rev Georg Schwarz to Hope Valley Mission (Source) Known by the Guugu-Yimidhirr peoples as Father Muni . Remained 55 years ministry amongst the Guugu-Yimidhirr peoples]	Far North QLD
1888/9 -1909	June 1888 arrival of Rev Wilhelm Poland and wife Anna to Elim Mission (Cape Bedford) School was established and students taught in the Guugu Yimidhirr language. Remained 20 years (Source)	Far North QLD Cape Bedford/Elim
1891- 1901	Missionary Johann Sebastian Horlein replaces Meyer at Bloomfield – a challenging period.	Far North QLD Bloomfield
1900	Elim (Cape Bedford) mission closes and the move is made to Hope Valley with Pastor George Schwarz (Muni) Pastor Poland and family move to Hope Valley. Mary Ellen (later to become Pastor George Schwarz wife, 1901) arrives to teach at the school (Source)	
1901 -1902	George Schwarz takes on the declining Bloomfield (Wujal Wujal) mission. (Source) The Polands oversee the winding down of the former mission. (source) Residents relocated from Mara Yamba mission (Source)	
1902 -1936	Expansion of the Hope Valley mission under George Schwarz with acquisition of neighbouring lands – focus on becoming self-supporting – with mixed results influenced by the impact of weather, government decisions, world events and local relationships with neighbours.	
1915	World War I sees the cessation of relationships with Neuendettelsau (Germany) and Cape Bedford Mission with Iowa Synod providing financial support with governance provided by the Brisbane-based board, chaired by Otto Theile. Concerns and suspicions raised because of the 'German' heritage of Schwarz and other mission staff, despite the naturalisation of Schwarz prior to the war (Source)	
1919 -1941	Period of general prosperity with Cape Bedford mission with Schwarz creatively providing 'employment' for the Aboriginal people.	
1933	Cape Bedford Mission formally handed over to the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia (Source)	
1939	1939 Pastor B Bartholomaeus arrived to run the Hope Valley School (Source)	Far North QLD
1942	Outbreak of World War II – Fear and suspicions of 'enemy aliens' with Japanese sympathies required registration and threats of arrest and internment by government authorities. Evacuation of the Cape Bedford mission was ordered by the Military 17 May Schwarz arrested, jailed in Cooktown Between 250 – 300 Aboriginal Residents given only a few hours notice before being bundled to the Cooktown wharf where they waited without food or water for 24 hours for the <i>Poonbar</i> to take them to Cairns. The elderly were taken to Palm Island and the	

	<p>remainder were taken by train to Rockhampton and from there to Woorabinda (west of Rockhampton), under guard with fixed bayonets. They were deeply traumatised by this experience. In one month an estimated 28 - 35 of them succumbed to dengue fever, altogether sixty died in the seven years spent at Woorabinda. [Source]</p> <p>Pastor Ivan Roenfeldt's video 'Hope Vale's War' recounts reflections of this event. [War of Hope Trailer]</p>	
1942 -1949	<p>7 Years at Woorabinda of traumatic times. Lacking the conditions to which they had come to know at the Hope Valley mission [Source]</p> <p>Pastor George Rosendale's recount of this event was recorded in the video 'Colour Blind'</p> <p>Alick Cameron, Paddy McIvor and George Bowen emerged as the community leaders and achieved the eventual return of the community to Cape Bedford, assisted in their efforts by the Lutheran opposition MLA Joh Bjelke-Petersen, who retained an interest in the Lutheran mission. [Source]</p> <p>Pastor V Wenke ministered to the Cape Bedford evacuees at Woorabinda</p>	
1949	<p>Pastor Ivan Roennfeldt who later succeeds Otto Theile as Chair of the Mission Board, visits Woorabinda.</p> <p>Spearhead party returned to the Hope Valley mission - now in total dis-repair</p> <p>New site rebuilt at Hope Vale (25 Km inland from Hope Valley). Eventual return, without any aid, of those who had survived the 7 years of Woorabinda evacuation. [Source]</p> <p>Pastor V Wenke ministry of the returned evacuees to Hope Vale was followed by Pastor Erich Kernich (Acting Superintendent), Pastor Martin Prenzler (1964), Pastor Kevin Kotzner (1964-68) [Source]</p>	
1959	<p>Death of Pastor George Schwarz in Cooktown aged in his nineties [Source]</p>	
1968	<p>Following the time of Pastor Kevin Kotzner as superintendent the role of the missionary was separated from that of mission manager and an Aboriginal Council was formed to advise the manager.</p> <p>Pastor Howard Pohlner commences ministry at Hope Vale</p>	
1969	<p>August, ordination of Aboriginal pastor, George Rosendale [Source]</p>	
1992	<p>Aboriginal Pastor, George Rosendale awarded AOM</p>	
2000	<p>LCA convention of Synod focus on Reconciliation led by Dr Lance Steicke and Pastor George Rosendale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rite of Reconciliation Service • The Acknowledgment and Apology • Response to the Rite of Reconciliation / Acknowledgement and Apology • The Lutheran records the event 	
2009	<p>Aboriginal Pastor George Rosendale became the first Indigenous Lutheran awarded a Doctor of Divinity degree by Australian Lutheran College. [Source]</p>	
2019	<p>Death of Aboriginal Pastor George Rosendale [Source]</p>	