Few people know the Burnside name originated from Peter Anderson, a Scottish farmer who immigrated to Adelaide and leased land near Second Creek in 1839. He named the property Burnside, reflecting the fact that his farm was alongside a creek and the Scottish word for creek is ‘Burn.’

The 14th August 2006 marked the 150th anniversary of the proclamation of the District of Burnside in 1856 by Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Governor-in-Chief of South Australia. To celebrate this anniversary, the City held a number of special events, and local residents were invited to participate and get involved.

On Monday 14 August at 7 pm, the Burnside Council held a Special Council meeting, which saw the reading of the original proclamation, plus a look back at some of the issues that faced the first Council in 1856. A short audiovisual presentation was then screened, looking at how the City has changed over the years.

After the Special Council meeting, the public were invited to view the opening of a new history display in the atrium, where there was information panels highlighting our early industries, famous landmarks, old images of the City and revealing some of our City’s secrets.

On 20 August there were another two special events, the first being the holding of a Ecumenical Service at St David’s Church at Burnside. Next to the church is the original Council Chambers, which was open to the public and set up with historical information and displays. Later that day at the Civic Centre, there was the opening of a Lions Club time capsule, which was sealed in August 1981. The event was open to the public and those contributing to the time capsule or indirectly involved in the project were invited to attend.

Other unique 150 year activities held during 2006 included the development of 150 facts about Burnside, historical tours, vox pop interviews, a 40th birthday celebration of the Burnside Pool, a Freedom of Entry March and a concert featuring the Burnside Symphony Orchestra. There was also the launch of new walking maps, identifying significant historical buildings or locations within the Council area.

On behalf of the Burnside Council’s previous and current team of Mayors and Elected Members, I thank the residents of Burnside for their role in developing our City and participating in our celebrations. I look forward to sharing and enjoying with you our City as we move together into the future.

Wendy Greiner
Mayor of Burnside
150 facts about Burnside

Overview:
A popular part of the history display was the research and printing of 150 facts about Burnside. Developed together by Council staff and the Burnside Historical Society, the facts providing interesting information about our City or activities that had occurred since 1856. Printed copies were also made available free of charge from the Civic Centre Library and Customer Service Desk.

1. The Burnside name originates from Peter Anderson, a Scottish farmer who leased land near Second Creek in 1839. He named the property Burnside, reflecting the fact his farm was alongside the creek and the Scottish word for creek is ‘burn.’

2. Burnside became a District Council in 1856 and a City in 1943.

3. In 1943, Burnside’s population reached 20,000. In 2006 it stands at more than 42,000.

4. There are 55 free public tennis courts in Burnside.

5. Burnside had the first metalliferous mine in South Australia, located at Glen Osmond and named ‘Wheat Gawler’ after Governor Gawler (wheat is the Cornish word for mine). In April 1841, 40 boxes of metal ore were shipped to England, becoming Australia’s first mining export.

6. South Australia’s only toll road began in Glen Osmond and was in operation from 1841 to 1847. The gate beside the toll house is believed to be the original gate which barred the road, having been recovered and restored in the early 1950’s.

7. Founder of Penfolds Wines, Dr Christopher Penfold, lived in Magill and believed wine had medicinal qualities.

8. The Burnside Ballroom was opened in 1954 and is state heritage listed. Almost all of the fittings of the current day Ballroom are original.

9. The Ballroom was ‘the place to be’ during the 1950’s and 60’s. In its first year of operation it made a surplus of almost £2,400.

10. Dame Judith Anderson, who played Mrs Danvers in Alfred Hitchcock’s film ‘Rebecca’, was educated at Rose Park School.

11. In 2001 approximately 47% of Burnside residents had a university or technical qualification, compared to 34% across the Adelaide area.

12. Alfred Hardy, the brother-in-law of English philosopher and political economist John Stuart Mill, established Burnside’s first Mechanics Institute at Glen Osmond in 1854.

13. From 1853 until 1856, Burnside was part of the East Torrens Council.

14. The first meeting of the District Council of Burnside was held at the Green Gate Inn in Linden Park, not far from the current Council Chambers.

15. The first Council Chambers on Glynburn Road were built in 1869 and cost £219. It still exists and is located next to St David’s church.

16. Until it was proclaimed a municipality in 1935, Burnside did not have a Mayor, but instead a ‘Chairman’ of the District Council. Dr Christopher Penfold was the first Chairman of the District Council of Burnside.
17. Former Burnside Mayor, Colonel W C N Waite, served in the army during three wars - the Boer War, World War 1 and World War 2.

18. Burnside currently has over 27,000 street trees.

19. Elected in 1975, Margaret Bond was Burnside’s first female Mayor.

20. The George Bolton Swimming Centre pools were first filled with water drawn directly from First Creek.

21. Dawn Fraser was the first person to swim in the George Bolton Swimming Centre in 1966.

22. Gold was mined on the south side of Waterfall Gully Road in 1894.

23. Adelaide’s first stone quarry was opened at Beaumont in 1838. The Magill Stone Mines produced bluestone that was used on many public buildings on King William Street.

24. In 1912, John Dunstan and Son began the quarrying of quartz and bluestone in Chambers Gully. By 1927, 42 men were employed and the output was about 300 tons per day. Quarrying concluded in the 1950’s.

25. Olives were first planted in Burnside in 1839. There were two producers of olive oil in Burnside - the Stonyfell Olive Oil Co, and G F Cleland and Sons at Beaumont. Stonyfell became one of the world’s largest olive plantations.

26. Magill was originally known as Makgill, and was named after David Maitland Makgill of Fifeshire, Scotland. In 1838 it was the first of Burnside’s villages to be subdivided.

27. Constable William Hyde was shot and mortally wounded by two highwaymen on Tusmore Avenue in 1909. The spot, on the footpath outside the present day Woolworths car park, was marked by a memorial plaque, which was later moved to the Constable Hyde Memorial Garden on the opposite side of the road.

28. The War Memorial on Penfold Road was originally located outside the original Magill Primary School on Magill Road. It was moved in 1956.
29. The Burnside War Memorial Hospital was established after the Second World War and was intended to be both a community hospital and a memorial to those who served in the two World Wars. A register was compiled of those men and women from Burnside who served in the wars and is on display in the foyer of the hospital.

30. The trees in the middle of Alexandra Avenue were planted in 1919 as a memorial to those from Burnside who lost their lives in World War 1. Each tree is marked with a number that corresponds to a name on the statue in the middle of the plantation.

31. Violet farms were a major weekend attraction for residents of Burnside. In winter, buses took up to 1,000 people a day to Walker’s and Stevenson’s Violet Farms for afternoon tea. For just 6d, visitors could pick all the violets they wished.

32. Since the closure of the Eagle on the Hill Hotel there is only one hotel in Burnside - The Feathers Hotel on Glynburn Road. It was built in 1965.

33. The Burnside Symphony Orchestra will be 50 years old in 2006.

34. There is a red gum tree on Glynburn Road at Kensington Gardens that is over 300 years old.

35. One of the Glenunga High School ovals is on the old site of Hills Slaughter Yard, once one of Adelaide’s main abattoirs. Established in 1882, the yard supplied about half of Adelaide’s meat requirements.

36. One of the world’s longest-lived persons, Beatrice Mears, was born near the Victoria Park racecourse and lived most of her life in Burnside. She died in 2001 at the age of 113.

37. Opened in 1875, the Olympic Sportsfield is on the site of Shipster’s Paddock. As well as being used for numerous sporting events, the oval was home to Allied soldiers who camped there during both World Wars.

38. From 1955 to 1958, British Prime Minister Tony Blair lived at 1 Ormond Grove, Dulwich. His father Leo lectured at the University of Adelaide. The Blairs returned to the UK when Tony was five.


40. Built in 1883, the Waterfall Gully Hotel was a popular destination for day-trippers. During World War 2 the hotel was used as a rest home for American soldiers before it became the Chalet Residential Hotel in the 1950’s. The building is now a private residence.

41. Thomas Cooper immigrated to Australia in 1852. After opening a brewery at Kensington, Coopers Ale became so popular that he moved it to larger premises at Leabrook in 1881. It remained there until 2001 when it moved to a new factory at Regency Park.

42. The suburb of Skye was not part of Burnside until 1999. Its developers named it Skye Estates after the island of Skye in Scotland. The developers claimed that
150 facts about Burnside

it was from this area that Colonel Light originally surveyed the site of Adelaide.

43. The Hubbe Court Art Studios is housed in an old water tank originally built to supply water for the Undelcarra property.

44. Penfolds Cottage, which stands in the Penfold vineyards at Magill, is one of Burnside’s oldest buildings. The oldest part of the cottage may have been built around 1839, just three years after South Australia was settled.

45. The 1,000th street lamp was erected in Burnside in 1937.

46. The foundation stone for the Queen’s Home, later the Queen Victoria Hospital, was laid by the Duke of Cornwall (later King George V) on July 13, 1901.

47. The first baby born in the Burnside War Memorial Hospital was a girl, born November 26, 1956. This was almost exactly 13 years after the Council resolved to establish such a hospital and one year after the hospital opened.

48. Toorak Gardens was originally called Toorak by its developers. It was designed to be a suburb where ‘superior homes could be built without fear of undesirable surroundings’. Small cottages, terraces or businesses were not allowed.

49. The Mount Osmond Golf Club, opened in 1927, was originally to be a public golf course owned and operated by the Burnside Council. However, it was eventually established by a company as a private club.

50. The fountain outside the library is the second fountain built on that site. A fire destroyed the first in 1975 and was thought to be caused by a short circuit in the fountain’s electric motor. When the new library was built, the fountain was left intact.

51. The site the Library now occupies was used to drill the Burnside Voluntary Defence Corps during World War 2.

52. Beaumont Common was set aside by Sir Samuel Davenport in 1849 as pleasure ground to be kept in perpetuity for Beaumont residents.

53. For 23 years a bone-crushing mill existed at Mill Street, Dulwich. It was closed in 1883 after public protest.
54. Kensington Park, Kensington Gardens and Kensington are all named after the London suburb.

55. Leawood Gardens has the smallest population of Burnside’s suburbs and for census purposes it is counted as part of Glen Osmond.

56. Both Glen Osmond and Mount Osmond were named after Osmond Gilles, the first colonial treasurer. While Glen Osmond was one of Burnside’s first villages, Mount Osmond was largely undeveloped until well into the 20th century.

57. There are seven waterfalls in Waterfall Gully. The highest is First Falls.

58. There are over 100 parks and reserves in Burnside, totalling 188 hectares of land.

59. Norwood High School is, despite its name, located in the Burnside’s suburb of Rosslyn Park. The school was originally located in Osmond Terrace, Norwood.

60. Pembroke School includes a large two-storey house known as ‘Gwent’, built in 1882. The house became part of Kings College, which later merged with nearby Girton School for Girls to form Pembroke College.

61. Adelaide’s last electric trolley bus route ran from the city up Grant Avenue and terminated at Beaumont. In 1963 the electric bus was replaced with a diesel bus.

62. The olive crushing mill, which is displayed in Wood Park, was originally a gold crusher from Chile imported by Sir Samuel Davenport in 1868 and used at his olive plant at Beaumont.

63. The stone chimney, which stands on the hillside at Glen Osmond, is the smoke stack for a smelter built in 1850 by the Union Mining Company. The smelter was used for less than two years before the mines were deserted by workers who went to the Victorian goldfields.

64. The first clerk of the Burnside District Council in 1866, Thomas Barnes, was paid £10 every 3 months.

65. As late as 1948, men with horses and drays collected household rubbish in Burnside. In that year, the Council agreed to contribute £5,000 towards the cost of three diesel collection vehicles called Sanivans.

66. The City of Burnside is currently responsible for the collection of approximately 4,500 tonnes of green organics, 4,800 tonnes of domestic recyclables and 7,500 tonnes of waste goods each year.

67. In the 19th century, the western escarpments of the Mount Lofty Ranges were often referred to as the Tiers.

68. In 1840, Edward Gleeson erected ‘Gleeville’, the first wooden house in Burnside. The pre-fabricated house was located on the corner of what are now Dashwood and Sunnyside Roads. It stood until the 1980s when white ants destroyed it.

69. It wasn’t until the Town Planning Act of 1920 and the Building Act of 1923 that the Council was able to play a role in approving building activity in Burnside.
150 facts about Burnside

70. Adhesive postage stamps were first used at the Magill Post Office in 1850.

71. Burnside’s first pottery factory was started in Sandford Street, Magill around 1854 and remained open until 1910. Bennett’s Pottery began in 1888 in Magill and still operates on its original site.

72. Patrick Auld established the first vineyards in Burnside at Magill in 1842. They became known as the Auldana Vineyards.

73. Burnside’s first secondary industry was a water mill erected on First Creek at Waterfall Gully in 1839. Originally intended to be used as a saw mill, it was turned into a flour mill in 1840. The mill, however, was not profitable owing to the unreliability of the water supply.

74. Hazelwood Park is named after the property Hazelwood, which originally belonged to Francis and Caroline Clark who arrived in South Australia in 1850. Caroline was the sister of Sir Rowland Hill, who in 1839 developed the world’s first prepaid postage system.

75. The World War 1 memorial at Alexandra Avenue, Rose Park, was unveiled in 1924. The bronze figure of an infantryman was cast in Paris and on its granite plinth are the names of 88 fallen soldiers.

76. 1,417 men and 30 women living in Burnside enlisted for World War 2.

77. Air raid precautions during World War 2 meant that all homes in Burnside had to be blacked out at night, and there was no street lighting. Several hundred ARP wardens under the leadership of then Mayor F.L. Parsons enforced these measures.

78. During the war, about 1,000 boys and girls with bicycles were on standby as Burnside’s Emergency Communications personnel in case communications were disabled as a result of enemy action.

79. The kiosk at Waterfall Gully was built in the style of a Swiss chalet and opened in 1912.

80. ‘Kurralta’ in the suburb of Burnside is one of Burnside’s oldest residences, being built in about 1846 for Dr William Wyatt. It is said the time can be read on the Post Office clock in King William Street by using a telescope from the house’s front balcony.

81. In Burnside in 1861 there were 261 dwellings and a population of 1,210. 684 of those were born in Great Britain, 457 in South Australia, and 26 in Germany.

82. 2071 acres in Burnside was under cultivation in 1861.

83. Founded in 1855, the Magill School was Burnside’s first public school.

84. Subdivided in 1878, Rose Park was named after Sir John Rose, Chairman of the South Australia Company in London. Its streets were also named after directors of the Company.
150 facts about Burnside

85. The District Council of Burnside’s first rates, declared on 27 October 1856, were just one shilling in the pound. £474 was collected. In 2006 over $22m will be collected in rates.

86. Mr J F Williamson retired from the Council as Assistant Town Clerk in 1957 after 45 years of service. For many years he was the Council’s rate collector, a job he did firstly on foot, then on a bicycle, then with a horse and trap, then with a motor bike, and finally with a car.

87. There is a row of olive trees in the Davenport Olives Reserve at John Cleland Drive, Beaumont that were planted in 1864.

88. A wine cellar at the Woodley Winery complex at Glen Osmond was constructed in 1900 using an old mine tunnel called the Victoria Shaft.

89. In World War 1 the Australian 32nd Battalion AIF captured the field gun on the Prescott Terrace Reserve from the Germans. From 1922 it was displayed opposite the Gartrell Memorial Church, but was removed in 1964 and relocated to its present site in 1978.

90. The large bungalow at 40 East Terrace, Kensington Gardens, was built in 1911 for E W Holden, Managing Director of Holden and Frost. Holden was responsible for negotiating the agreement with General Motors of the United States, which resulted in the creation of General Motors Holdens Ltd.

91. Today’s Langman’s Reserve in Waterfall Gully is the old site of the Adelaide Brick Company’s Hoffman Kiln, which produced red building bricks from about 1907 to the 1960’s. The plant and kiln with its tall brick chimney were demolished in 1970.

92. In 1881–82 a weir was built at the foot of First Falls in Waterfall Gully to supply water to the Burnside South Reservoir. It had a capacity of 551,000 gallons.

93. The state’s first inclined bicycle track was built at the Kensington Oval in 1883.

94. First Post Office opened in 1850 at Glen Osmond.

95. One of Adelaide’s first telephone directories, published in 1891, lists the Parkside Lunatic Asylum (now Glenside Hospital) and Mr H Schmidt of Burnside Road (now Glynburn Road), Upper Kensington, as the only two subscribers in Burnside.

96. Burnside’s first automatic telephone exchange was opened at Glenunga in 1948.

97. In 2006 there are 313 kilometres of footpaths in Burnside.

98. In 1854 St Saviour’s Church began with services in the Glen Osmond Institute Hall on Glen Osmond Road. A purpose built church was later built in 1858 on Portrush Road.

99. Burnside’s first Roman Catholic Church was opened in 1919, on the corner of Union Street and Warwick Avenue, Toorak Gardens.

100. Electric power was first used for street lighting in the Burnside Council in 1909, when the Adelaide Electric Supply Company installed street lamps in Rose Park. By 1913 there were 555 consumers connected to the electricity supply.
150 facts about Burnside

101. Burnside's first sewers were laid at Eastwood in 1889, but Stonyfell did not have a sewerage system until 1955.

102. In 1870 the first gas mains were laid to serve the Burnside area.

103. Adelaide's first recorded cyclist was Mr Mortimer Giles of Beaumont. It was reported in The Advertiser on 13 September 1869, that he visited his brother in Gawler on a velocipede made of hickory. The 25 mile journey took him less than four hours.

104. In 1938 the last load of chaff was sent out from Prescott's farm in Rose Park.

105. There was a proposal in 1978 to establish a grass skiing area in Chambers Gully and included a mechanical chair lift, parking areas, toilets, and a kiosk. It did not go ahead.

106. The Waterfall Gully waterfalls were originally known as Wyatt's Falls.

107. Stephen King, a member of John McDouall Stuart's expedition which crossed Australia from south to north in 1861, lived at 264 Portrush Road, Beulah Park.

108. 61 Cuthero Terrace, Kensington Gardens, was the home of Alf Traeger, inventor of the pedal operated wireless that revolutionised communications and the provision of services in the Australian outback. It was used to set up the Royal Flying Doctor Service in Alice Springs, Queensland, and Western Australia.

109. Between 1911 and 1919, Torrens Ward established a deer park and bird sanctuary at 'Undelcarra' in the suburb of Burnside. A later owner of the property was Alfred Allen Simpson, industrialist and philanthropist, and after whom the Simpson Desert is named.

110. Adelaide's first electric tram was opened in 1909 to travel along Norwood Parade, past Beulah Park. A couple of years later the line was extended to Kensington Gardens.

111. Within the City of Burnside there are currently 18 retirement villages, 20 schools, 23 churches and 29 childcare or pre-school facilities.

112. In 2005-06, the Burnside Library had over 335,000 visitors, borrowing almost 800,000 items.

113. Sericulture – or the cultivation of silk worms – was promoted by Sir Samuel Davenport of Beaumont in the 1860’s and 1870’s. Mulberry trees were planted at the Parkside Asylum in 1874 and the resulting cocoons sent to France to be spun. This continued until the late 1890’s.

114. When Kensington Gardens was being subdivided, the developers gave 40 acres to the Tramways Trust in return for a guarantee that the Tramways trust would extend the tramway to the site and dedicate it as a public reserve. The resulting park remained with the Tramways Trust for 24 years until it passed to the Burnside Council in the 1930’s.

115. The gateposts at Tusmore Park were originally situated on Greenhill Road, and were at the entrance of the driveway to Tusmore House. The driveway was lined with red gums, planted in the 1850’s, which are still visible behind the shopping centre on Greenhill Road.

116. The Glen Osmond Institute Library is the only subscription library remaining in Adelaide.

117. Hubbe Court is named after Edith Hubbe, who, with her sister, ran the Knightsbridge School (a private school) in Statenborough Street from 1886 to 1921.
118. John Cresswell lived at Statenborough Street, Leabrook. Among other things he was the Secretary of the South Australian Cricket Association. The southern stand at the Adelaide Oval is named after him.

119. In March 1944, Otto Von Rieben gave his 4.5 acre property ‘Attunga’ on Kensington Road, Toorak Gardens, to the Burnside Council for the establishment of a hospital.

120. Marryatville Primary was originally on Kensington Road, Leabrook (formerly Upper Kensington) until the 1970’s when it left the Burnside area and moved to Kensington.

121. In 1841 Burnside resident Edward Gleeson harvested a crop of wheat, averaging 30 bushel to the acre. He was the first person to reap a crop of grain in South Australia.

122. In 1865 there were 215 houses and 1,472 inhabitants in Burnside.

123. An annual sweet pea exhibition was held in Kensington Gardens Reserve from 1910 to 1920.

124. Formed in 1881, the Wyatt Trust originated from the estate of Dr. William Wyatt, owner of Kurralta. As the death in 1872 of his only child to survive to adulthood left him without an heir, he formed a Trust to provide low cost housing, scholarships, and financial assistance for the elderly, disabled and others in need. The Trust still exists.

125. Beaumont Common originally had two circular pieces of land of 1.5 acres each at both ends called the West Circus and the East Circus. In 1884 the two circuses were sold to adjacent landowners and disappeared.

126. The building at 92 Mount Barker Road, which now operates as a pet boarding kennel, was originally the Mountain Hut Hotel. The oldest section of the building dates from 1845. The hotel lost its licence in 1909 and was run as a Temperance Hotel until the 1950’s.

127. The City of Burnside is approximately 30 square kilometres in size.

128. In Woolshed Gully off Waterfall Gully Road, Sir Samuel Davenport tried growing tobacco in the latter part of the 19th century.

129. The Burnside Library opened in 1961 with 7,800 items available for loan. In 2006 the Library has 153,000 items available for loan.

130. In 1882 an old pavilion from the Adelaide Oval was purchased and re-erected at the Kensington Oval.

131. Second Falls at Waterfall Gully was once known as Fern Waterfall.

132. The first baby health clinic to operate in Burnside was established in 1917 by the East Torrens branch of the Mothers and Babies’ Health Association in the Eastwood Methodist Church.

133. The Council purchased its first item of mechanical equipment, a road roller, in 1918.
134. In 2006 there are approximately 18,700 residential dwellings in the Council area.

135. In 1959 the Glenside Hospital had 2,000 patients living in residence.

136. From 1881 to 1909, the East End Market Gardeners held an annual picnic at Pile’s Paddock, which later became Kensington Gardens.

137. Dulwich House at 1 Stuart Road Dulwich was built by and for Robert Huckson, the builder of Martindale Hall near Clare.

138. The State Government owned Hazelwood Park until 1964, when it was given to the Burnside Council, subject to a deed of trust that stipulates the park must be kept in perpetuity as a public pleasure ground.

139. In 1894, St David’s Hall was built on the corner of Knightsbridge and Glynburn Roads to be used by the Sunday school. It was demolished in 1960 to make way for the present day shopping centre.

140. In 1921 a war memorial pavilion was built in the centre of Hazelwood Park, with a plaque listing servicemen who died in the war. The pavilion was demolished in 1965 to make way for the George Bolton Swimming Centre. In 1967 the plaque was re-erected outside the pool.

141. The silver lead Wheal Gawler mine was reopened for a few months in 1957. Some ore was extracted but was not enough to become a viable operation.

142. The Burnside RSL planted a seed from a pine cone brought home from Gallipoli by an Australian soldier at Hazelwood Park in 1967. The seed is now a large tree located just east of the Swimming Centre.

143. When Australian troops returned from the Middle East during World War 2, many were billeted in local houses around Hazelwood Park.

144. The Glenside Post Office was originally known as the Tusmore Post Office, despite its location in Glenside. It was so named because it took the place of the Tusmore Post Office which had been located since 1929 in a room in the Burnside Council Chambers – which are located in Tusmore. It was not until 1967 that the name was changed in order to be consistent with the suburb in which it was located.

145. The four dial clock located in the tower at the Glenside Hospital was made in England in 1853 and was originally located at Adelaide’s first Post Office in King William Street.

146. The amount of the toll collected at the Glen Osmond toll house depended on the type of vehicle. Exemptions from tolls included the Governor’s horses and carriages and “persons traveling to divine service on Sunday.”

147. 98% of properties within the Burnside Council area in 2006 are located within 500 metres of an area of open space.

148. Over 2,000 people participated in the community consultation process in 2005 as part of the development of the Burnside Council’s Vision 2020 strategic plan.

149. Since 1935 there have been 23 Mayors and 164 Councillors who have served on Council.

150. The height of the porch floor of the Clayton Church in Beulah Park is said to be the same height above sea level as the top of the Adelaide Post Office tower.
Overview:

On 14 August 2006 the Burnside Council held a Special Meeting of Council, with the single focus of recognising the Council’s 150 years.

This special meeting was an open public event held in the Civic Centre Atrium and attracted an audience of 150 people. Invitations and the Agenda for the evening were printed in period style.

The special Council Meeting required the Elected Members to wear their ceremonial robes and be seated on a stage in the Civic Centre Atrium.

Activities that occurred at this Special meeting included – two actors from the Burnside Players reading the original Proclamation of Council and later the minutes of the first meeting of Council. In addition, a seven minute AV presentation about the history of Burnside was shown on a large screen during the ceremony. This presentation is now incorporated into all school tours of the Council Chambers. A group photo was also undertaken of past and current Elected Members who attend the evening.

Present
Her Worship the Mayor, Wendy Greiner
Councillors Bills, Collins, Davey, Gilbert, Harris, Hillier, Jacobsen, Morley, Obst, Ward, Wickham and Wilkins.

Speech by Mayor Wendy Greiner

The Honourable Jennifer Rankine, Minister for State and Local Government Relations; Vickie Chapman, Member for Bragg; David Pisoni, Member for Unley; Grace Portolesi, Member for Hartley; Michael Keenan, Mayor of Unley; My Council Colleagues, Former Mayors and Elected Members and all distinguished guests.

Good evening. I am delighted to welcome everyone on this very special occasion.

This celebration will bring back memories of individuals, some living, and some sadly no longer with us, of the hopes and dreams they had for the community, of the successes and their determination and courage to develop this wonderful city.

50 years ago, in this very building, Mayor Phillip Claridge addressed the Council to celebrate its centenary.
He spoke with great pride and respect of his city, talking of his “appreciation and ever lasting indebtedness to the pioneers who laid the foundations of the City, directed its development, and fashioned and moulded its destiny in a manner that has enabled ensuing generations to enjoy its beauty and dignity.”

We echo his sentiments tonight as we come together to celebrate 150 years of Burnside, to pay tribute to the people and the events that have defined us as a community.

I feel very proud and humble to be Mayor of Burnside at this time in history. I know that you will share, like me, a sense of excitement about our future, as well as an obligation to our community to carry forward the spirit of community and wonderful quality of life that is Burnside.

When I was elected Mayor I had many expectations of the responsibilities and challenges to be faced. While I understood the commitment, I had at the time not realised the... would bring. Progressively I have been privileged to meet and share in the lives and memories of many of our residents.

Just a few weeks ago I had a call from a 94 year old lady (Phyl) who rang to tell me how inspired she was by a 99 year old whom I had recently honoured for a wonderful 20 years of voluntary service to the community. As a result Phyl told me that she too would perhaps consider volunteering. On talking further she explained that she had just finished her studies and therefore would have some time on her hands. I quickly enquired as to what Phyl had studied. ‘Oh” she said, ‘I have completed my thesis in an area of Anthropology”.... Phyl too was inspiring.

Our City has a proud and rich history. It is a story of community and a story of families. Some of you can trace your families back to the very first days of Burnside. Some of you are new, in that sense, to this city. Yet everyone in this room and indeed in this city has helped to shape Burnside into the strong, vibrant community it is today.

So tonight we acknowledge not only our predecessors, but also our present citizens, for their contributions to our wonderful, unique community.

What makes our community truly unique is our strength as a group. This comes from a community based on trust, tolerance, and co-operation. This is not an innovation of our time, nor the generation before that. It has its beginnings at the very inception of our city 150 years ago.

In 1839, Peter Anderson and his family arrived in the colony from Scotland. They named their new home “Burnside”. When these settlers first arrived here they were faced with countless challenges. They worked hard to set the foundations for our community, building its first houses, sowing crops, and founding primary industry.

Throughout these difficult times, our ancestors formed friendships and bonds. These were strengthened with time and allowed them to lobby the Government of the day for their own district.

They were successful and Burnside City Council was proclaimed on August 14, 1856.

The first Council Meeting was held at the Greengate Inn in Tusmore and the first Chairman was Dr Christopher Penfold. In 1869, with ratepayers' funds (which I am sure was frowned upon by some!), the first Council Chambers were built on Glynburn Road and which is now owned by St David's Church. The main duties of local government at the time included the management of all public roads, the issuing of licences, arrangement for cattle pounds and the control of water.

Some individuals founded industries that became embedded in Burnside's character. Samuel Davenport founded olive groves at Beaumont. Thomas Cooper started beer production at Leabrook,
Dr Christopher Penfold planted vineyards at Magill and James Edlin opened the Stonyfell quarry.

The settler’s perseverance and hard work was rewarded by success locally, nationally, and internationally. The industries became so much a part of the Burnside identity that they are reflected in the Burnside crest.

The hard work of the settlers can also be seen in the beautiful setting surrounding us today. Our pride in our past has meant we have consciously preserved the key aesthetic values from our beginnings.

One of these key values is conserving reserves and open spaces.

Writing of first impressions of Burnside, one of the early colonists recalled the "the luxuriousness of the Kangaroo grass, the native flowers and the fine trees that ornamented the plains, the stately wide-spread Red and Blue gums, the Golden Wattle and the Native Lilac growing in all the pride of their colour".

Though Burnside had developed and modernised, we can still see many of these flora today because of the importance we have always placed on parks and greenery.

150 years on, Beaumont Common still fulfils the dream of its original owner, Sir Samuel Davenport, who wished it to be used and enjoyed by those of Burnside.

Similarly, the original Clark family would be equally pleased to see that Hazelwood Park is still a public reserve, open for the enjoyment of all.

Throughout our history, citizens have enjoyed such spaces for relaxation, leisure and as meeting places. There are generations of "yachtsies" who grew up sailing their toy boats in Tusmore Park and those that still come back each Christmas to share the community Carols under the stars in Hazelwood Park. They are very much part of our identity.

Another key value of our city is its period architecture and landmark buildings.

The tollhouse on Mount Barker Road remains virtually unchanged from 165 years ago and still stands in its original position. Driving along Glynburn Road, one can see the very first Burnside Council Chambers.

Indeed, many of our own houses date back to the 19th century. In 1850, real estate companies advertised the area as 'Burnside the Beautiful' and this very much holds true today. Our Council over many years has worked very hard to conserve the buildings and structures that add to the beauty and character of our area.

Just as we are proud of our past, we have much to be proud of today. Over half of our residents have a university or technical qualification. We share some of the best facilities, including our award-winning library, art-gallery, and swimming pool. We are also home to some of Adelaide’s most stunning residences and buildings.

One of the wonderful parts of my job as Mayor is that I get to speak to a wide range of people in our community.

Only last week, I was in the library talking to a mother and son who delighted in telling me how they had just moved to Burnside. They both love the area for different reasons – the boy (Tom) said to me ‘I like the quiet streets because my friends and I can go bike riding. And all the people at my school are really friendly’.

His mother told me that they moved to the area because of the quality schools and how family-friendly the area is. She told me, ‘we use Kensington Oval a lot, and we love the space.’
Specifically, she mentioned the amicable nature of the community. She said, ‘a lot of things are within walking distance here and we often meet people on the street. The people here are so friendly – we’re all on our way to somewhere, but they always have time to smile and say hello’.

So when we think of our strengths we cannot limit them to material assets. Burnside’s truly great strength is its social capital, the invaluable bridging behavior that connects our community.

I have spoken of our community’s unique character, its warm atmosphere, and positive energy. This isn’t found within the individual person or within the social structure. It is found in the space between people. And in acknowledging that, we are entitled to feel a great sense of pride about our community.

This unique relationship between Burnside citizens began a century and a half ago and shaped a society of families and companions. It has developed to become the ... society we presently enjoy – a society of trust, reciprocity and kindness, where people care for each other’s interests.

We see this on a day-to-day basis, but never is it more evident than in times of trouble. Specifically, in more recent times I think to the floods of November last year when neighbors and strangers helped those in need.

What we saw on display was everything good about our community that we love and want to protect.

People were working together, differences of occupation, background, age, and interests aside. Such very human responses to someone else’s troubles are a healthy signal. In an era of material excess, of busy lives and selfish tendencies, events such as this show that Burnside is still a community that cares about its own. Caring is the essence of being a decent, cohesive community rather than just a group of people.

This is a generous, outward looking City willing to share the good fortune that life has given us with those who are less fortunate.

Our wonderful army of volunteers have always worked tirelessly to make this City a better place for everyone. They give so much of their time and energy to such good effect. Many are here with us tonight-you are like community guardian angels. You bring with you a lifetime’s accumulation of knowledge and experience that can be harnessed for the community’s advantage.

Local government’s closeness to the people, together with its governance role, means that it can facilitate the development of a community identity and civic spirit.

We can all do the simple things that enrich our family and community. We can focus on those things that make our lives important-such as spending time with the people we love, holding them close and letting them know how we feel about them. We are a jigsaw of men and women, young and old, with a myriad of incomes, cultural backgrounds, lifestyles, and interests. However, together we form one community.

And while we spent many years being known for our gold shoes it’s important to see that today we are better recognized for our wonderful community spaces, elegant shops, tree lined streets and cultural diversity.

Just as our ancestors had a vision for this community, so we do today through our Vision 2020.

With community support behind our collective vision, we hope to preserve our city’s historic character, encourage business into the area, find ways to better use energy, provide quality education, health and other services and continue to dynamically represent the interests of our community. In doing so, we hope those future generations may enjoy the same quality of life as we do.

On behalf of the Burnside Council’s previous and current team of Mayors and Elected Members, I thank the residents of Burnside for their role in developing our City, and I look forward to sharing and enjoying with you our City as we move together into the future.
Reading from the book “The Paddocks Beneath”

Prior to the establishment of the City of Burnside in 1856, the area was a part of the East Torrens Council.

During the early 1850's, roads were the ratepayers chief concern, both local roads and routes over the hills. In October 1853, East Torrens Council offered Captain Duff 90 pounds for a strip of land through his sections above Magill, already known as ‘the old road’ which, so the minute recorded, ‘would be generally preferred by the inhabitants of the hills to the road leading down a spur to the northward.’ Both are in use today and known as the Old and the New Norton Summit Roads.

The great need for a road by the Green Hill to the New Tiers’ was also discussed at the time; and farther south, a third pass through the hills was likely to make heavy claims on funds. More than once, the Council met at The Glen Osmond Swamp to discuss drainage and a connection to be made to the Mount Barker Road. District roads on the Plains were needed as well, and internal roads in the villages.

The total population of East Torrens in 1855 was 3,705, nearly a thousand higher than at Kensington-Norwood; the biggest proportion of men and women came in the 25 – 45 age range, over one thousand of whom in each sex were single at the time of the census.

The main occupational groups were: 162 farmers, 110 gardeners, 267 agricultural laborers, 225 domestic servants, with smaller occupational groups including sawyers and splitters, building tradesmen, boot makers, merchants, shopkeepers, miners, publicans, blacksmiths, millers, medical men, lawyers, surveyors and saddlers.

For a variety of reasons this proved to be an unstable mixture of ratepayers, as diverse in their interests as in their geographical locations. Partly because the East Torrens district was too large for five part-time councilors and two paid staff, rumblings of discontent came from all quarters.

Furthermore, nobody wanted his rates to be spent elsewhere and so each part of the region – the eastern hills, the north-western plains and the south-western - felt unfairly burdened. The men on the plains visualized tortuous hill roads with only a few ratepayers along their length, while the hillsmen foresaw a multiplicity of semi urban roads of no particular use to them.

Petitions taken round the two western quarters in April 1856 were strongly supported, on the grounds that the rate could be more conveniently collected and more equally spent if the district were divided into three. A counter-petition quickly drafted in an attempt to save East Torrens urged that it be
divided into five wards for the same purpose of ‘ensuring fairness and economy in the expenditure of the rates’. This was widely supported in the hills and at Magill, which had something to gain from being the centre of a council district, but the bigger landowners and city-oriented men were for division.

Thus on 14 August 1856, the District Council of Burnside was proclaimed by His Excellency Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, Knight, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Her Majesty’s Province of South Australia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.…. 

Reading of the Proclamation

WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated the 26th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and published in the South Australian Government Gazette of the 2nd June then next, the Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province did designate and constitute the District of East Torrens to be a district within the meaning and for the purposes of “An Act to appoint District Councils and to define the powers thereof”, and did define the boundaries of such district as follows, that is to say –

Bounded on the south by the Great Eastern Road, commencing at the point of intersection of the north side of said road with the south boundary of the Park Lands, and continuing by the said road to the southern corner of Section 1136; thence, northerly along the southern boundaries of 1136 and 48 to the east angle of Section 48; thence, by as direct a line as practicable, to the south-east angle of Section 34; thence, by the east boundaries of 34 and 35, to the northern angle of the latter Section; thence, by as straight a line as practicable to the Stringybark Trigonometrical Station; thence by Hundred boundary between Talunga and Onkaparinga, to the point of intersection with the River Torrens; thence westerly by the centre of the River Torrens, to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Park Lands; thence southerly by the eastern boundary of the Park Lands, to their south-east angle; thence westerly, by the south boundary of the Park Lands, to the point of commencement, always excepting Preliminary Sections 260, 261, 277, 276, and the roads on their east and west sides, and Preliminary Sections 289 and 290, which are not included in the District of East Torrens:

And whereas certain ratepayers of the south-western portion of the said District of East Torrens, did, on or about the tenth day of June last, present a memorial to me the said Governor-in-Chief, praying, amongst other things, that a portion of the said District of East Torrens might be separated therefrom and be proclaimed a district, to be called the “District of Burnside”, and by order of me the said Governor-in-Chief such memorial was published in the South Australian Government Gazette on the 12th, 19th, and 26th days of the said month of June; and, upon reading the said memorial, I, the said Governor-in-Chief, have been pleased to grant the prayer of the said memorial:

Now, therefore, I, the Governor-in-Chief aforesaid, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the said Act to appoint District Councils and to define the powers thereof, do order, direct, and proclaim, that the following portion of the District of East Torrens, heretofore forming part thereof, and hereunder particularly described, shall, from the date hereof, be severed therefrom:

And I do hereby proclaim, designate, constitute, and declare that such severed portion shall, from the publication hereof, form a district within the meaning
and for the purposes of the said Act to appoint District Councils and to define the powers thereof, by the name and designation of the “District of Burnside”: And I further direct, order, and proclaim, that the boundaries of the said District of Burnside shall be as follows, that is to say –

Commencing at the north-west corner of Section 255 (Kent Town), and running in a southerly and westerly direction, along the boundary of the Park Lands, to The Great Eastern Road; thence, south-easterly by the north side of said road, to the south-eastern corner of Section 1284; thence generally in a northern direction, to include Sections 1284, 912, 911, 1005, 908, 903, 904, 1050, 905, 1088, 291, and 343, to the north-eastern angle of the latter Section; thence westerly, along the south side of the Magill Road, to the north-west corner of Section 288; thence south and east, to the north-west corner of Section 300; thence south to the south-west corner of Section 290; thence north and west, by the boundary of the Corporation of Kensington and Norwood, to the north-west corner of Section 262; thence crossing the road, to the south corner of Section 255; thence by the east and north-west boundaries of said Section, to the point of commencement:

And I do hereby appoint Messrs. William Milne, Daniel Ferguson, John Townsend, Dr. C.R. Penfold, and J.B. Austin, jun, to be the first District Council for the aforesaid District of Burnside.

Given under my hand and the public seal of the said Province, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty six, and in the twentieth year of Her Majesty’s reign.

By command,
B.T. FINNISS,
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Reading of an extract from the 1856 Minutes

The first meeting of the Burnside District Council was held on 19 August 1856, at the Greengate Inn, Tusmore. Present Dr Christopher Penfold, Daniel Ferguson, W. Townsend, and W. Milne.

Under the Act of 1852, the main duties of local government were; to manage all public roads within its district except for designated main roads; to issue licenses for slaughterhouses, public houses and for timber cutting; to arrange for cattle pounds, hours for burning stubble, and prevention and spread of scotch thistle; and to manage and control all water or other reserves for public convenience.

“At the FIRST MEETING of the DISTRICT COUNCIL of BURNSIDE held on the 19th day of August, 1856, at the “Green Gate” Inn, Tusmore.


RESOLVED That C.R Penfold be Chairman of this District Council.

RESOLVED That the future Meetings of the Council be held at the “Green Gate” Inn, Tusmore, on the second and last Friday of each month at 4 o’clock p.m. The next meeting to be held on the 29th of this month.

RESOLVED That the Chairman apply to the Colonial Secretary for an Advance of funds.

Mr. Ferguson undertakes to obtain two Maps of the District.

RESOLVED That the Chairman insert an advertisement three times in the Register for a Clerk to the District, who shall be called upon to find security to the amount of £50:0:0.

RESOLVED That all funds received by the Council shall be lodged in the Bank of South Australia, in the name of the District Council of Burnside. And that all cheques drawn against money so deposited,
shall be Signed by the Chairman, and one of the Councillors.

PROPOSED by Mr. Ferguson and SECONDED by Mr. Townsend That the present District of “East Torrens” should be requested to divide the balance of Funds in their hands amongst the three districts, viz., East Torrens, Payneham and Burnside, in proportion to their respective Assessments AND that the landed property at Woodforde should be sold, and the proceeds divided in the same manner.

C.R. Penfold, CHAIRMAN, DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BURNSIDE.”

Reading from the book “The First 100 years”

Nine years after this first meeting, there were only 215 houses in the district, and the inhabitants numbered only 1,472 people. The housing centred around small villages, with only scattered homes and farmhouses between them, and the only means of communication limited to comparatively few roads. Later years saw the opening up of other suburbs for house building – some of the oldest being Frewville (1864), Kensington Park (1865), Eastwood (1876), Victoria Park (1876), Upper Kensington and Corryton (1877), Rose Park and Rosslyn Park (1878), Knightsbridge (1879), Knoxville and Woodley (1882).

Primary production was still being carried on by the Prescotts at Rose Park, Fergussons at Toorak Gardens, Rogers at Tusmore – all producing wheat. Vines were grown by Penfolds at Magill, Martins at Stonyfell, and Gilles at Glen Osmond - whilst olives were produced by the Cromptons at Stonyfell and Clelands at Beaumont.

Twenty five years later after the first meeting, the following industries had been established: Trewenack’s Pottery in Kensington Gardens; Coopers Brewery at Upper Kensington (now Leabrook), Bennetts Pottery at Magill, Dunstan’s Pottery and Stone Crushing Plant at Stonyfell, Koster and Reedy’s Pottery and Brickmaking Yard at North Kensington, and Hill’s Slaughter Yard at Glenunga. The number of houses within Burnside Council had now increased more than five-fold to 1,123 and the population had significantly grown to 6,185.

During these growth years, the Burnside Council made a decision, no doubt frowned upon by some rate payers, to use a little capital on housing itself. Chairman George Soward offered to draw up plans and specifications without charge and to supervise the work. A tender of 187 pounds was accepted for Council Chambers and 35 pounds for a stable. The little building, now located next to St David’s Church on Glynburn Road, served the Burnside Council for the next sixty years – until 1928, when a new Council building was completed and it is where we stand here today.
Speech by Patrick Major

Good evening ladies and gentlemen. My name is Patrick Major and I am a member of the Burnside Youth Advisory Committee.

When considering 150 years of this Council, it occurred to me that the youth of today are not the first generation to live in Burnside. Young people have been living here since 1856. In that era, people my age were already in the workforce and working long hours. Over the years however, young people had greater opportunities for learning and gained more time for recreation.

I imagine the many generations of young people in Burnside probably wanted similar things to what we now regularly experience in our Council area. Things like our great parks and gardens, safe and friendly areas to spend free time in, with plenty of sport and recreational amenities. These are all features which characterise Burnside and for me, is why Burnside is a great place to live.

The decisions that the previous generations have made over the years, has led us to what we enjoy today. The green open spaces, such as the parks, reserves and conservation areas are features Burnside can truly be proud of. Trees are also a big part; just think of the prunus blossom at the moment and the Jacarandas we have to look forward to in the summertime. Along with facilities such as the Burnside Pool and places to walk, bike ride, play cricket, football, tennis and many other sports - I’m sure you’d all agree that such pleasant surroundings play a big part in creating positive wellbeing – for young and old alike.

For the years to come, there are many aspects of the Burnside area that need to be retained. We need to keep the character of the area and appreciate our heritage. We need to maintain and build an active and diverse community. I also believe we need to continue to allow young people to have a voice in local decision making, which helps create a sense of belonging and pride in our community. Council’s own Vision 2020 Strategic Plan outlines the need to take note of the youth, and make sure they’re not ignored in the effort to meet the growing demands of an ageing population.

All in all, I think we should feel privileged to live in such a safe, green environment, just a short distance from the city and the Adelaide Hills. Let’s look forward to another 150 years of Burnside.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you this evening.
Overview:

A key part of the 150 year celebrations was the research and construction of a historical display in the Civic Centre Atrium. The display was officially opened after the Special meeting of Council on 14 August.

The event featured a number of information panels and displays about historic sites or businesses in Burnside. It also included an AV display featuring old footage of Burnside, a large number of old photos, display cabinets featuring historical items from the Glenside Hospital and Burnside Council, the taking of a new diorama of the City, mannequins displaying old Councillor and Mayoral robes, plus colourful roof mounted flags and 150 year banners.

The Display was extremely popular and attracted a number of positive comments from residents visiting the Civic Centre. It also attracted a number of visits from schools, helping raise student awareness about the history of the area.
History display launch

Civic Centre | 14 August 2006
Church Service

Overview:

St David’s Church is located on Glynburn Road and is the site of the original Council Chambers. In line with previous City celebrations a combined church service was held, and following significant interest from the church community, the Anglican Parish offered to coordinate an ecumenical service on Sunday, 20 August 2006 at St David’s Church.

Over 300 people attended the service, which saw addresses by a number of church leaders, parishioners and community leaders. A number of parishioners wore period dress, and children from the Burnside Primary School performed a number of songs to the audience in the afternoon.

A history display was set up in the church hall and the old Council Chambers, featuring information about the Council and also from the wider church community. Members of the Burnside Historical Society were on site at the old Council Chambers, to provide public information on Burnside heritage.

Speech by Mayor Wendy Greiner

Good morning everyone. As Mayor of Burnside, I am delighted to be part of this service to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the proclamation of the District Council of Burnside.

Remarkable things can grow from the smallest beginnings.

Before 1856, the area now known as Burnside was part of the East Torrens District Council. Europeans settled it around 1839, building the area’s first houses and sowing its first crops. About this time in Glen Osmond, silver lead ore was discovered and a number of mines were established, later producing Australia’s first mineral exports.

The Burnside name originates from Peter Anderson, a Scottish immigrant farmer. He named his property Burnside because his home ran alongside a creek, and the Scottish word for creek is ‘burn’.

After lobbying of the State Government by residents, Burnside was proclaimed its own district in 1856. The first Council meeting was held in the Green Gate Inn at Linden Park, and they proceeded to hold meetings in a variety of locations until 1869 when the City’s first Council chambers were completed on this site.

The duties and responsibilities of the first elected members were the management of public roads, issue of licenses for slaughterhouses, public houses and timber cutting, arranging of cattle pounds, controlling the hours of burning stubble, prevention of the spread of scotch thistle, and the management and control of water and public reserves. Councils also had the power to appoint District Constables, make by laws, take responsibility of the destitute sick and promote education by helping erect schools and paying teachers.
By 1861 there were just 261 dwellings in Burnside, with the District having a population of 1,210 people. Of these, 457 had been born in South Australia.

The first Council chambers remained in operation until 1928, when construction of the current Council chambers on the corner of Greenhill and Portrush Road was completed. By this time the population of Burnside was around 20,000 and there were around 5,000 homes.

150 years after its inception, the Burnside Council continues to govern on behalf of the community. Like the Church, our City has changed with the world to meet the demands and expectations of a modern society. Burnside has grown into a community of more than 42,000 people with a myriad of backgrounds, incomes and lifestyles.

However, remembering our history and the values that have helped shape us into the individuals and groups we are today is vitally important.

Our history is something to honour and treasure. Only a few weeks ago the Reverend was telling me what an honour it is to have his office in the original Burnside Council Chambers.

Everyday we create history. Even our smallest actions can have an effect on other people, and we should all strive to do the best we can everyday and be proud of what we do.

We should be proud of what we have achieved. There is nothing wrong with taking a moment to reflect on what we have done, and see if there is any way we can make it better in the future.

Whether it is an individual action, or something you have done with others, we should try and do the best we can, ensuring our actions and behaviours are something that future generations can look back at with pride.

Creating and keeping a sense of community has formed a strong part in forging the Burnside of today. Looking back through old images and historical records, it is obvious that Burnside residents cared for each other and their city, and were very proud of what they did and where they lived. We all need to play our part in keeping that community spirit alive.

The fellowship experienced by churchgoers and other community groups is a leading example of this. Creating and keeping a sense of support and a community is a key role of community organizations in today’s society.

Our City has developed, and significant changes have occurred to our landscape and way of life. Remembering the past is important to Burnside, but so is planning for the future, as new sets of challenges will face us, both as individuals and as a community.
As part of our 150 celebrations, we held a special meeting of Council on Monday night. Attended by 150 people, it featured readings from old Council meetings and the original proclamation. Both items form part of our City’s history.

We then opened a History display in the Atrium area near the Library, highlighting landmarks and information about our City. If you are interested in the history of our city and haven’t had the chance to view the display, I would strongly urge you to visit the Civic Centre in the next couple of months.

On behalf of the Burnside Council I would like to thank the Churches for organizing this special event and sharing it with us today. To hold this special service, as we did in 1996 as part of the 140th birthday celebrations, is a tradition that I would be keen to continue and I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak to you today.

Thank you
Overview:

At the 125th Celebrations of the City of Burnside, the Lions Club of Burnside held a fund raising project, which resulted in a Time Capsule being sealed and scheduled for opening in August 2006.

Council supported the Lion’s Club event by holding the opening of the time capsule in the Civic Centre’s Atrium on Sunday 20 August, contacting the participants, and providing afternoon tea. The event was open to the public and was attended by approximately 60 people.

Speech by Mayor Wendy Greiner

Rob Royal, President of the Lions Club of Burnside; Vickie Chapman, Member for Bragg; Vini Ciccarello, Member for Norwood; David Pisoni, Member for Unley; My Council Colleagues; and distinguished guests.

As Mayor of Burnside, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the opening of the Lions Club of Burnside time capsule as part of the City’s 150-year celebrations.

It is very rare to be given the chance to be able to go back in time and visit life, as we knew it. This cylinder contains a snapshot of life from a different era, and I am pleased to be able to join you today in revealing these secrets from 25 years ago.

As children, the biggest thing we knew was the school oval and the most important thing may have been what was in our lunchbox for the day. Events such as a dropped ice cream were a monumental disaster and worthy of a few shed tears.

As we grow into adults, our perceptions and priorities change. We see a bigger picture and recognize the importance of things we didn’t know existed. We become more aware of our family, the people around us, and our surroundings, and the role they play in shaping our life and our world.

What makes our community truly unique is our strength as a group. This comes from a community based on trust, tolerance and co-operation. This is not an innovation of our time, nor the generation before that. It has its beginnings at the very inception of our city 150 years ago.

It has developed to become the cornerstone of the truly civil society we presently enjoy—a society of trust, reciprocity and kindness, where people care for each other’s interests.

So today I would especially like to thank the Lions Club of Burnside, specifically for organising this event 25 years ago, but also for the important work they have done and continue to do since that time within our community.

Service clubs make a major contribution to our sense of community and civic spirit. Our wonderful army of volunteers work tirelessly to make this
City a better place for everyone. Most volunteers like to regard themselves as ordinary people, but they make an extraordinary contribution to our community.

Much of early Burnside was founded by residents working together to build a community. Despite many hardships, together they shaped the way our City developed, and for that we are truly grateful.

In 1839, Peter Anderson and his family arrived in the colony from Scotland. They named their new home ‘Burnside’. When these settlers first arrived here they were faced with countless challenges. They worked extremely hard to set the foundations for our community, building its first houses, sowing crops, and founding primary industry.

Throughout these difficult times, our ancestors formed friendships and bonds. These were strengthened with time and allowed them to lobby the Government of the day for their own district. They were successful and Burnside City Council was proclaimed on August 14, 1856.

I believe it is very important to preserve a sense of community in this modern day. With busy lives we can all too easily forget the importance of lending a helping hand and looking out for others, rather than just ourselves. Care for one another, understanding, tolerance, trust, working in harmony, building a better community for EVERYONE to live in. These are the things that you are all about.

As Mayor, I really enjoy occasions like this because it gives me the opportunity to say thank you to those who enrich our community.

I would also like to thank everyone who contributed to the time capsule 25 years ago. By placing something in the capsule, you have added to the richness of our history and also given us the chance to briefly step back in time.

As part of modern society, we are always being told we are more self-concerned and less neighborly than ever before. However activities like this show...
Burnside’s sense of togetherness is still thriving. Regardless of what it was you sealed up 25 years ago, it is your participation alone in activities like this that makes Burnside so special.

In 1981 when you put something into the time capsule, it would have been impossible to predict what things would be like when the time came to open your capsule again.

The future holds many surprises and uncertainties - it is impossible to predict. As a Council, we are entrusted by residents to develop our City for the future and ensure we have the necessary infrastructure, services and activities that we need.

To help meet this challenge, together with our community we developed Vision 2020 strategic plan. This plan identified what is important to us now, and will also help provide us with a forward direction for our City into the future.

I know that you will share, like me, a sense of excitement about our future, as well as an obligation to carry forward the spirit of community and wonderful quality of life that is Burnside.

Thank you again for inviting me to share in today’s event and I look forward to the opening of the time capsule.
Beaumont House Open Day

Glynburn Road | 27 August 2006

Overview:
An open day at the National Trust owned property Beaumont House was conducted on 20 August. Run jointly by the National Trust and Burnside Council, the event was attended by over 150 people. A number of tours were conducted of the site during the afternoon.

Speech by Mayor Wendy Greiner

As Mayor of Burnside, it gives me great pleasure to represent Council today here at Beaumont House as part of the City’s 150 year celebrations.

August 14 celebrates 150 years since the proclamation of the Burnside District Council in 1856. To help celebrate this occasion, this month the Burnside Council has held a number of events, including a special Council meeting, opening of a history display and a time capsule, participation in a special church service at St David’s, plus conducting guided bus and walking tours of key areas of Burnside.

As we are in such a historic location, I thought I would briefly talk today about some of the early history of the Burnside district and Council.

Before 1856, the area now known as Burnside was part of the East Torrens District Council. Europeans settled it around 1839, building the area’s first houses and sowing its first crops.

The Burnside name originates from Peter Anderson, a Scottish immigrant farmer. He named his property Burnside because his home ran alongside a creek, and the Scottish word for creek is ‘burn’.

After lobbying of the State Government by residents, Burnside was proclaimed its own district on August 14 1856. The first Council meeting was held five days later at the Green Gate Inn at Linden Park, and they proceeded to hold meetings in a variety of locations until 1869 when the City's first Council chambers were completed on Glynburn Road.

The first Council chambers remained in operation until 1928, when construction of the current Council chambers on the corner of Greenhill and Portrush Road was completed. By this time the population of Burnside was around 20,000 and there were around 5,000 homes.
Burnside is proud of our history, and as a Council we have been proactive in preserving and protecting our City’s historic character. Buildings and trees help shape our streetscape, and through the development of our Vision 2020 strategic plan, our community expressed a desire for us to keep the look and feel of our city. We are playing our role in fulfilling this wish.

150 years after its inception, the Burnside Council continues to govern on behalf of the community and ensuring Burnside remains a wonderful place to live.

However, we cannot create a community on our own, and I would like to acknowledge the role played by our residents and community groups. Residents working together to build a community founded much of early Burnside, and it is the role of our residents today to continue on their good work.

Finally, I would like to acknowledge the work done today by the Burnside Branch of the National Trust in the role they have played in maintaining this beautiful property for future generations to enjoy and encouraging an interest in local history, and for their assistance in organizing the special event today.

Thank you again for inviting me to share in today’s event.
Freedom of Entry

Kensington Park Reserve | 5 November 2006

Overview:

On Sunday, 5 November 2006, the 144th Signal Squadron undertook this symbolic parade within the City of Burnside. Governed by the Australian Army Ceremonial Manual, the event commenced with a Ceremonial Parade in Kensington Gardens Reserve and inspection of troops by the Mayor of Burnside.

The Unit then marched towards the Burnside Town Hall, where they were stopped by Police and granted permission to enter the City of Burnside. The Parade concluded at the Civic Centre and the City of Burnside provided music and refreshments within the Burnside Ballroom.

Speech by Mayor Wendy Greiner

Major General Paul Irving, Major Steven Halliday, Commanding Officer of 144 Signal Squadron, Lieutenant Colonel Keith Bleechmore, 144th Signal Squadron members, My Council Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all here today on this significant occasion.

It is 20 years since the City of Burnside granted the 144th Signal Squadron the privilege and honour of the Freedom of the City of Burnside.

This right was first taken up in November 1987, and now, as part of our City’s 150 year celebrations, the 144th Signal Squadron is again marching through the City.

The tradition of military units exercising Freedom on Entry to a City dates back to medieval times when citizens were wary about who they allowed within their cities bearing arms, and it became customary for any body of armed men seeking admittance to a city to be challenged at the City Gate by the City Marshal.

To ensure their peaceful intentions they were allowed to enter only with arms sheathed, colours cased and drums silent.

Only units that were especially trusted by a City were granted the right to parade within a city, displaying their arms, beating their drums and flying the colours of their regiment.

The relationship between the City of Burnside and the 144th Signal Squadron has been in place since the squadron’s formulation in 1964. Prior to its move to Keswick in the 1990’s, the 144th Squadron was located for 30 years within our City in Union St, Beulah Park.
The Squadron is part of our history, and through holding the rights to the Freedom of our City, a right rarely given to groups or individuals, they will remain part of our future.

Burnside has much to be proud of. Through celebrating our 150th year, we have used this opportunity to look back at some of the achievements within our City and the individuals that have lived here.

We are indebted to the pioneers who laid the foundations of the City, directed its development and moulded its destiny to ensure that future generations can enjoy its beauty and dignity.

What makes our community truly unique is our strength as a group. This comes from a community based on trust, tolerance, and co-operation. This is not an innovation of our time, nor the generations before that. It has its beginnings at the very inception of our city 150 years ago.

We have held a special council meeting that focused on how our City has changed in the past 150 years, undertaken a major historical display, opened a time capsule, conducted historical tours and also celebrated a combined church service at St David’s church, home to the original Council Chambers.

Celebrations still to come are the 40th anniversary of the opening of the Burnside Pool, the launch of some new historic walking maps, a concert by the Burnside Symphony Orchestra and our Australia Day celebrations.

Looking back at our past enables us to learn from both our mistakes and our successes, and gives us a chance to continue on or create a tradition for future generations. Tradition is a link to the past, and I believe a City’s history helps form its character and keeps alive the actions and memories of its former residents.

In fact this reserve, on which we stand today, has a strong link between the City of Burnside and the Army. Colonel Waite saw action in both the Boer War and World War One, and was also a resident of Burnside.

Not only did he serve his country, he was also a servant of the community and was an active member of the Burnside Council, serving as a Councillor, Alderman and Mayor from the mid 1920’s until the early 1940’s.

In honour of his service, both to the community and to his country, a reserve was named after him, ensuring his memory lives on into the future.

Our world has changed much since Burnside was proclaimed a Council in August 1856, and the demands upon both our organisations have changed considerably since our formation.

However the hopes and dreams we all have for our community, and the determination and courage to develop this wonderful city has not changed over time.

I am proud that the 144th Signal Squadron could be an active part of our celebrations and on behalf of the residents of Burnside, I thank you for your invitation to participate today and wish you well for the future.
Freedom of Entry

Kensington Park Reserve | 5 November 2006
**Other 150 Year Events**

**Development of 150 year logo**

To help badge events as a 150-year celebration, a graphic designer was used to create a unique gold logo with the numbers 150 and the words celebrating our city written in an arc shape. This logo was also used on all corporate stationary during the 12 months of celebrations.

**Historical Tours**

The Burnside Historical Society lead two bus tours during the afternoon of 20 August. Approximately 40 people participated in the tours, which departed from the Civic centre and visited historical sites in both the northern and southern parts of the city. The Community Bus was used in the tours, as were the services of a volunteer driver.

Departing from St David’s Church, the Burnside Historical Society also lead two walking tours of the old Burnside Village.

**Special Volunteer Christmas Dinner**

The City of Burnside held its annual Christmas dinner celebration for all council volunteers on Wednesday, 29 November 2006 in the Burnside Ballroom. Around 300 volunteers and their partners were present. As is tradition, the dinner is supported by Council staff who donate their time to serve the food and drink to the volunteers throughout the evening. Musical entertainment was also provided. Volunteers were provided with a commemorative 150-year metal box containing mints.

**Burnside Symphony Orchestra Concert**

On Wednesday, 6 December 2006 the Burnside Symphony Orchestra (BSO) held a concert in the Burnside Ballroom, which was attended by approximately 180 people. This concert also celebrated 50 years of operation by the BSO. Mayor Wendy Greiner also presented a member of the Orchestra with an award for 50 years of service.

The concert donated all proceeds ($2,500) to the charity of ‘Save the Children’.

As part of the 150 year celebrations, the City of Burnside provided free champagne on arrival for patrons and provided the Ballroom and hall set up for free.

**Updating of Historical Maps**

In the early 1990’s the Burnside Historical Society produced eight historical walking trails. However, these had become dated and a number of items in the booklets no longer existed or were inaccessible.

To improve its content and presentation, Council staff worked with volunteers of the Historical Society to update the existing maps and a number of new local heritage locations and buildings were also added to the original texts. Council staff, together with volunteers from the Burnside Historical Society and the Burnside Branch of the National Trust, also developed a new map of the Beaumont area, and features Beaumont Common.

The revised walks saw the inclusion of a number of heritage listed properties, already within the scope of the walks but not previously identified. The walks were revised not only in content, but also considered safety aspects (such as crossing roads) and information regarding distance, time required and bus routes where appropriate.

An official launch of the maps occurred on 14 August 2007.
Australia Day 2007

More than 700 people attended this year’s event on Friday, 26 January, which was hosted by Acting Chief Executive Officer Bruce Williams and Her Worship Mayor Wendy Greiner. 72 residents took the Australian Citizenship Pledge, a significant increase from 2006.

As part of the 150 Year Celebrations, Council funded a craft market featuring local sellers. Other changes this year included the City of Burnside ‘150 Facts’ historical display, an information desk to manage general enquiries, distribution of handheld fans, a face painter, and additional musical entertainment.

Council also acknowledged local service clubs and societies by presenting a special 150 Year Community Award. The Clubs who received an Award were: Glenside Lions Club, Burnside Rotary Club, Glen Osmond Rotary Club, Kiwanis Club of Burnside East Adelaide, Lions Club of Burnside, Toc H; Zonta Club of Adelaide Torrens; Rotary Club of Eastwood, Burnside CFS, Soroptimist International Eastern Districts of Adelaide, and the Eastern Watch SA Group.

Vox Pop interviews

This project saw the interviewing and filming on DVD of 21 Burnside residents of varying ages and backgrounds. They were asked a series of common questions about our City and then were given the opportunity to share their favourite memories or thoughts of the City.

Once completed, a copy was placed in the historical section of the Library for viewing at future City celebrations. A copy was also made available for loan in the Civic Centre Library.
The foundation stone for the Burnside Ballroom was laid in April 1954, with then Burnside Mayor George Bolton saying, “it will be a place to be used by our many charitable and voluntary organisations in which to hold functions for the raising of funds, and all other needs of both young and old.”

The exterior was built to match the 1920’s style of the original building. However, the interior was pure 1950’s, featuring wrought iron, a checkered floor and upholstered seating booths.

Costing £32,500, the Ballroom was opened on 11 December 1954. The following week three balls, three concerts and a radio show took place within the Ballroom. Hired by the Council, the Ballroom made an amazing profit of £2,374 in its first year. For comparison, a new FJ Holden cost around £700.

Television did not arrive in Australia until 1956 and going to dances and picture theatres were the common social events for the youth of that era. The ballroom was ‘the place to be’ in the late 1950’s and 1960’s, with crowds often queuing from the doorway to Greenhill Road to attend dances. It was also the venue for the popular Princeton Club dances which were compared by Bob Francis.

In 1996 the décor was restored to its original condition and became a state heritage listed property. There are no other known examples of this modernist style of interior intact in South Australia, and almost all of the fixtures and fittings in the Ballroom today are original. Over 50 years later, the Burnside Ballroom is still a popular venue for performances, events and parties.
Landmarks of Burnside

George Bolton Swimming Centre | Hazelwood Park

Construction of an outdoor public swimming pool in Hazelwood Park was first proposed in 1953, but it was not until 1965 that work finally commenced.

The development of a swimming pool was very controversial and attracted a great deal of public debate relating to its cost and its impact upon the park.

A compromise was finally reached and a facility that featured a 50 metre pool plus a childrens and wading pool was completed in October 1966. When the pool was first filled, the water was drawn from First Creek which runs through Hazelwood Park. The pool was opened by Olympian Dawn Fraser, who swam the inaugural lap.

The Centre was renamed the George Bolton Swimming Centre in 1968 in recognition of the role the former Mayor had played in establishing the pool complex.

Surrounded by established parklands, the Burnside Pool is recognised as Adelaide’s premier outdoor swimming facility. A number of upgrades have occurred since 1966 and it is estimated that over 3.5 million people have visited the pool since it opened.
Landmarks of Burnside

Glen Osmond Toll House | Glen Osmond Road

Constructed in 1841 as a toll keeper’s quarters, the Glen Osmond toll house is one of the state’s oldest buildings. It was built to enable a cash strapped government to collect fees to help finance the construction of the Great Eastern Road, the main route to the eastern colonies. This was, and still is, the only toll road to have ever been built in South Australia.

The amount of the toll depended on the type of vehicle or animal travelling on the road, with common charges being one shilling for a one horse coach, sixpence for every ridden horse and three shillings for a carriage drawn by six or more horses. Exemptions included the Governor’s horses and “persons traveling to divine service on Sunday.”

Not surprisingly, the tolls were unpopular and inefficient, as travellers became adept at bypassing this section of road.

In 1847 politician Sir Samuel Davenport successfully moved for the abolishment of the toll and the building became obsolete. The small hexagonal stone building still stands in its original position, now in the middle of a multi-lane highway. The single toll gate used to block the road was recovered and restored in the early 1950’s, and now stands on a grassed area near the toll house.
Landmarks of Burnside

The Chelsea Cinema | Kensington Road

On November 24, 1925 the Princess Theatre on the corner of Kensington Road and Uxbridge Street at Marryatville opened. The Theatre was designed by architect C.A. Smith and constructed by contractor L.A. Williams. The original plans had the cinema roughly three metres further forward. However at the request of the Burnside Council, the cinema was moved back to allow for future widening of Kensington Road. With an original capacity of 1,300, the Princess Theatre had seating supplied by John Marshal and Company, the piano by Allans, timber by Walter & Morris Limited and lead lights and glass by Clarksons, and special black enamel bricks made by the Metropolitan Brick Company. In 1928, the Princess Theatre became the Marryatville Ozone when Ozone Pictures took over the theatre.

In 1963, the city Engineer Gordon Allen reported to Mayor Bolton that Amoco was to buy the cinema the next day and replace it with a petrol station. The Burnside Council immediately intervened and purchased the cinema. The current owner – Hoyts - leased the cinema back for screenings on Saturdays.

Eight years later in 1971, Hoyts decided not to renew their lease and Wallis tendered to operate the cinema, renaming it the Chelsea Cinema. Upon taking over the cinema, Wallis offered to open the cinema seven nights a week, host thirteen fundraisers per year, as well as run a children’s matinee program during the school holidays. Over the years, Wallis has honoured this offer, with more than 60 fundraisers per year and up to four sessions per day for children during the holidays. Strengthening this commitment, Wallis has also provided daily matinees as a service to the local elderly community who may be unable to go out at night or into the city.

When Wallis took over in 1971, it was considered a risky choice. Business was slow and the equipment redundant. With projection equipment dating back to 1937, a small, marked screen, dozens of damaged seats, worn out curtains and carpet. Further, nearly 10% of the stalls was white ant infested.
The cinema was in urgent need of restoration and upgrades. After a continued stint of bad trading, a meeting was held in 1977. Chaired by Mayor Margaret Bond and with the full council and Wallis in attendance, the state of the cinema was discussed. Wallis committed to replacing the projection and sound equipment to be capable of screening 70mm, replacing the screen and lenses, recovering 1000 seats, recarpeting the foyer and auditorium and the installing a refrigerated air-conditioning unit and heating plant. The Burnside Council agreed to paint the exterior of the building and the foyer, as well as upgrade the water-damaged toilets and repair the white ant damage.

After these drastic upgrades, attendances and business improved. But in 1980 video was introduced and it was abundantly clear that the Chelsea needed to be a first-release house, rather than second run cinema. In other words, Chelsea needed to be able to show films on the same release date as the city cinemas, rather than at a later date.

In 1983 Mayor Devon Batt and City Engineer Peter Hanning approached the National Trust to have the Chelsea Cinema put on the State Heritage Register, as the oldest purpose-built cinema in Adelaide, the only remaining silent cinema still operating, and as a building of architectural & cultural significance to Burnside. This application was approved, and the Chelsea now proudly stands on the State Heritage Register.

This coincided with the Federal and State Government’s announcement of the “Community Employment Programme” to employ the long term unemployed. The council applied for and received a $320,000 grant to refurbish and restore the Chelsea. Wallis once again upgraded the projection and sound equipment, introduced new Dolby sound technology, installed the largest possible screen, added a classic red velvet curtain and reduced the capacity to 580 seats. The cinema was closed for six months for the upgrade.

After the completion of this upgrade, a visiting film distributor, was so impressed with the Chelsea that they agreed to supply the Chelsea Cinema with first-release films. Other distributors soon followed. In 1984, the huge financial risks taken by Wallis Theatres and the Burnside Council payed dividends, with the cinema’s image altered from a sub-run redundant theatre to a key first-release house. Warmly received by the public, the Chelsea Cinema was said to be one of the nicest cinemas in the world by “The Advertiser” following the refurbishment.

Wallis is proud to be a part of the local community. We were delighted to be a part of the Jubilee and Bicentenary celebrations with the Burnside Symphony concerts arranged by Mayors Soward and Wickham, and the combined religious service organised by Mayor Wickham. Mayor Bond and Wallis Theatres also started the annual Mayor’s Charity night and the annual free seniors show starting at the theatres 50th anniversary in 1975.

Wallis and previous councils have worked hard to get the Chelsea to where it is today, and Wallis is committed to continuing this effort.
Glenside Hospital began as the Parkside Lunatic Asylum and was established by the State Government in 1870. The third Asylum to be opened in South Australia, it shares the same site as the Public Colonial Lunatic Asylum, which operated in Glenside from 1846-52 in a farmhouse.

Of Gothic design, Glenside’s main building is built of Glen Osmond stone and was modeled on the Brentwood Asylum in Essex, U.K. The tower clock was originally in Adelaide’s first Post Office before being placed in the Glenside tower in 1876. The Asylum also featured ‘Ha Ha’ walls (a dry moat) allowing the inmates to observe the grounds and visitors to the asylum while preventing escapes.

In 1876 2,300 mulberry trees were planted for the cultivation of silkworms to give employment to the inmates, with the cocoons being sent to the silk industries in France and Italy. Extensive olive plantations were also created, with the olives being sent for crushing at Beaumont.

In 1959 the Hospital had 2,000 residents, the highest in its history. There are 63 buildings on the 30 hectare site, with 13 on the national heritage register.

Now known as the Glenside Campus of the Royal Adelaide Hospital, it currently employs around 700 full time staff and has 284 beds for acute and extended stay adults and the elderly.
Landmarks of Burnside

Coopers Brewery | Leabrook

Thomas Cooper, the founder of Cooper's Brewery, was born in Yorkshire and immigrated to Australia in 1851 with his wife, settling in a rented cottage in Kensington.

Initially a shoemaker, labourer and a dairyman, he discovered he had a talent for brewing beer in 1862. It is thought he initially made it as a tonic for his wife, using a recipe from his wife’s family. His first batch of 23 dozen bottles was made using second hand bottles stoppered with corks.

Encouraged by friends, he expanded his business and despite early financial problems, built a brewery in Upper Kensington in 1881. However, the business was still small, producing just 1% of South Australia’s beer. He also began delivering beer by horse and cart directly to the homes of customers, a service that continued until 1929.

In 1896 Thomas Cooper died, leaving the brewery to his four sons. By 1910 Coopers bottles were appearing in hotels, helping grow the beer’s reputation and popularity.

Through the difficulties of the Great Depression and two world wars, successive generations of the Cooper family continued to brew ales, beers and stouts. By 1997 it was apparent that the brewing operations at Leabrook could no longer sustain further growth and in 2001 Regency Park became the new home of Coopers Brewery. With an increased brewhouse capacity (two and a half times that of Leabrook), the new $45 million brewery represents a blend of modern innovation and Coopers’ brewing tradition. The old Leabrook site has now being developed as a retirement village.
Established in 1855, the Magill School was the first public school in Burnside and was administered by a Board of Trustees.

In 1882 the school moved to this new building on Magill Road and was used for both primary and infant school children. In 1926 the primary students were moved to a new site on Penfold Road, but this building was used as the infant school until 1963, when the infant classes also moved to the Penfold Road campus.

Following this the building became the Art Section of the Wattle Park Teacher's College, and for a period from 1973 it was used by the Kent Town Special School. The Burnside Council acquired the old school buildings in 1990 for use as an Arts Facility and Gallery.

Called the Pepper Street Art Centre, it was officially opened on October 29 1995 by sculptor John Dowie. Supported by a team of around 40 volunteers, the Pepper Street Arts Centre features a Gallery, workshop and a coffee shop, and holds up to 13 exhibitions and special events per year.
Landmarks of Burnside

Silver lead mining

Silver lead ore was discovered in the 1840’s on various properties at Glen Osmond, the boundaries of which became separate mines, the most famous being Wheal Gawler, Wheal Watkins and Wheal Glen Osmond.

Historically the Glen Osmond mines are of national significance. Wheal Gawler was Australia’s first metal mine and in April 1841 produced the first mineral exports from this country, when 40 boxes of galena (metal ore) were shipped to England.

The area is also the site of one of the earliest smelters in Australia and the smelting chimney is the oldest remaining mine chimney in our state and possibly Australia. Constructed in the late 1840’s, the smelter was only in operation for two years due to an exodus of miners to the Victorian goldfields.

Although the discovery of copper at Kapunda (1842) and Burra (1845) diminished the importance of this area, the mines attracted Cornish miners as settlers to South Australia. Reflected in this is the use of the name Wheal, which is Cornish for mine.

Like the adjoining mines, Wheal Watkins ceased operations in 1851. About 1,000 tonnes of ore were produced, averaging 73% lead and 18 oz of silver per tonne. The mine was reopened in 1888 and the main shaft deepened from 91 metres to 128 metres but was not found to be economically viable.
Burnside’s first olive truncheons were planted by Samuel Davenport in Beaumont after being imported from France in the 1840’s. Davenport took his knowledge and applied it to similar soil upon his arrival in South Australia in 1843.

About 25 years later, Beaumont became home to Australia’s first commercial olive oil production. ‘Sir Samuel Davenport’s Virgin Olive Oil’ was sold interstate and was included in many international exhibitions, winning medals in France and India.

In 1873 another olive plantation emerged as The Stonyfell Olive Company began business. The Stonyfell foothills plantation gradually increased in size to boast over 10,000 trees of over 15 varieties.

Despite the demand for the plantations’ high quality oil in Australia and internationally, olive oil production was never very profitable. Eventually cheaper imported oils rendered the local plantations unprofitable and production ceased at Stonyfell in 1958 and at Beaumont in 1962.
Landmarks of Burnside

Penfolds Winery

Dr Christopher Rawson Penfold arrived in South Australia with his wife Mary in 1844. A practicing doctor, Dr Penfold had great faith in the curative properties of port.

Together they purchased 60 acres of land at Magill and built a stone cottage which they called “The Grange” (which is today one of Burnside’s oldest buildings). They also planted cuttings from French and Spanish vines which they brought with them from England.

It was in fact Mary Penfold and her maid Ellen Timbrell who made the first Penfold wine. In the early days, production was restricted to wines of the port and sherry type, but as demand grew, other varieties were added.

The vineyards and wine making business also grew with the help of Penfold’s son- in-law Thomas Hyland, who married their daughter Georgina. In 1881, the stock of wine at the Magill winery was 107,000 gallons, with two thirds being exported to other Australian states and also to New Zealand.

In 1950, the company made the historic decision to focus on table wines. Shortly after, two of Australia’s finest red wines were developed at Magill, namely Grange Hermitage and St Henri Claret. Today all Penfolds Grange vintages are collector’s items.

In the 1980’s most of the land was subdivided for housing. A small vineyard, the cottage and the winery buildings were retained.

The Magill Estate Shiraz is still made entirely from the grapes of this vineyard. The remaining five hectares of vines are almost surrounded by suburbia, providing a unique setting for the Magill Estate Restaurant that opened in 1995.
The Stonyfell Quarry has been operating continuously since 1837. Until 1880 it was worked by hand mining methods, with steam being used for stone crushing for the first time in South Australia in 1881.

Most of the Quarry’s output is used for road and footpath making and concrete work. Because of its hardness the stone was rarely used for buildings, although it was used in the old Adelaide Gaol and the Clayton Church on Portrush Road. In more recent times, stone from the Quarry was used in the construction of the Hilton Bridges and the extension of the Adelaide Airport runway.

Extensive work has been done in recent years to rehabilitate the landscape. Now owned by Boral Limited, the 380 hectare site produces almost 400,000 tonnes of crushed rock materials each year.
Kensington Oval was purchased in 1874 by a group of local residents. Seven years later some of the land on the perimeter was sold, the revenue funding a pavilion, fences and a scoreboard.

South Australia’s first inclined cycle track was also built there in 1888. Between 1898 and 1920 the oval fell into disuse and was for a time used as the Council’s works depot.

In 1920 the Kensington Cricket Club leased it and in subsequent years the oval was replanted and other improvements were made. Sir Donald Bradman was a playing member of the Kensington District Cricket Club from 1935 until the late 1940’s and was on the club’s Committee for more than 20 years. His highest score was 303 scored in less than 5 hours at the Kensington Oval against Port Adelaide in 1939.

During World War 2 the army used it for troop training. After the war the South Australian National Football League also used it for league football.

In 1963 the oval was leased to the South Australian Amateur Athletics Association and the South Australian Soccer Federation. A synthetic running track was laid and the oval was renamed for a time as the Olympic Sportsfield. For many years it was Adelaide’s principle athletics stadium, and was used for soccer until 1990. A portion of the land has since been licensed to nearby Pembroke School, but is still available for public use.
During World War 1 the Burnside Council endorsed an idea by the Rose Park Improvement Association to create two Avenues of Honour to remember the fallen soldiers of the Burnside District. Planting was to commence in Alexandra Avenue and Prescott Terrace in August 1918, but did not occur due to a lack of suitable trees. The ceremony was eventually held on 19 July 1919, with 75 English Elms being planted by relatives of fallen soldiers.

To compliment the Avenues of Honour, an appeal was undertaken by the Rose Park Improvement Association in 1919 to enable the construction of a monument.

In a pamphlet soliciting donations, they stated: “It is proposed to erect at the intersection of Alexandra Avenue and Prescott Tce, Rose Park, an enduring monument of South Australian stone, on which will be inscribed the name of every soldier of the District who died on active service. The Committee aims at making the Memorial in every sense worthy of the Burnside District - expressive of the appreciation, gratitude, and pride of glorious deeds, and a permanent tribute to the fadeless memory of heroes.”

£750 was raised by donations and fundraising events. Sculpted by Australian C. Web Gilbert, the bronze statue was cast in Paris and unveiled by Governor Sir Tom Bridges on 13 December 1924.

It depicts a soldier going “over the top” and offering a helping hand to his mate. The pedestal is grey granite and bears the names of 88 fallen soldiers. Interestingly, the sculptor made an error in the statue’s design, with the bolt of the soldier’s rifle being on the wrong side.
Proposed in 1943 by Burnside’s Post-War Reconstruction and Development Committee, the Burnside Hospital was intended to be a ‘living memorial’ to the men and women who had served in the Second World War.

In 1944, Otto Von Rieben generously gave his 4.5 acre property “Attunga” on Kensington Road to the Council for the hospital project, and stipulated the house (built in 1900) and gardens be preserved. A fundraising program was set in motion, with three carnivals and many other community fundraising events being held during the forties.

An architectural competition for the hospital design was launched in 1945, with the winning plan being designed by architect Jack McConnell. By 1948 it had become apparent that this design would be too expensive and a smaller 45 bed hospital was decided upon. Construction commenced in 1955 and opened in October 1956. The final cost was £145,000, of which £60,000 was contributed to by the public.

The facility still operates as a stand alone, community based, not for profit private hospital. During 2002 a multi-million dollar redevelopment of the hospital’s facilities was completed. It now offers specialised diagnostic and treatment services and is a key provider of women’s health, day chemotherapy, general, orthopaedic, ophthalmic and day surgery.