Burnside Historical Society Inc.

NEWSLETTER - September 2007

Volume 27, No. 3

From the Editors Desk

Several of our members attended the recent State History Conference held in the Barossa Valley. As you will see by the report written by several of them they were very much inspired by the experience. Each year the Committee sponsors two committee members to attend and this year it was Isabel Williams and Mary Wilson. Other members also attended. Judging by the reports they thoroughly enjoyed the days that they attended.

By now some of our members will have visited Urrbrae House on Waite Campus of the University of Adelaide. It's good to see that this property is being actively used and maintained. Many members also attended the launch of the new *Walking Guides* produced as part of the *150 Celebrations* of the City of Burnside. Hope you have time to stroll around the local vicinity.

There have been changes to our advertised program for the rest of the year. The **September and October meetings have been interchanged** due to the unavailability of a speaker on the date advertised. Also, the **September meeting will be starting at 7.30 pm** where the film *Back of Beyond* will be screened prior to Ian Doyle speaking to us. This film runs for an hour. Hope you can all make this once-off starting time.

Elaine Smyth (Editor)

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Front Cover: Davenport's old cottage below Mt Lofty, now used by the Youth Hostel Association as accommodation. It is in Cleland Conservation Park. Photo: S Lee, 2007

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

With other members of BHS I enjoyed the Saturday session of the 16th State History Conference at Tanunda on 4th of August. The Opening and Welcome were followed by the first session "Country Complexities". There is a more comprehensive report on the events later in this Newsletter.

After lunch, we made our way by bus to our chosen tour, which, in my case, was to the delightful village of Bethany for a Heritage Walk. Bethany was the first Barossa settlement in 1842. Our first stop was the Herberge Christi Lutheran Church where the Pastor related the early history of both this charming Church and the School House and School next door. People come from everywhere to celebrate their weddings or other special functions.

The Bethany Pioneer Cemetery revealed many well known names and the hardships that they suffered as they worked hard to make a living. Then we were invited to view a "black kitchen" in an 1850's house, - and it was black from the smoking of the meat etc. The house was built around this kitchen and the young couple who own it are very involved in its preservation.

Afternoon tea was taken in the beautiful Bethany Recreation Park, and I was reminded of my early Sunday school picnic days where we were given a chocolate, an apple and a drink of water. (Some of the other tours had the full country afternoon tea – and felt "full" afterwards!)
On to Bethany Cellars for wine tasting and a magical panoramic view of the surrounding countryside – then back to Tanunda.

It had been a great day despite some drizzling showers, and I wish to emphasize that attending these conferences is very worthwhile, - perhaps you might like to attend the next one!

I wish everyone taking the trip to Kadina, as I am, a very happy and interesting weekend. What else could it be with Colin Harris as our guide!

Cheers for now!

"If we did all the things that we are capable of doing, we would astound ourselves." Thomas Edison

Isabel Williams, OAM, JP

PROGRAM 2007

PLEASE NOTE: CHANGE OF PROGRAM

- **For September and October – topic changes**
- **7.30 pm start for September**

Monday 17 September, 7.30 pm

The Last Mail to Birdsville
Speaker: Ian Doyle

Film starts at 7.30 pm.

In 1954 the Australian film classic "*The Back of Beyond"* introduced Tom Kruse and his 1936 Leyland Badger mail truck to a generation of Australians. Most never forgot the extraordinary images of the man and his battered trucks doing battle each fortnight with the sand and isolation along the Birdsville Track – outback Australia's toughest mail run. The 500 kilometre track runs from Marree in northern South Australia to Birdsville in southwest Queensland. Tom Kruse played himself, delivering mail, fuel and supplies to the isolated families along the world famous track. This documentary tells the story of Tom Kruse and includes archival footage from the ABC.

Weekend Away – 6 and 7 October

Land Settlement on Yorke Peninsula
Leader: Colin Harris

Monday 15 October, 8 pm

The Founders of South Australia: Who should we venerate?
Speaker: Dr Jeff Nicholas

This topic was conceived in an effort to breathe life into the debate about who is, and who is not, important in the scheme of things in the early history of South Australia. From the moment Edward Gibbon Wakefield conceived the notion of '*Systematic Colonisation'* a series of processes were set in motion which eventually led to the formation of the Province of South Australia. Many people had a hand in bringing *'the plan'* to fruition. This lecture seeks to identify who

they were and to quantify each of their contributions. Necessarily, some latter day myths will be challenged, but there will also be some surprising promotions.

Monday 15 November, 8 pm

The Hay Family of Linden and Mt Breckan
Speaker: Anthony Laube

Alexander Hay came to South Australia as a teenager from Scotland in 1839. Through a shop in Rundle Street and land investments he became very wealthy. In 1856 he established a thriving estate at Beaumont which he named *Linden*.. After the death of his first wife he married Agnes Gosse, daughter of a society doctor. Under the second Mrs. Hay *Linden* became a stage for lavish entertaining and *Mount Breckan* was built at Victor Harbor, the family's summer home.

YORKE PENINSULA Trip

Final payments due by
Thursday 6th September 2007

Send to Peter Davies, 37 Kyle Street,
Glenside 5065

Cheques made payable to Burnside Historical Society

Welcome to New Members

We welcome the following new members who have joined the Society since publication of our previous Newsletter: **Barbara Sheppard, Mary Taylor, Laurdes Fricker** and **Glen Woodward**. We look forward to meeting them at our activities and know they will enjoy their association with us.

CLEMENT LINDLEY WRAGGE: METEOROLOGIST AND ECCENTRIC

Monday 21st May 2007

A man of independent mind, independent means and a true eccentric: Clement Lindley Wragge.

Handicapped by his blunt disposition, Wragge suffered many disappointments as he struggled to sustain and advance in lucrative employment. His early successes were mainly from his private research, his inheritance of a fortune left to him by an aunt being the source of his main income.

As a young man he was directed towards the law as a career, but this was not compatible to his true interest of nature studies. He collected small animals, rocks and other specimens and became a surveyor. At an early age he planned to visit every continent of the world, including an effort to follow Darwin's *Beagle* journey. Eventually meteorology became his main interest and he indulged this passion at considerable personal cost.

He qualified as a meteorologist whilst in Adelaide, after moving there with his wife, a charming Eurasian Brahman. He founded the Torrens Observatory at well fitted-out premises at the rear of his house -still standing- at 128 Stephen Terrace, Walkerville. Some of the equipment in his observatory was so modern it was not used elsewhere in the country. He established a second observatory at Mt. Lofty and walked there from Walkerville each week-end.

It has been suggested he was the first to name storms, although others claim this glory. Perhaps he was the first to use female names, but there were also mythological names from Greek classics. The nastiest of the storms were named after parliamentarians who had not provided financial support for his work.

Wragge was a patriot and when delivering addresses always spoke with a Union Jack as a back-drop. During a return to his homeland he pursued his largely unpaid career which led to the pinnacle of his success – the Gold Medal of the Scottish Meteorology Society. He proudly wore this on his chest at every opportunity, although a later rebuff from the same Society soured his spirit.

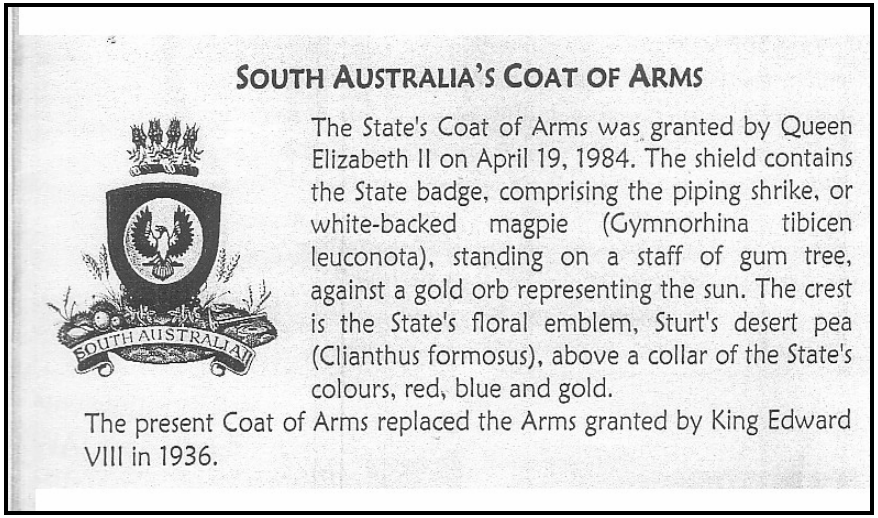
The research leading to the gold medal related to atmospheric pressure under various conditions and heights above sea level. Wragge volunteered his services free and manually carried out much of the work himself. This entailed taking daily atmospheric readings at three different heights on the famous Ben Nevin, in all

extremes of weather. He collated the results to prove the hypothesis, much to the delight of the Scottish Society. However, Wragge's bristly manner did not endear himself to people and he was bitterly disappointed when his application for the position of superintendent of the intended observatory was rejected – notwithstanding his highly regarded honorary work.

When in England in 1878 he offered the authorities in Staffordshire historic equipment and then built the museum from his own pocket. However, from 1941 onward, items were disposed of and in the end the entire collection disappeared without trace.

Wragge left Adelaide to become Queensland's meteorologist and finished his career in New Zealand. He had a good start to his meteorological career in Adelaide, but he was a world traveller and always loyal to England. Peter Adamson has rendered a good service to South Australian history in bringing Clement Wragge's story to the fore.

David Rogers



It is with sadness that we note the recent passing of long time members of the Society, Gladys Byfield and Bob Brewer. Both had been enthusiastic members and enjoyed participating in events.

IRISH ORPHANS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Monday 18th June 2007

This well researched talk by Marie Maddocks gave us an insight into the early days of our colony and in particular the plight of the many young women who were brought out from Ireland to fill positions as domestic help.

By 1948 the small colony of South Australia was well established and already many of the wealthier homes were looking for domestic help. The potato famine had had a terrible impact in Ireland and the workhouses were brimful, so Earl Grey arranged for 231 orphan girls to be transported to Australia on the *Roman Emperor* to help ease the labour shortage here. The girls received training towards their work and supervision of their spiritual wellbeing on the voyage out on the *Roman Emperor*, but subsequent groups were not offered the same support and were not as well prepared. The long delay in leaving Ireland and arriving in Australia meant that the conditions that existed when the girls were first recruited had often changed and when they arrived there were no jobs to go to. Accommodation and care was provided at the Aboriginal Depot on the site that is now the Migration Museum in Kintore Avenue Adelaide. The 'Register' newspaper wrote many scathing reports about the girls and the fact that they were Catholic made them unwelcome to much of the general public. Many girls married, some being badly treated within the marriage, many were sent to be trained and to work at rural outposts such as Encounter Bay and others turned to prostitution – 40% of the prostitutes in the colony were Irish Orphan girls. Following her talk Marie answered many questions from the members and her replies showed her vast knowledge of this very interesting, and not widely known, subject.

Mary Wilson

Did you know?

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

SHOWING FILMS AT THE BURNSIDE LIBRARY

Monday 16th July 2007

Don Drake outlined the history of the screening of films at the Library, which commenced about 1970.

Don was a teacher of English and History and then a Principal in SA country schools where he realised the value of film in education. During the 1960s he wanted his students to experience good quality cinema as a comparison to Hollywood so he borrowed entertainment films from the then SA Film Library in addition to his usual teaching material. Typical of these were *Picnic at Hanging Rock* and *Sunday Too Far Away* - both made by the SA Film Corporation.

In 1981 the Friends of the Burnside Library started screening films using a vintage Bell & Howell 16mm projector, showing Charlie Chaplin films for adults, and traditional fairy stories for children. All films were co-ordinated by the librarians with relevant book displays. In 1983 the fare changed to monthly lunch time documentaries to which the patrons were encouraged to bring their lunch. This continued until 1986, when the Library lost its projectionist staff member.

By this time Don had retired, and having used a similar projector as a teacher many years before, volunteered his services. He borrowed documentaries and later on, entertainment films free of charge from the SA Film Corporation archives.

With other "Friends of the Library", they started "Film Meal Deals". For $6 a head, patrons received a hot lunch followed by a quality film. We saw some of the handbills put out by the library –

> 1997. *Mrs.Amworth* and *Its Your Move* following Christmas turkey and plum pudding.
> 1998. *Haiti* and *Great Liners* - a British version of the *Titanic* disaster,
> C 2001. *Sundowners*, Deborah Kerr, Robert Mitchum, Peter Ustinov. An important early Australian colour production.

Don and his Friends had difficulty in finding sufficient quality films, so used video format as well. While the image was not as good, an enormous range was available from the SA Film Corporation which held the best collection of film, video, and DVDs outside of Canberra. Library screenings continued with audiences up to 120. Films were also taken out to nursing homes.

The State Library gradually took control of the collection and in 2006 decided to cease distribution, despite strong protests from educational and library users. The film stock was not converted to electronic media. . The collection was eventually dispersed to country libraries, but without any tracking system, which made borrowing almost impossible.
For Burnside, films now had to be hired from commercial outlets. A few local businesses generously paid the charges, enabling screenings to continue monthly until Burnside Council agreed to assist. Later, a modern second hand projector was found which delivered theatre standard image and sound, as demonstrated to us with a 10 minute segment of *My House in Umbria* starring English actress Maggie Smith.

Don concluded by explaining that there is still a strong demand for monthly film entertainment at the Library, but finding quality free material from the archives without a structured lending service is now almost impossible . Don appealed to his audience (and readers) to notify the Burnside Library if they knew where any of the missing titles might be found.

Geoff Treloar

Committee Member – Shirley Sumerling

At the Annual General Meeting in April 2007 Shirley was elected as a new Committee Member for the General Committee. Shirley has lived in the Burnside Council area for more than 40 years and has been interested in its history and history in general. At present she is actively involved in volunteer work and is looking forward to serving on the BHS Committee as an active team member. Welcome Shirley and may your time be enjoyable and valued.

Did you know?

- Arthur Hardy was the brother-in-law of English Philosopher and political economist John Stuart Mill. Hardy established Burnside's first Mechanics Institute at Glen Osmond in 1854.

Recollections of two early houses, Mount Lofty

Following on from the previous articles in the March and June Newsletters this year, Geoffrey Bishop has provided the following article, which is mainly about Sir Samuel Davenport's summer cottage below Mt Lofty, the present day Youth Hostel in Cleland Conservation Park.

Mary J. Luke writing to Professor J.B. Cleland in the early 1950s discusses two houses on Sir Samuel Davenport's property at Mount Lofty. One was *Drybury*, later known as *View Point* and Keir's Cottage; the other house was on the western side of the Mount Lofty Summit road in an area known as Obelisk Estate, after a subdivision that did not eventuate. Miss Luke had been a house-servant to the Davenports and in 1950 was aged 80 years.

The house where the Davenports stayed when at Mount Lofty is mostly discussed.

> *The house is right below the oblisk [sic] on the big Mount and it faces Adelaide – it was the house where Bakewell's gardener lived for many years but it was Sir Samuel's possession on his land. It was a very old house when the Government of the day resumed some land to widen Greenhill Road. There were olive trees planted afterwards. I remember Sir Samuel spent a portion of his golden wedding day with the men planting these olive trees.*
>
> *The money the Government paid him, he built more rooms on this old house, a new bedroom for themselves, a maids room for 2 of us and a new kitchen and back verandah and a stable, new tanks and 3 new lavaetries [sic]. A builder named Garrold of Crafers did the building.*

Miss Luke also mentions Keir's Cottage.

> *The house below the little Mount on the Adelaide road was where Bill Keir lived for many years. After Bill Keir left there Mr Barnham [sic Barham] Black lived there.*

In relation to the Mt Lofty house she continues:

> *There was a high galvanized iron fence along the back where a good road was made right to the gate below the oblisk [sic]. I have an idea that the place is used for a Youths Hostel at present – but am not sure.*

I was glad when Mr Playford bought this large estate in for the Government from the gentleman who lived at the top of Bevington Road – I have forgotten his name.

I have not recalled the name of the Mount Lofty house so far – but it was after a Cleland estate in Scotland and it began with a D.

Miss Luke seems to have confused this house's name with that of Keir's Cottage, namely *Drybury*. The Mr Barham Black was probably A. Barham Black, the architect, or his nephew Arnold Barham Black, son of J.M. Black, the botanist.

From a letter dated 1/11/1950.

Keirs were living at Mallala. Mr [John] Keir came to work for Sir Samuel as a shepherd. All the paths did branch out from the house which was named Drybury after some of the 'Cleland' estates in Scotland.

Keirs were living at Summertown when Keir died in October 1906, 1 month after Sir Samuel's death. Sir Samuel had to change from sheep to horses and cattle owing to the bother of dogs destroying the sheep - the dogs used to come from Kensington.

The house below the Mount Lofty Oblisk [sic] was remodeled and Lady Davenport spent her last Xmas there 1901-2. She died 5 February 1902.

She also mentions Sir Samuel riding his horse from Mount Lofty to Beaumont.

Sir Samuel used to ride down those bridle paths at the age of 84. One afternoon when he was returning from the City, a calf frightened his horse and crushed Sir Samuel's leg against the hillside. Dr Cleland was notified and he was not allowed to ride down those hills again. The coachman had to come up to take him to any special meetings in the City.

In a letter to Professor Cleland dated 12/12/1952, Miss Luke again comments on this accident; her story is pretty consistent.

…. anyway he [Sir Samuel] got home and had to go to bed. Your father Dr Cleland was sent for, so that was his last horse ride up there.

Sir Samuel's last horse was called Wisard.

Miss Luke also comments on Sir Samuel's concern for the natural environment and his public generosity (letters dated 1/11/1950 and 12/12/1952).

It may be of interest to know that Sir Samuel had the road cut around the Adelaide side of Mount Lofty, at his own expense, so that visitors to the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition 1887 could drive around to the Crafters Road from Greenhill Road and see the view from there of the City.

Keir told me Sir Samuel would not allow any defacement of the Hills – the only stone that was taken out [was] from up Chambers Gully which was away out of sight of roads and between the gullies, I think below Keirs house.

Geoffrey Bishop
19 July 2006

Youth Hostel
Cleland Conservation Park

The National Parks and Wildlife, SA has erected an information board near to the Youth Hostel in the Park. It reads:
This building, now a Youth Hostel, was originally a two-roomed hut, probably built to accommodate shepherds working for Arthur Hardy or Sir Samuel Davenport.

Hardy and Davenport were two of the first large estate landowners on this side of Mount Lofty Summit. They used the land chiefly for pastoralism and logging but also some agriculture, including the growing of vines and olives.

Hardy was the first colonial gentleman to build a summer house on Mount Lofty. This was' Mount Lofty House', begun in the mid 1850's.

Hardy encouraged other members of the 'Adelaide Establishment' to build such mansions, usually as summer retreats. These wealthy owners would have had another house on the plains to live in during the cooler months.

Lady Davenport extended the cottage for use as a holiday house, one more modest than some of the other 'retreats' by Summit Road. Lady Davenport spent her last Christmas here in 1902.

Gandy's Gully

Earlier this year, in February, John Crompton spoke to the Society about *The Cromptons of Stonyfell and Stonyfell House. Stonyfell House* is situated on the northern side of what is known as Gandy's Gully.

Gandy's Gully lies in Burnside's eastern foothills near Stonyfell and Stonyfell Creek rises in its headwaters, flowing west towards the Plains through Ferguson Conservation Park and Burnside Council's Bell Yett Reserve. Gandy's Gully is named after Edward Gandy, who managed cattle further up the gully from *Stonyfell House*. Gandy managed the Jersey stud cows for Edward Laughton of *Ivymeade* for about 20 years. The gully was originally known as Packham's Gully after a one-time lessee of the nearby Stonyfell Quarry. A son, David Packham, had grazed cattle in the gully and carted wood from the area.

When Colonel Light set sail for South Australia in 1836 he was already suffering from asthma and tuberculosis. He brought with him Maria Gandy as his housekeeper. Also on board were two younger brothers of Maria, William and Edward. Light knew the family from about 1832 and following the death of Maria's father had arranged that she and her brothers would accompany him on the *Rapid* on the voyage out from England. Another brother, George, followed later. Maria nursed Light until his death in October 1839. In July 1840 she married Light's friend Dr George Mayo.

Edward Gandy left South Australia in the 1850s for the Victorian and then Californian goldfields, returning in the 1860s. Edward married and brought up his family in a house in Gandy's Gully. The ruins of his stone house have crumbled and the Jersey herd is gone, although the Crompton family continued the stud into the twentieth generation of Stonyfell cows.

Stonyfell House, on Section 905, is at the western end of Gandy's Gully, beginning as a three-room cottage of creek stones and sawn timber, with a date of 1839 carved above the door. The cottage was possibly built by Richard Borrow for his head quarryman. Borrow opened the nearby Stonyfell Quarry, and was an early Adelaide builder. The cottage was incorporated into *Stonyfell House* when it was enlarged in 1868, functioning as a schoolroom for many years and then a laundry. Edward Gandy's step-daughter Julia Addison was one of the governesses for the Cromptons.

In 1858 Henry Clark of *Hazelwood* acquired Section 905, which included the area around the creek and started planting grapes. Four years later, partnered with

Joseph Crompton, he bought the land further into the gully and planted more grapes. After Henry died in 1864 Joseph bought out his share of the property. He later married Henry Clark's younger sister and they had eleven children. Robert Crompton was on the committee of the Jersey Herd Society and was in considerable demand as a judge of Jerseys.

Also in the gully are two flood control dams and a police rifle range, the gully having been used for target practice and firearms training from as early as 1885.

Elaine Smyth

References:

Warburton, Elizabeth, 1981: *The Paddocks Beneath: a History of Burnside from the beginning,* Corporation of the City of Burnside, Adelaide.

The Gandys of Walkerville! September 2006: *Walkerville Times*, no. 67.

House, Richard, ed: Burnside Historical Society, unpublished notes for *Bus Tour.*

Gandys Gully Road

State History Conference at Tanunda

Country Connections , 4 - 5 August 2007

The first speaker was Richard Waterhouse presenting a paper on *National History, Local History and the Meaning of Australia's Past*. He began with the early settlement of Australia from the Aborigines, as nomadic tribes, through to what it is today. Pioneer Park in Sydney give the impression that European settlement was peaceful. The pioneer legend has survived as the ever growing study of history has exploded in the last 20 plus years, in a desire to recall and record the history of people before it vanishes completely. Federation, WW1, and Gallipoli in particular, WW2 and even the Sydney Olympic Games are cited as "periods of growing up." Now our social history has undergone change in our family structure and the speaker believes that more studies are required before we can comprehend the intricacies of Australian history with its conflicting and diversified values.

Another session *Country Women* was presented by four speakers. *'Grandmother came when the pig was to be killed'* – revisiting the stories about German Women pioneers. A capable healthy wife was an essential asset, and if the wife died in childbirth, the husband would marry within 2-3 months as he could not manage otherwise. The Herbig family raised 16 children, all of whom were needed to run the property. They were a bridge to prosperity. Elizabeth Herbig's first two children were born whilst living in the famous Herbig tree, and she bore her last child at 45. All speakers spoke of the hard life that these early women faced, and yet many lived to a great age. One was Elizabeth Barrett, a Nuriootpa publican and philanthropist during the Great Depression, not an easy life trying to make a living as a woman!

Isabel Williams

Alan Atkinson presented a paper titled *Feeling Local, Feeling National: how did Australians first imagine Federation?* School Inspectors' reports held in the National Library were the main research resource for this paper. Each year schools were inspected and a report made with comments about strengths and weaknesses along with suggestions for improvement. One report of the Crystal Brook School praised the relief map in the playground that depicted the entire colony of South Australia. Geography was a very important subject. It was approached first from the local level, then extended to a concept of the colony and then to the continent. Finally the children learnt about the rest of the world. In the late nineteenth century Australia still consisted of separate colonies, each with

their own identity, almost in the way that Europe was a collection of different countries.

Reading was still taught as part of language and not so much for pleasure. Reading in the classroom was mainly 'reading out loud' and judged by how well the voice was projected and how well the words were pronounced. Silent reading of novels etc, merely for pleasure, was not a concept in schools until the new century.

With the approach of Federation it was considered important that Australians had uniformity of language as well as of race. It was also important that there was a balance between feeling local and feeling national.

A little light note was given on one of the Inspector's reports when he wrote that on the way to one of the schools he came across a little boy who seemed very upset and in tears. When asked what was wrong the little boy replied that he was scared to go to school that day because 'the insects were coming.'

Country Entertainment was another interesting session with three speakers. The first two dealt with film distribution at the onset of the 1930s, when sound was introduced. Mike Walsh gave us an insight into the way films were distributed to 'first run' cinemas, with high prices, followed later by suburban and country cinemas at lower prices. Generally only six copies of American and British films were sent to Australia and usually only two of them reached South Australia.

Dylan Walker talked about the impact that synchronized sound made on the small country venues. The small audiences made the installation of the necessary equipment a very expensive business, especially as the Depression was starting to have an impact. Strict safety rules were being enforced and this added to the hardships being suffered by the operators. This part of the session ended with a short film of the 1896 Melbourne Cup.

Peter Donovan's topic was *Gone to the Dogs: coursing in South Australia.* This was a very popular 'sport' where a hare was released and pairs of dogs were judged by the way they chased the hare. The photos showed it to have an almost exclusively male following. The premier field coursing event was The Waterloo Cup. The event was cheap to run as all it needed was the permission of the owner of a field, live hares and pairs of dogs. The Cruelty to Animals Act saw the demise of this sport in 1985.

Several tours on Saturday afternoon had all the conference participants heading in different directions of the Barossa Valley. Glenda Couch-Keen led a tour to Freidensberg and Springton. An enthusiastic promoter of the Barossa, Glenda gave us a great commentary as we were driven through the Barossa Ranges. Churches, cemeteries, and an old German school/church were all on the list. David Herbig showed us the old tree that is a tourist attraction at Springton. A raffle drawn during the excellent afternoon tea, provided by the Friends of Freidensberg, saw six lucky people win books or CD's donated by David. On the return journey we were taken to the Menglers Hill Lookout and treated to a view of the Barossa Valley, bathed in the late afternoon sun. This was a very fitting end to a very full and enjoyable day.

Mary Wilson

There was another interesting tour of Angaston, learning of the Angas family who set up home in *Collingrove*. Here we were provided with a tour of their lovely home. At Hutton Valley a delicious afternoon tea was served with a talk on their family. George Fife Angas bought 28,000 acres for which he had to sell some of his English assets. *Lindsay Park* was the home of George Fife Angas, 1856. Later his grandson, Sir Keith Angas commenced formal gardens. They had water for their irrigation and fountains. Now the Hayes family own *Lindsay Park*.

At the conference we were told of the capable women who played a pivotal role developing and maintaining farms, vineyards and gardens. They also helped run the family business. Compulsory education changed life expectations of girls and broadened their horizons. In Bethany, begun in 1842, German women established gardens and planted Easter lilies to ward off evil.

- Dr Angela Huezenroeder put in plants the soil would support.
- Johannes Menge was hired by the SA Company for soil tests and seeds were given to settlers – maize, wheat and oats.
- Ann Jacob left a log about her garden which was fenced and contained melons, potatoes, cucumbers and fig trees.

Our speaker on Art showed us illustrations (now exhibited in the SA Museum) of early Aboriginal works in the area of South Para. We saw art of animals and reptiles engraved on rock shelter walls.

Dr Margaret Aller spoke of the 1901 Immigration Restriction Act before it was passed. A number of British Indians had migrated to South Australia as cameleers, peddlers and hawkers. They needed a certificate to exempt them from the dictation test and after 1901 were allowed to bring family members from India.

Social workers helped the immigrants settle into the new country. German migrants were employed by the railways working for two years on projects of national importance. Their settlement was assisted by the Good Neighbour Council. Later these immigrants gained Australian citizenship.

We all shared a delightful dinner on Saturday night where there was a friendly environment and delicious food. The advantages of the conference were meeting other groups all interested in history and learning from the excellent speakers.

Wendy McGuffog

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BURNSIDE HISTORICAL SOCIETY INC.
PO Box 152, Glenside SA 5065

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Society shall be:

2.1 to arouse interest in and to promote the study and discussion of Australian and South Australian history and in particular, the history of the City of Burnside;

2.2 to promote the collection, recording, preservation and classification of works, source material and artefacts of all kinds relating to Burnside history;

2.3 to assist in the protection and preservation of buildings, works and sites of historical significance in the City of Burnside;

2.4 to co-operate with similar societies and other bodies throughout Australia;

2.5 to do all such other things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of any of the above objectives.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 2007-2008

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Mailing Distribution: Bob Brown

Supper Co-ordinator: Hazel Newton

eetings of the Society are held in the Burnside Community Centre, corner Portrush Road and Fisher Street, Tusmore (car park and entrance off Fisher Street) at 8 pm on the third Monday of the month unless an alternative time or venue is notified. Admission is free, including supper. Visitors are most welcome.

embership fees: currently $25 family, and $17 single, due in April each year and may be sent to the Treasurer at the Society's address (above) or paid at a monthly meeting.