Another year has come and gone. Throughout 2012, as Editor, I have had much support from the Newsletter committee and from all the reporters and contributors to the Newsletter. My thanks go to all of you. Additionally, your Newsletter would not get into your letter box without the coordination and posting by Shirley Sumerling and her husband Mike. They drop bundles off to the deliverers who walk and drive about the nearby suburbs putting them in the letterboxes. The delivers for 2012 have been Margaret Beare, Jo Cowley, Peter Davies, Isabel Williams, Colin Harris, Meredith Ide, Margaret Sando, John Love, Shirley Copley, Irma Steele, Margaret Preiss, Sharan Northcott, Brian and June Ward. This saves postage costs, but there are still about 50 to be posted to addresses outside the Council area. We are grateful for the support from Council through their Community Grant to offset these costs.

Wishing you a happy Christmas time and looking forward to seeing you all again in 2013.

I am always looking for photos and articles so if you can help next year please contact me at esmyth@adam.com.au, telephone 8332 8019, or see me at a meeting.

* Deadline for March 2013 issue of Newsletter is Friday 18 January 2013.

IN THIS ISSUE

- President’s Message 3
- Program for 2013 4
- Eastern Region Historical Societies Seminar report 8
- Meeting Reports 10
- Plaques in the City of Burnside 15
- Monreith—the first 90 years 17

The Society gratefully acknowledges annual grant funding from the City of Burnside to support the production of this Newsletter.
President’s Message

What a busy year we have had in 2012, and successes! Our website www.burnsidehistory.org.au is now available to the public. I hope you will have a look at the thirty year history of our Society recorded on the site – our past meetings, activities and projects we have been involved in, some with the Burnside Council, as well as future events.

During 2012 we have celebrated events and trips and worked with the City of Burnside, one of the collaborative outcomes being the unveiling in May (History Month) by Mayor David Parkin of interpretive signage for the former Bell Yett/Barton Croft estate off Hallett Road in Wattle Park. The bus tour of parts of Magill – the cemetery and Magill Stone Mines was popular. Thanks to Sandra Lachlan and Colin Harris and staff at Pepper Street Arts Centre for afternoon tea. Members guided walks of Knightsbridge, Burnside, Waterfall Gully, Eastwood and Rose Park. Thanks to Margaret and Ally Preiss, Colin Harris, and Isabel Williams. These events help publicise our Society and will be included on our website in the future so the public can also attend. Recently the Burnside Historical Society brochure, including membership form, was reprinted. Please take some to give out to your friends to encourage them to join our activities.

We are fortunate to have Colin Harris on the committee. His knowledge and skills greatly benefit the Society. He coordinated the wording of the plaque and impressive interpretive sign in Bell Yett Reserve. He also organised an informative, relaxing historical, socio-geographical meander through the Fleurieu Peninsula in October. He and Ross Both are always available to meet Council members in relation to the future of Wheal Watkins Mine.

I want to thank the Committee – Richard House our indefatigable Treasurer with much knowledge of our Society, who has just completed a thorough index of Elizabeth Warburton’s The Paddocks Beneath; Margaret Beare who is a member of the 2013 Program committee and manages the name badges and notices at the Community Centre; June Ward who records the minutes and delivers them on time; Sandra Lachlan as Secretary collects the mail and conducts guided tours of the Magill Cemetery; Anne Both, a new member in 2012, updated the Index, contributes to both the Oral History Project and the 2013 Program; Glen Cowley, another new committee member, collects the key for meetings and as a skilled photographer records our events and trips; John Love is the main recorder of our meetings and has organised the transfer (commercially) of the recordings to digital form. They will be available in the Local History Room, Finally, Chas Grimes who’s made useful suggestions at our meetings.

The Society’s Newsletter is always of a high standard. We thank Elaine Smyth as Editor and subcommittee, Peter Davies, Barbara Parker and Elizabeth Rogers;
and Shirley Sumerling (distribution organiser) for their valuable contribution.

The 2013 Program Subcommittee is Meredith Ide (Chair), Colin Harris, Margaret Beare and Anne Both who contact speakers and organise trips to places of historic interest. Thanks to Brian Ward who assisted as recorder and to Rick Moore, Glen Cowley, Bob Steele and others who helped set up the hall for meetings. We appreciate Glen Woodward’s floral decorations. Thank you also to Hazel Newton as Supper Convenor and her helpers.

In 2012 we have made two donations to Burnside Council – nearly $2,500 for the new filing cabinets in the Local History Room and $750, half the cost of a heritage style seat for Magill Cemetery, to be installed before Christmas. We are currently advising Council about new signage at the Magill cemetery.

As a Society, our aim should not be just to maintain our numbers, but to grow our membership. My challenge to you is to bring at least one new person to our February or March meetings. I hope they will enjoy the experience so much that they will want to come to the next meeting! The Committee appreciates your consistent membership and participation and hopes you will all have an enjoyable Festive Season. We welcome you back to an interesting 2013 Program.

Meredith Ide, JP

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Program 2013

Monday 21 January–6.30 – 7.30 pm
Guided tour of Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery
Optional dinner afterwards at Sussex Hotel from 7.45 pm
For details see the enclosed flyer.

Walkerville Wesleyan Cemetery, opened on 8 May 1849, is heritage-listed and a diversity of occupations are represented in those interred – shepherds, academics, brass founders, explorers, flour millers, doctors, ministers of religion as well as children, wives and husbands. It is a social commentary, too, on early life in Adelaide’s history, some tragic, like the major infections due to poor sanitation. Guides will talk to us about the life and times of some of those buried in the cemetery, a number of whom once lived in parts of the current City of Burnside, developed land and businesses and were diligent and successful in their careers.
Prominent among them was Sir Samuel Davenport of Beaumont House fame. Others include John Fullerton Cleland, who lived at Beaumont and became Registrar-General of Births Deaths and Marriages in Adelaide. His son, William Lennox Cleland, was appointed Medical Officer of the then Parkside Lunatic Asylum, establishing a silkworm industry for the inmates. Sir John Burton Cleland, son of William Lennox, was appointed the first Marks Professor of Pathology at the University of Adelaide. He was a passionate student of South Australian flora and fauna and Cleland Conservation Park is named in his honour.

**Monday 18 February**—Dr Ross Both
*The Gilles brothers and the Glen Osmond Mine dispute*

The Glen Osmond Mine was one of a group of silver-lead mines that were Australia’s first metaliferous mines. The mine was located on property belonging to Osmond Gilles, the first Colonial Treasurer of South Australia. Mining commenced in 1842 and Osmond Gilles’ brother Lewis came from Tasmania in 1844 to direct operations. Work on the mine was suspended in January 1849 when a writ was issued by the Supreme Court of South Australia on behalf of Osmond Gilles, seeking to have the Glen Osmond Union Mining Company ejected from the lease. This presentation will review the reasons behind, and the outcome of, the court case and the role of the personalities involved in the dispute, particularly the Gilles brothers.

Dr Ross Both is a retired geologist with an interest in mining history. He is a long-time member of the BHS and was a guide for the Wheal Watkins tours until 2005 when the mine was forced to close following a rock fall. In 2008 he co-authored a paper on the history of the Glen Osmond mines published in the *Journal of Australasian Mining History*. He is currently Vice-President of the Australian Mining History Association.

**Monday 18 March**—Rick Moore
*Now v’s Then: Rambling after Explorers*

It is well recognized that Australians are mainly coastal dwellers. The great interior of the country was unknown by Europeans for some time after they had established their early coastal settlements. In South Australia and the Northern Territory this aspect was even more pronounced and remains so, partly due to the arid nature of these regions. Rick Moore has travelled extensively in these areas for some years. In an illustrated talk he will reflect on the nature of the country both from the perspectives of explorers and that of a modern day traveller.
Rick’s understanding of exploration history comes not from research alone, but from driving countless miles to view locations in an attempt to frame the achievements of early explorers. Along the way he has been to a few out of the way spots and cooked a few campfire meals. He has looked at tiny, life-saving waters, thought about the difficulties of camel and horseback expeditions and talked to many station people about various aspects of not just survival, but potential prosperity in the interior. He has published articles and presented papers on exploration history and he is also the current President of the John McDouall Stuart Society.

**Monday 15 April - Richard House**  
*Annual General Meeting*  
*30 years of the BHS*

Richard’s talk will be a brief résumé of the thirty years of the Burnside Historical Society. He will cover such topics as walking tours, bus tours, outside visits, the Glen Osmond mines, and the installation of new plaques in Burnside. He will also talk about the publications of the Burnside Historical Society such as the *Origin of the Street names of Burnside* and the *Photographic Recording of Plaques in Burnside.*

Richard is a founder member of the BHS. He has been on the Committee continuously since 1981 and has served in all the executive positions. Richard led weekend tours for five years and produced the second edition of *The Origin of the Street Names of Burnside.* He has also conducted guided bus tours of Burnside for many years and has just completed an extended index to *The Paddocks Beneath.* His work has been acknowledged by the award of Life Membership of the Society in 1989 and a City of Burnside Community Award in 2003.

**Monday 20 May - Colin Harris**  
*Burnside: a new industrial zone*  
Part of *About Time: South Australia’s History Festival*

**Monday 17 June – Kate Walsh**  
*Flower power: George Smith, an Adelaide landscape gardener*

**Monday 15 July – Marcus Beresford**  
*Future of the Royal Adelaide Hospital Heritage Precinct*

**Monday 19 August – Don Goldney**  
*John Dunn: the father of Mount Barker*
Monday 16 September – Jim Everett  
*Charles Campbell’s backyard – then and now*

Monday 21 October – Geoffrey Bishop  
*Journey in wine: 125 Years of Angove Family Winemakers*

Monday 18 November - Members: Anne Both, Meredith Ide and Jan Thornton  
*Memory Chains - Oral History Project 2012-13*

**Day and half day trips**

- *A tour of Littlehampton Brickworks* - a week day in March

- *A visit to historic Willunga* - in September

Plans are being developed for a day trip to Willunga with visits to various National Trust places of interest. With bus, food and entry fees, the total estimated cost will be about $60. NB National Trust members get entry at a reduced rate.

**MEETINGS**

MEETINGS of the Burnside Historical Society are held in the Burnside Community Centre, corner of Portrush Road and Fisher Street, Tusmore (car park and entrance off Fisher Street) at **7.30 pm** on the third Monday of the month, unless an alternative time or venue is notified. Admission is free and supper provided. Visitors are most welcome.

Thanks to the following members who assisted Hazel Newton with suppers during 2012.

  Sharon Northcott, Lucille Haddy, Isabel Williams, Elaine Smyth, Margaret Beare, Jo Cowley, Cathy Bransbury, Wendy Davies, Barbara Harris, Shirley Sumerling and June Ward.
EASTERN REGION HISTORICAL SOCIETIES
SEMINAR
Saturday 2 June 2012

This biennial seminar, the tenth to be held, was hosted this year by the Campbelltown Historical Society and its theme was Charles Campbell’s backyard! It also coincided with the 25th anniversary of the Campbelltown Historical Society. Campbelltown Mayor, Simon Brewer, opened the Seminar and spoke of Charles Campbell’s lifestyle at Lochend and the harsh Australian environment in which he lived and worked.

The keynote address was by local historian, Jim Everett. He spoke of the market garden families of Hobbs and James and then outlined the many changes and developments that have occurred over the years – the linear park, busway, golf course, schools and Lochiel Park.

Each of the historical societies then gave presentations about events and activities in their groups since the last seminar.

Lunch was at the Convention Centre where the Council’s Food Trail booklet was launched.

In the afternoon there were several visits. One was to the History Room at the Campbelltown Library. Another was a short drive to Lochiel Park where some members visited Lochend, now part of an environmentally sound housing estate. Nearby are gardens and wetlands.

Afternoon tea rounded off an excellent day.

Sharan Northcott

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Errata in September 2012, Newsletter, Vol 32, No 3

- On page 8 in the article on Magill Cemetery in the second paragraph it refers to William Fergusson and it should be William Ferguson and in the last paragraph it was the Nations that were Sandra Lachlan’s relatives and not the Calderwoods and Calderwood (a relative of Peter Davies) was the earliest burial.

- On page 17 the author of the article, June Ward, was omitted.
Visit to Lochend House  
Saturday 2 June 2012

Peter Rumbelow, President of the Campbelltown Historical Society gave a brief introductory history about the early days of Charles James Fox Campbell. Campbell arrived in South Australia in 1838 and by 1842 he had built his “town house”, Lochend, on a section of land on the River Torrens. He sought advice from his friend George Strickland Kingston, the State’s first architect, in the design of the house.

Lochend was built of river stone, had a stucco porch, a hall and a living room with a finely moulded ceiling. The roof was of wooden shingles. At a later time, Campbell added three bedrooms and a cellar. Lochend had four acres of garden and 156 acres of arable land in the estate.

Our visit began in the rain room, then over the hall into the living room where we were enthralled by the unexpectedly ornate lathe and plaster ceiling. We then went into extra rooms which were added by Jessie MacDonald, the widow of the next owner of Lochend. Five more rooms were added to the existing house and cellar. We saw bedrooms, wash and storage rooms and kitchen, with displays of articles from the era which had been collected by members of the Society and the public.

David Munday was the next owner, acquiring the property in 1875 and later selling to Jonah Hobbs in 1898. The property was sold to the Crown in 1947 to be developed by the Government as a Junior Boys Reformatory. By 1979, however, Lochend House was deteriorating and needing protection from vandals. Already on the Classified List of the National Trust of SA, the house was dedicated to the Campbelltown City Council under a Trust Grant.

Lochend House today is the culmination of countless hours of hard work, dedication and commitment by groups of community-minded people who believed in the project and who knew that their collective and individual contributions would make a difference. The restoration of this significant old building is a gift to the community for present and future generations to enjoy.

Margaret Shelley

We welcome Kirsty Mortlock as our latest new member and hope you enjoy our friendship and interest in history.
Dr Andrew Black, three times President of the South Australian Ornithological Association, delivered to Society members a comprehensive and very well illustrated address on the scientific study of birds in both pre-colonial and colonial times in South Australia.

Andrew pointed out that the scientific study of birds in the 19th century was generally the domain of experts in Europe, but it was explorers and paid collectors who most often observed and collected them in the wild. In illustrating this Andrew referred to the work of the European navigator explorers, a number of whom had scientists with them on their voyages (Flinders, Baudin and others); the early inland explorers (notably Sturt and Stuart); the field collectors (including Andrews and White) and the SA Museum and its first curator FG Waterhouse.

In addition to these workers Andrew detailed the visit to South Australia from 27 May-19 July 1839 of the great British ornithologist John Gould. Gould collected on the Adelaide Plains and the Murray Flats east of the Mt Lofty Ranges, taking 500 bird and 50 mammal specimens.

Among the paid collectors one of the most active was FW Andrews, his collecting trips taking him to the Murray and Lower Darling, the Gawler Ranges, Lake Eyre and the lower Cooper Creek. Andrews’ name is associated most closely with the Night Parrot, an elusive species first collected by John McDouall Stuart in 1845. Andrews collected at least 21 specimens, chiefly from the Gawler Ranges in the period 1871-81. Additional specimens were taken from Cooper Creek in 1875 but since then only three have been collected – in 1912, 1990 and 2006.

With the appointment of FG Waterhouse as first Curator of the South Australian Museum in 1859 some rigour in local collecting and recording might have been expected, but in fact the emphasis was on public enlightenment, not research, and many specimens were sent overseas for exchange. Little care was taken with the specimens that did remain and most had deteriorated to the point that they were discarded by the second Curator, Wilhelm Häacke, during the period 1882-84. The collection was subsequently rebuilt and today around four hundred 19th century skins remain in the SA Museum.

In 1899 the colonial era of bird studies effectively ended when a number of well-known natural history figures in Adelaide established the South Australian Ornithological Association, a convenient point for Andrew to end his review of early South Australian ornithology.

Colin Harris, PSM
More than 45 members and visitors enjoyed a very interesting presentation by Kate McDougall, a partner in the firm McDougall and Vines, conservation and heritage consultants, established in 1987. Over a number of years Kate has worked closely with the City of Burnside in the preparation of heritage protection provisions of the Burnside Development Plan. With an illustrated presentation, Kate provided an overview of housing styles in Burnside and how their heritage values are managed by Council.

Following the 1986 Heritage Survey of the City of Burnside subsequent changes to the Development Act made it possible to include Historic Conservation Zones in the Development Plan. Kate worked on these with Council on the 1998-99 Local Heritage Review, updated in 2003. In 2005 she looked at early twentieth century heritage in Burnside and the result was additional residential policy areas in the Historic Conservation Zone.

Houses tell Burnside’s history, which is essentially that of residential growth - farmhouses, cottages of village artisans and urban workers, villas of the middle classes, bungalows and Tudors. Very precious are early pioneer houses from the 1840s with a basic floor plan such as Penfold Cottage. Many large houses, of simple design initially, were built by wealthy settlers in Burnside from the 1860s on, examples being Kurralta and Moorcroft. Kate provided us with a detailed visual chronology of housing styles in Burnside through the major periods of development from colonial settlement in the 1840s to 1940-1960.

The conservation of Burnside’s historic residential mix is very important and is managed by Burnside Council. There are 50 State Heritage Places and Areas in Burnside and 300 Local Heritage Places and Areas. The Burnside Development Plan contains conservation guidelines and Council has heritage advisers.

In conclusion, Kate stressed the importance of effective listing and careful conservation retaining historic character and value. A framework for heritage protection will continue through heritage provisions within the Development Plan, but ultimately it is the community which places the value on the housing mix we have inherited from the past.

Sandra Lachlan

In 2014 Marryatville Primary School is celebrating its 130th anniversary since the school began on the corner of Kensington Road and Tusmore Avenue. If you know of any one who could contribute to the school’s history then tell Meredith.
Charles Grimes, a retired pharmacist who lived and worked at Linden Park for many decades, entertained and informed us with his recollections of that era. Charles related how, after graduation in 1953, he and his father started the building of what was to be a pharmacy among a group of shops being established in Devereux Road, Linden Park. This was an area which was developing rapidly after the World War II years, and had originally been part of a farm owned by Harry Williams (Williams Crescent).

The talk not only told us of the adventures and misadventures of life as a pharmacist, but Charles also included a ‘potted’ history of some of the people and places that were prominent in his time. They included his observations such as Baulderstone Farm (remembered in today’s Baulderstone Place); trolley buses which terminated at the junction of Devereux Road and Highfield Avenue; the installation of traffic lights and a crossing on Devereux Road around the early 1970s; the original Miller homestead which stood where the second bowling green is now established on Devereux Road, etc. He also related information about Greengate Inn in Laurel Avenue, the naming of various streets in the area after famous British Admirals in World War I; the establishment of what is now Parklyn Senior Citizens Home between Sturdee Street and Booth Avenue; and the Mothers’ and Babies’ Clinic in Wood Park, Hazelwood Park, much patronised by mothers during the ‘baby boom’ of the 1950s-60s; the establishment of the Linden Park Primary School, and other now-familiar places.

He also mentioned that his pharmacy was burgled frequently. On one occasion, his weighing machine, which stood outside the front of the shop, ended up sunk in the Hazelwood Park Swimming Centre pool. As Charles remarked, the machine did not work very well after that!

Charles’ talk demonstrated, once again, how intriguing local history can be when it is relevant to us, as we make ‘our’ own history.

Elizabeth Rogers, OAM

Planning is underway with Andrew Ward and Sharon Downing for the 2013 History Month activities in May. Colin Harris will lead a City of Burnside bus tour and a walk in Beaumont. We thank Richard House for conducting bus tours over the past 16 years (1995-2011). Also for the detailed fact sheets he has prepared.
Robert Clark Morgan. Whaling Sea Captain – little known figure of Early South Australian History
Monday 15 October 2012

Our speaker, Dorothy Heinrich, had been inspired by a family story about her great-great-grandfather being responsible for a little girl being the first official settler in South Australia. Research led to a book about the voyages of his whaling ship *Duke of York* during 1836 and 1837.

Dorothy also sought more recognition of the early Kangaroo Island settlers and their ships beyond a few street names and a river. During 1836, 15 vessels chartered or purchased by the S. A. Company left London to carry 450 settlers and their supplies to the new Colony. The first eight ships went to Nepean Bay, to await the arrival of Surveyor General, William Light in the *Rapid*.

The *Duke of York* was a small 3 masted barque of 190 tons fitted out as a whaling boat, so that after delivering her settlers she could carry out whaling. She left London in February 1836 with a Captain, 26 crew, 9 adults (including Colonial Manager Samuel Stevens and his Second in Command Thomas Beare), and 4 children. Morgan’s Journal was difficult to interpret but did reveal the hardships of life in a small sailing ship.

This outward voyage was made miserable by dreadful storms, cramped conditions, illness, and acrimony between passengers. The crew resented the passengers, especially their baggage and stores which made conditions on the vessel even more cramped and uncomfortable than usual. Captain Morgan was a God-reformed teetotaller with an over-bearing attitude towards his crew; most of whom were addicted to the daily rum ration. He had to deal with frequent fights, theft, and threats on his own life.

*Duke of York* was the first ship to reach Nepean Bay. Passengers had squabbled about who should be first to land, so Morgan arranged for Elizabeth Beare aged 2, to be smuggled ashore by a sailor to become the first official settler to land on 27 July, 1836. Surprisingly, other Europeans were already on the island. Henry Wallen had come by whaling boat about 1818, established a small farm, and traded sealskins, salt and vegetables with visiting whalers. He led an unruly group of deserters and escapees together with native women kidnapped from the mainland and Tasmania.

Soon, *Lady Mary Pelham* (the second whaler) arrived, then *John Pirie, Rapid* (with Colonel Light), *Cygnet, Emma, Africaine*, and *Tam O’Shanter*. Light searched for a capital city site and suitable harbour, before selecting Adelaide. (This was almost
five months before Governor Hindmarsh on *HMS Buffalo*, reached Port Lincoln, and subsequently read the Proclamation at Holdfast Bay.) Morgan prepared the *Duke of York* for whaling, departing from Nepean Bay on 20 September 1836. He had to leave behind the cooper (needed to make casks for storing whale oil) and three sailors, all in a drunken stupor.

Whaling was dangerous, cruel and degrading. Small boats rowed close enough to throw a barbed harpoon, rope attached, into one of the giant animals. Using the rope, the whalers hauled their boat alongside to thrust steel lances into the tortured whale, which then slowly bleed to death. The carcass was towed back to the ship, secured alongside, and the subcutaneous blubber stripped off for rendering down in iron pots to make lamp oil. When the harpoon struck the whale, which could be almost as long as the mother ship, it could easily smash a whaleboat with its tail, leaving dead and injured men in the water.

From Hobart, Morgan obtained fresh provisions (especially vegetables to combat scurvy) and replacement crew, departing 14 October, 1836 for New Zealand, then north to the Gilbert Islands before turning southwest to the Australian coast and Moreton Bay. After many months few whales had been caught, meaning little reward for the crew. Morale was low, tempers frayed and bickering increased. Fresh food was found on several islands, but then some of the crew would desert. Sometimes the ship was attacked by hostile islanders.

Morgan’s charts were not accurate, which led to the ship mistakenly sailing inside the Great Barrier Reef, on which it foundered on 14 August, 1837. The 32 hands took to the three undamaged boats. Unable to land for fear of native reprisals, they rowed toward the penal settlement at Moreton Bay -300 miles south. Twelve days later Morgan, two boats and twenty survivors reached Moreton Bay and then Sydney - nearly 12 months after leaving Nepean Bay. The remaining boat and eight crew eventually arrived at Moreton Bay, meaning no lives were lost.

Morgan returned to Greenwich. For the next twelve years he commanded vessels for the London Missionary Society in the South Seas; then with his wife (and Journal) migrated to Victoria where he died in September 1864, aged 66 years.

*Geoff Treloar*


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The committee appreciates the reorganization of the recording and amplification storage unit in the Burnside Community Centre. This will assist our recorders to have equipment in order and readily available at our meetings.
Plaques in the City of Burnside  
Part of Our Own Society’s History

The recording of Burnside’s plaques by our Society can be divided into three chapters. Brian and June Ward conducted the first study from 1983. Brian, then President of the Royal Geographical Society of SA (RGSSA) attempted a state-wide project to identify historical markers. They recorded about fifty plaques in Burnside, photographed and noted the details, and sorted them into three categories of historical interest. At a Burnside Historical Society (BHS) meeting in September 1984, Brian presented their findings. Some members present provided details of other plaques. The map, documentation and labelled photographs were given to BHS.

In 1991 the Committee of the BHS endorsed David Reid’s proposal to conduct a detailed survey of plaques in the Burnside Council area. It took several years to complete. Andrew Treloar (son of members Geraldine and Geoff) did all the photographic work. Each plaque has a black and white photograph to show the details, plus a colour ‘site’ photograph to show the settings. Supporting documentation is provided for each one. The Council area was divided into eleven zones and site locations were marked on maps at the beginning of each zone. Initially it was intended to only record outdoor plaques, but that was extended in the Council precinct (zone 7A) and also Glenside Hospital (zone 8A). Acknowledgments in the Preface, detail the help and support provided by the Burnside Council staff from the Engineering Department and Library.

When the photographic work was finished David became seriously ill. I was President at the time and it fell to me to do all the word processing and mounting for the 302 plaques included. Three volumes were needed to assemble the documentation, and three sets were prepared (one set each for the Library, Andrew Treloar and for BHS). At a meeting of BHS in December 1996, sets were presented to Jim Jacobsen - Mayor of Burnside and to Andrew Treloar. Sadly, David Reid died in 1997.

Over the next several years, additional plaques were independently installed by different Council departments without documentation. Eventually a list was provided and I started taking photographs. Frequently new plaques were found and more information was provided by interested persons, newsletters and press items. This led to discussing how the new items could be handled. Later a second edition was suggested but by the early years of 2000, the prospect of the amount of work involved was too great and the project lapsed.
The third chapter of BHS and its work with local plaques has occurred over the last few years. In October 2011 three members spoke on The History Behind the Plaques. Sharan Northcott spoke about the Greengate Inn plaque (Zone 7, No.7) on Greenhill Road. This plaque marks the spot where the Burnside Council first met, and the talk developed into an early history of the Council. Mary Wilson’s amusing talk on the new Linden Estate Gatehouse plaque on Greenhill Road, described her tortuous journey of negotiations for the plaque’s wording. Even so, the closer collaboration between and Council and the BHS is an improvement. Finally Colin Harris gave an in-depth history of Wandeen on Lockwood Road, Burnside. This included an early photograph of the house about 1880, as background for its history of alterations and extensions until its demolition in 1997. Changes in ownership were part of the overall story.

While the historical background to each plaque had not been attempted in the early studies, the potential workload should this practice continue is enormous. In addition, major changes to areas and functions can occur, as demonstrated by current activities at the Glenside Hospital site – now in transition. In the second chapter’s survey 23 plaques were identified at Glenside, but when buildings are torn down or undergo major alterations, only a record remains – if it exists. The plaques may have been ‘put’ somewhere. Over the years Council staff have often stated that some plaques have been stolen. Where there is no record, that history is lost.

**Barbara Parker, PSM**
In the early days of our colony, many Scottish families migrated here. One of these was the Fergussons from Monreith, a small town lying on a bay overlooking the Rhinns of Galloway. It was in the south of the country near Port William. The Fergussons arrived here in 1839 aboard the *Lysander*. The parents, Andrew and Margaret, were accompanied by their three sons, one of whom, Alexander, brought his wife Agnes and some of the 13 children who would eventually make up the family unit.

Andrew Snr. and Alexander took up three adjacent lease holdings, the Knoxville sections and the South Australian Company’s Section 274. They named their land (upon a portion of which the hospital stands) *Monreith* after their home town. Diversifying their activities, they grew wheat and barley and built a flour mill in present day Sprod Avenue. Further afield, they established a station on the Wakefield River, built the Sturt Hotel and had livery stables in the city.

Early in the century, the Cudmore and Sprod families acquired portions of *Monreith*. In 1909 the Cudmores subdivided their holding from Cudmore Avenue to Portrush Road while the Sprods’ subdivision in 1925 was between Barker Grove and Sprod Avenue. In 1919 Edward Solomon organized the development of Toorak Gardens with the aid of local agents, Parsons and Wilcox, establishing a two acre reserve, Fergusson Square, which was first used for tennis and is now a formal garden and popular recreation area.

Mr H W F Miller purchased two blocks fronting Portrush Road, running south from Christie Avenue and an adjoining block (right behind the hospital) which was used as a pony paddock. In 1923, while he was secretary of the Prince Alfred College Old Scholars Association, he built a substantial dwelling at 401 Portrush Road and it is that building which became *Monreith Hospital*. The pony paddock was sold to a Miss Campbell who built a house on the site. In 1927, Mr Miller built and then moved into a second house adjacent to the 401 Portrush Road property. The original property was let (payment in advance) to Dr Angus Johnson, an Adelaide City Council health officer. It was rumored that he employed two council gardeners in his and Miss Campbell’s gardens for ‘a bottle of beer each for their afternoon tea’. When a lorry damaged 401’s fence and hedge, Mr Miller and Dr Johnson quarrelled over who should pay the repair bill. As a result, Dr Johnson moved out overnight, Mr Miller moved back into 401 and the new house was sold to the Hannan family, where John Hannan still lives today.

Sister R H Paice, who was running a rest home on Greenhill Road, asked the Adelaide City Council if she could move to Mr Miller’s house at 401 Portrush
Road to establish a hospital. Dr Johnson, as Health Inspector, gave the permission and Sr Paice and her husband, Rev G W Paice, bought the property for £1300. The newly established Monreith Hospital comprised surgical, maternity and general sections. During 1936-37 it more than doubled in size, with a new maternity wing and a second storey of five rooms and a bathroom.

With the retirement of his father due to ill health in 1949 Mr Clarence G Paice bought his share and managed the hospital in partnership with his mother. Several alterations and upgrades were undertaken during the ensuing years, including closure of the surgical theatre in 1966 and the maternity section in 1969. In the mid 1970s regulations regarding the amount of floor space per person altered, reducing the number of beds and making the Private Hospital a 22 bed facility.

In 1957 Sr Paice was joined by Sr Edna Axford, an able assistant in the busy hospital. After 40 years as matron, Sr Paice died in 1976 and Sr Axford retired later that same year. In 1979, two local businessmen, Peter Veale and Bill Symons purchased the business. Mr Veale had many years of experience in dealing with hospitals and Mr Symons was known for his family’s glass business. On retirement from his business Mr Symons assumed control of the day-to-day operations of the hospital until his death in 1989, when his widow, Dorothy, took over.

Monreith Private Hospital closed its doors in 1997 and planning began on a new aged care facility, with Messrs Peter Veale, Nick House and Chris Blundell as partners in the new venture. Monreith Aged Care Facility, with bed licenses gained from the Warwick Nursing Home, formerly of Unley, and the Tara Nursing Home, whose owners lived nearby in Warwick Avenue, Toorak Gardens, opened in March 1999 and continues to the present.

Peter Davies

I am indebted to patients and staff of Monreith Aged Care Facility, particularly Jennie Tomopoulos, the facility’s Life Style Coordinator, for their research.

P Veale. Monreith Private Hospital, Toorak Gardens. 1991

Ed. Our Vice President, Colin Harris, was born in Monreith Hospital. Have any of our members got stories they can tell about the hospital? If so please contact me.

Burnside Kindergym celebrated its 30th Anniversary in October, 2012. It began in the Kensington Gardens Scout Hall (now demolished), then moved to Lentara, Pepper Street and now resides on Magill Road, Beulah Park. Our President was a leader when her children were young.
OBJECTIVES—The objectives of the Society shall be:

* 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;

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

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

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

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

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 2012-13

President: Meredith Ide, JP (8365 3049)
Vice-President: Colin Harris, PSM (8331 3571)
Responsible Officer: Isabel Williams, OAM, JP (8379 4090)
Secretary: Sandra Lachlan (8332 4571)
Treasurer: Richard House (8552 4723)
Committee: Margaret Beare, Anne Both, Glen Cowley, Chas. Grimes, John Love and June Ward

Newsletter Subcommittee: Elaine Smyth, Editor (8332 8019), Peter Davies, Barbara Parker, PSM and Elizabeth Rogers, OAM.

Contributors: Apart from the Newsletter Subcommittee, we are fortunate to have members who contribute and their names appear with articles in the relevant issues.

Distribution Organiser: Shirley Sumerling (8364 3505)

Program Subcommittee: Meredith Ide (Chair), Colin Harris, Anne Both and Sandra Lachlan

Plaques Subcommittee: Colin Harris, Eleanor Trott and Sandra Lachlan

Supper Co-ordinator: Hazel Newton

Meetings 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 7.30 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.

Membership fees: are $33 family, and $22 single, due in April each year and may be sent to the Treasurer at the Society’s address (above), paid at a monthly meeting or by a direct bank transfer.
Monreith Private Hospital was founded in 1923. Located at 401 Portrush Road, Toorak Gardens it was built on land that was part of Monreith Farm previously owned by the Fergusson family. In 1997 it closed and in 1999 it became the Monreith Aged Care Facility.

Photo taken in 1991 and published in *Monreith Private Hospital* written by the then Managing Director, Peter Veale in 1991.