

= History of Burnside =

The history of Burnside , a local government area in the metropolitan area of Adelaide , South Australia , spans three centuries . Burnside was inhabited by the Kaurna Indigenous people prior to European settlement , living around the creeks of the River Torrens during the winter and in the Adelaide Hills during the summer . The area was first settled in 1839 by Peter Anderson , a Scots migrant , who named it Burnside after his property 's location adjacent to Second Creek (in Scots , ' Burn ' means creek or stream) . The village of Burnside was established shortly after , and the District Council of Burnside was gazetted in 1856 , separating itself from the larger East Torrens Council .

The mainstays of the early Burnside economy were viticulture , mining and olive groves ; Glen Osmond boasted substantial mineral deposits , and vineyards were established at Magill . The present council chambers were built in 1926 in Tusmore ; the council became a municipality in 1935 . With strong growth and development throughout the region , Burnside was then proclaimed a city in 1943 . The 1960s brought to Burnside a community library and a swimming centre ; both were further expanded and upgraded between 1997 and 2001 . Today , Burnside is one of Adelaide 's most upper @-@ class and sought @-@ after regions in which to live .

= = Early villages = =

The village of Kensington was established in May 1839 , only 29 months after the foundation of the colony . The village was primarily agricultural and had a close relationship with the nearby village of Norwood . The two villages formed one of Adelaide 's first municipalities in 1853 as Norwood and Kensington , evolving into today 's City of Norwood Payneham St Peters . Parts of Kensington that are now included in Burnside are the suburbs of Kensington Gardens and Kensington Park . The village of Makgill (later Magill) was first established as the 524 @-@ acre (2 @.@ 1 km2) Makgill Estate , owned by two Scots ? Robert Cock and William Ferguson ? who met on board the Buffalo en route to the newly founded colony . It was named after Mrs Cock 's trustee , David M Makgill . Ferguson , who was charged with farming the estate , built the estate 's homestead in 1838 . Soon after farming started , the two were short of funds , and thus Magill became the first foothills village to be subdivided . The village of Glen Osmond was closely associated with the discovery of silver and lead on the slopes of Mount Osmond by two Cornish immigrants . Their discovery of minerals provided the colony with valuable export income , at a time when the early South Australian economy was not yet established and facing bankruptcy . Governor Gawler visited the early discovery and the first mine , Wheal Gawler , was named in his honour . South Australia 's first mine exported overseas throughout the 1840s , providing employment to early Cornish and then German immigrants after several mines were bought by a German businessman . The early village assumed a strong Cornish , and later a German character . Mining declined after an exodus of workers when a gold rush began in 1851 in the neighbouring colony of Victoria .

The Anderson family was the first to settle the land that was to become the village of Burnside . They brought with them good character testimonials from Scotland , valuable farming experience and 3000 pounds ; however , the farming patterns in Scotland differed greatly from those in the antipodes , and the family failed to adapt . The Andersons moved on to Morphett Vale in 1847 , selling their land and abandoning their homestead . The buyer of the Anderson land , William Randell , soon decided to build a village in his new property in 1849 . He hired surveyor and planner Nathan Hailes to lay out the new village . Hailes was both surprised and disappointed when he found that it had already been settled and left ? especially since the growth and adaptation of European foliage to the area . The first villages to be established in the region , those of Glen Osmond , Magill and Kensington had existed for some time when the new village of Burnside was proclaimed . The new village was in a good position to grow ; it was bounded by two major thoroughfares , Burnside (now Glynburn) and Greenhill Roads , and had the advantage of lying on Second Creek . The village was soon attracting residents ; some of whom were wealthy Adelaide folk building an estate in the foothills , and others who were more concerned with working the land .

The village was described in advertisements by Hailes in 1850 as " Burnside the Beautiful " with advantages of " perpetual running water , extensive and diversified view , rich garden soil and good building stone ... " with a " ... direct , newly @-@ opened and unblemished route to Adelaide " .

= = District councils = =

Originally , all the villages in what was to become the Burnside District Council were in the then District Council of East Torrens of 159 km² (61 sq mi) . East Torrens bordered the River Torrens in the north , the Adelaide Hills to the east , Mount Barker Road to the south , and the Adelaide Parklands to the west . East Torrens was gazetted in 1853 by the District Councils Act 1852 ; the Act stipulated that there be five elected members to the council , each representing a ward . Dr David Wark (St Bernards) , James Cobbledick (Uraidla) , Charles Bonney (Norwood) , Daniel Ferguson (Glenunga) and George Müller (Stepney) were the council 's first representatives . Bonney , in addition to being a councillor , was the Commissioner of Crown Lands . The councillors met for the first time at World 's End Hotel in Magill on 12 June 1853 . Initial plans were put in place to first survey and evaluate the council area and to collect licence fees and taxes as provided for by the Councils Act .

TB Penfold of Magill , a former captain , was to become the first District Clerk and Collector on 1 January 1854 . On 4 January 1854 there was a vote in which ratepayers decided on how much they would pay to the council (one shilling to a pound) ; it was also decided at this point to exempt charitable organisations , schools and churches from rates . In 1855 the population of the council area was 3 @, @ 705 , higher by a thousand than the adjacent Corporate Town of Kensington and Norwood . The huge East Torrens was not to prove as stable as Kensington and Norwood . Ratepayers were frustrated as to where their money was going ; councillors did not have the administration or funds to operate effectively and the interests of the area were hugely varied . The area was split into three on 14 August 1856 . The District Council of Payneham separated and formed to the north @-@ west and the District Council of Burnside was formed in the south @-@ eastern corner in an area of 15 @. @ 9 km² (6 @. @ 1 sq mi) . East Torrens council was further divided in 1858 with the secession of the District Council of Crafers .

= = Lone Burnside = =

After shedding the burden of less profitable and unwieldy land with its angry residents , Burnside was on its own . The new Burnside District Council held its first meeting at the Greengate Inn , Tusmore on 19 August 1856 . Due to the time it took to elect new councillors , it was not until 29 December that the council met again . Dr Christopher Penfold , chairman , met the rest of the representatives there : Daniel Ferguson of Glenunga , Alexander Ferguson of Monreith , John Townsend of Magill and James Grylls of Belle Vue . It was during this time that Kent Town decided against becoming a part of Burnside and instead applied to enter the Corporate Town of Kensington and Norwood . The council was to meet at the Inn or at Ferguson 's home right up until December 1869 , when the first council chambers were built . However , it was still able to operate and fulfill its obligations under the Local Government Act 1852 . These included the management of minor roads , the administration of abattoir licences and public houses , and the prevention of the spread of the noxious Scotch thistle . The council was also obliged , under a different act of 1851 , to encourage education . Much road and bridgework activity happened after the council had been formed ? early residents were amazed at the influx of development and construction that occurred . At the same time , the council was almost overwhelmed by the amount of work requested , and was forced to ask individual ratepayers for monetary assistance when building bridges in their area .

Much of Burnside 's history has been observed and documented by institutions that have remained an important part of the lives of its residents : the school and the church . The first school to open in the area was in Magill during 1846 , preceding a proper statewide education system . Magill Primary School was enlarged in November 1855 , when 38 boys and 29 girls enrolled ; they were taught reading , writing , arithmetic , grammar , geography , history , drawing and singing by a sole teacher

. By 1865 there were two teachers . Glen Osmond Primary School was established in October 1858 , preceding the Glen Osmond Institute , a centre for community debate and learning . Burnside Primary School was built in 1872 , taking over from a small private institution . These primary schools , in the absence of proper libraries and similar institutions , received large collections of books and writings from the town 's residents . Residents also took advantage of schools for frequent and heated debates on the future of the state and region , and these discussions often drew large crowds . However , even with this intellectual spirit , the adult population was still relatively disadvantaged in the sphere of education . The drive for learning continued until the Boer War placed more emphasis on physical activity and merit within society . Somewhat strangely , this development of learned activity was not replicated in Burnside 's traditional centre near Tusmore , where the present Council Chambers , Community Centre and Library are located .

By 1871 Burnside had grown significantly ; it was now a mix of villages supporting a modest population of 1 @, @ 557 . By comparison , Kensington @-@ Norwood , though smaller in area , had grown to 5 @, @ 132 persons . Glen Osmond , still affected by its immense growth following the expansion of mining , was the largest single population centre with 343 residents . The District Council had also constructed its first council chambers in December 1869 , finally concluding the haphazard meeting agreement . Two villages , Beulah Park (North Kensington) and Eastwood experienced booms in population growth and development between 1870 and 1880 , providing both housing to new immigrants and investments for the wealthy Adelaide Establishment . Parkside Hospital (now Glenside) , a mental health asylum was constructed in 1866 to replace a crowded building in the Parklands . Built on beautifully tended grounds and with an elaborate façade , it was an early Burnside architectural monument . In 1881 Thomas Cooper started brewing South Australia 's first branded beer , ' Coopers ' , at Leabrook . During this era , Stonyfell saw economic expansion as well ; its large quarry changed hands in 1867 and the Stonyfell Olive Co was founded in 1873 . The late 19th century was a significant time of development in Burnside . This development , however , was brought to an abrupt end in the last decade , the 1890s , when depression struck the economies of Australasia after decades of reckless expansion , hitting Burnside hard .

= = New era = =

By the turn of the 20th century , Burnside was becoming more urbanised . Paddocks were still scattered throughout the area but the villages were steadily growing . Toorak Gardens , Dulwich and other near @-@ city villages were gazetted and made open to settlements and advertised now as suburbs , moving on from earlier times . By 1920 , the District Council had a population of 17 @, @ 000 , living in 4 @, @ 000 houses . Ten per cent of the £ 60 @, @ 000 budget consisted of commercial enterprise payments , while the rest was made up of ratepayer fees . The South Australian Government had enacted more laws in relation to local government , in particular , the Town Planning Act 1920 and the Building Act 1923 . These assigned more responsibility to councils , but at a time of necessity ; Adelaide was gradually expanding . Burnside councillors advised the State Government to acquire and manage pleasure resorts ; a kiosk was opened at Waterfall Gully and the Morialta Conservation Park established on this advice . Burnside was treated with high regard by Adelaide newspapers in response to its elaborate greening and tree planting schemes . " Beautiful Burnside : Picturesque Streets " was the headline of The Chronicle on 24 March 1928 . The council was preserving old trees and planting approximately 500 a year . A Burnside councillor , HES Melbourne , was adored in this period ; he spent his own money acquiring reserves and land for residents due to a lack of funds during the Great Depression . He presided over lean but reasonable budgets and oversaw the planting of trees and foliage to beautify the city . Gordon Allen , a local resident who succeeded Melbourne as a councillor , described Melbourne : " No Council ever had a better man . " Melbourne also oversaw the building of the Mount Osmond golf course , but his vision of constructing a Country Club was never realised .

Development restrictions preceding the Hills Face Zone were established in the 1920s ; the council was obligated to adhere to strict guidelines . 1928 saw the building of grand new Council Chambers at the corner of Greenhill and Portrush Roads ; they are still in use today . Floods devastated

Waterfall Gully in 1931 . Burnside continued to grow ; in 1935 the District Council of Burnside became the Municipality of Burnside . By 1941 , only 401 acres (1 @. @ 6 km2) remained under cultivation . In 1945 , much of the area that forms today 's Cleland Conservation Park was purchased by the State Government , in large part because of the lobbying efforts of Professor Sir John Cleland . Most of this land , including the Waterfall Gully area , was later combined in 1963 to create the park that extends eastwards up into the hills to the summit of Mount Lofty and northwards to Greenhill Road . During 1943 , the Municipality of Burnside was proclaimed the City of Burnside .

Many of Burnside 's sons fought in World Wars I and II ; on their return they were honoured with memorials , and in particular , the name of Burnside 's first community hospital . The Burnside War Memorial Hospital was opened in April 1949 in Toorak Gardens , built in a house donated by a local resident , Otto van Reiben . The present name was adopted in 1956 . Memorials to the fallen can be found all over Burnside ; in Hazelwood Park opposite the swimming centre , at schools and churches , in reserves . Like much of Australia , Burnside held true to the phrase " Lest We Forget " , which is emblazoned on many of the community @-@ erected memorials . In Rose Park on Alexandra Avenue , there is a large monument and statue of an Australian Imperial Force soldier with its plaque stating : " In Memory of the Fallen : World War II , Korea , Vietnam " . Upon their arrival home the servicemen formed several Returned Services League clubs in the City of Burnside .

= = Centennial = =

When Australia celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the Federation of Australia in 1951 , Burnside residents joined in the celebrations , and in 1956 commemorated the centennial of their own town . A post @-@ war economic and baby boom under the Playford Government saw Burnside grow at a spectacular rate ; from a population of 27 @, @ 942 in 1947 , it grew to 38 @, @ 768 in 1961 . As suburbs devoured the remaining paddocks , 1953 saw the building of a public ballroom , 1965 saw an Olympic Grandstand ; both in Kensington Park . In 1963 the Cleland Conservation Park was founded on Burnside 's eastern borders .

Burnside 's road system was completely bitumenised during the 1960s and 1970s through government @-@ sponsored roadworks programmes . Plans were also laid out to replace the winding and dangerous Mount Barker Road . One of these proposals was the Burnside @-@ Crafers Highway , which was strongly supported by council ; it envisaged leaving Greenhill Road once reaching Hazelwood Park . It was then to pass through Hazelwood Park and Beaumont , wind around the hills of Waterfall Gully and then go over Eagle on the Hill to meet Crafers . The Burnside Council put much effort into this proposal , widening Linden Avenue (which runs north @-@ west to south @-@ east) in preparation for the highway . The proposal was eventually rejected in favour of upgrading Mount Barker Road and Linden Avenue remained a huge out @-@ of @-@ place road running through an otherwise peaceful suburb .

Burnside gained a public library with a collection of 7 @, @ 800 books in 1961 after it was first suggested in February 1959 ; the cost of establishing a library for the residents was more affordable since the Libraries Act 1955 had been passed . The Burnside Swimming Centre opened in 1966 ; the swimming centre was a pet project of then @-@ Mayor George Bolton , who had a grand vision of what he wanted Hazelwood Park , where the centre was to be located , to become . Bolton met unprecedented public opposition in 1964 when the idea was first unveiled . The substantial elderly population of Burnside (15 %) was wholly opposed to the idea , suggesting the influx of troublemakers and noise was hardly worth the effort . The cost was estimated at £ 75 @, @ 000 (£ 1 @, @ 370 @, @ 000 as of 2016) . While architects were resigning over the scale of the proposed development and a number of residents were up in arms , the Adelaide newspapers had a ball ; cartoonists throughout 1964 spent many of their daily cartoons covering the debacle . With the failure of a poll to decide the fate of the idea on 24 March the Sunday Mail published the headline " Burnside Says NO to Swim Pool " . Mayor Bolton was not dismayed by the result ; he pushed ahead with his idea and announced new plans in December . After a strong public campaign and minor changes to the project a poll in February 1965 voted strongly in favour of the idea . The Mayor had

won his battle and it was named the George Bolton Swimming Centre in his honour upon opening .

The Burnside Council decided on an ambitious goal in 1967 : for every 1 @, @ 000 in population , five hectares of reserves were to be set aside . Setting out to achieve this the council purchased Hazelwood Park from the State Government , the control of Beaumont Common was obtained by a 1973 amendment to the Local Government Act and parts of Mount Osmond were attained from the Highways Department . Before coming into the ownership of the council , Hazelwood Park was destined to be subdivided under a government initiative . When council heard of this , motions were put into place to take ownership and the deed was transferred in 1964 . The council only managed this after discussions were held with Premier Playford himself .

= = Modernity = =

A community centre was built alongside the council chambers in 1982 , adjoining the library . The entire council complex was upgraded first in 1996 , together with an upgrade of the Burnside Swimming Centre . There is also a modern shopping centre called Burnside Village that attracts people from other areas to visit Burnside . Further upgrades took place in 2001 , resulting in a modern library and community centre for residents . Burnside developed a new council logo in 1993 , utilising the colours of green and purple . Green represents the lush parks and reserves in Burnside , and purple represents the prominent Jacaranda trees . The adjacent suburbs of Skye and Auldana were merged into Burnside in 1999 . Formerly part of the Adelaide Hills Council they had a lengthy association with Burnside dating back to the days of East Torrens . Coopers Brewery moved out of Leabrook in 2001 , relocating to Regency Park . The former premises of Coopers was converted into a retirement village .

Burnside will have to adapt to deal with an ageing population ; the largest age group in the area is that of the 35 ? 49 group , who will soon retire . Already 23 @. @ 7 % of the population is over 60 and more people die every year than are born . Almost all population growth is from inter @-@ Adelaide as well as overseas migration . A portion of the population emigrates to other Australian states and cities . Consistent since the 1960s , there is a huge gap in the 18- to 25 @-@ year @-@ old group which is unlikely to change .