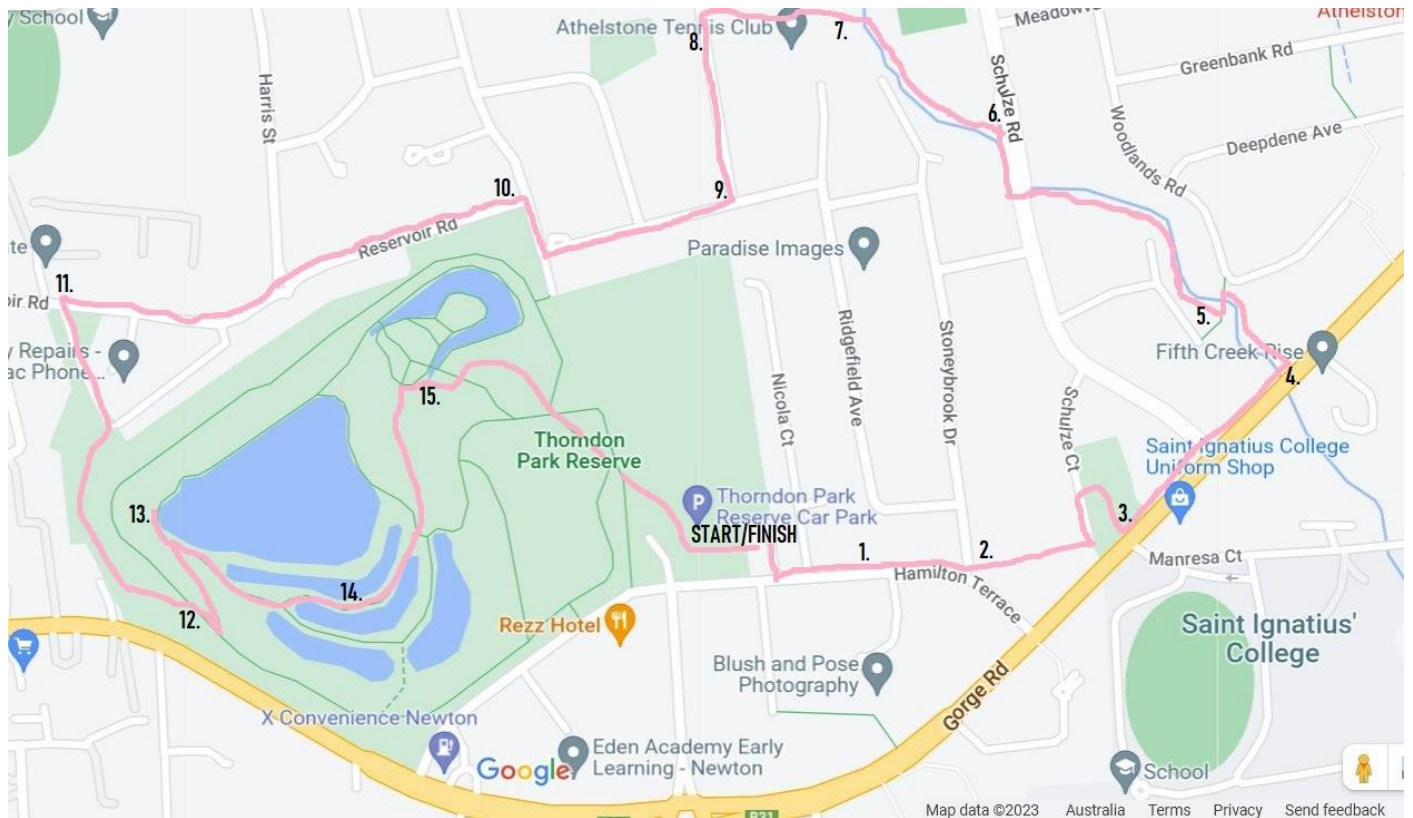


U3A Thorndon Park Monday Stroll - directions and information (4km)



Park in the Thorndon Park carpark

Meet at the Thorndon Park main gate

Start

1. Walk to the Thorndon Park Carpark gate and turn left into Hamilton Terrace
2. Where Hamilton Tce veers right go straight into a narrow path that ends in Schultze Court. This is the site of **The Village of Shipley *1**
3. Turn left into Schultze Court and go inside the **Athelstone Independent Cemetery *2** to visit a couple of famous people buried there. Read in Annotations about the **incredible life of Geza Lakatos *3**. Leave the cemetery via another gate on Gorge Road and turn left
4. On your left there will be a sign to the **Fifth Creek *4** trail, go there and continue on the path to a bridge on your left
5. Cross the bridge and turn right onto a narrow path along the creek which will be on your right
6. Cross Schultze Road and pick up the Fifth Creek trail on the other side. The creek will be on your left here
7. Walk to the next bridge which will be on your left. Cross it and walk past tennis courts and a playground to end up on a short dead end street leading to Range Road.
8. Turn left into Range Road and go to the end.
9. At the T-intersection turn right into Silvermere Avenue and go to the end

10. At the T-intersection turn right into Ozone Parade and take the first left into Reservoir Road
11. Continue on Reservoir Road until you see on your left an entry to a park with a playground. Take the path through the park which will lead you to **Campbelltown Community Orchard *5** Have a look at the Pump House (you can see inside through the mesh) and the mural.
12. Continue on the path up and along the fence until it enters **Thornton Park *6**
13. Go right and then sharply left to the platform overlooking the lake and the tower.
14. Go back but keep left at the fork in the path and walk between two lakes
15. When you get to the amphitheatre cross the grass to go clockwise around the new playground and then to the main gate and carpark

Finish

Annotations

*1 The Village of Shipley

The village was established in the 1850s to house and feed the workforce building the nearby Thorndon Park Reservoir, which was South Australia's first reservoir and the largest infrastructure project of its day. The Shipley Congregational (later Independent) Chapel was built in 1853 and was opened for worship on 18 June 1854.

However, once the Thorndon Park Reservoir was completed in 1860, the distance from town and the small population proved to be insurmountable obstacles. By 1913 the Chapel was deserted, described as a "nesting place for birds" in one contemporary newspaper account. The final service was held in 1926, and the abandoned Chapel was demolished, but the cemetery remains in use as a burial place for people of all denominations.

*2 Athelstone Independent Cemetery.

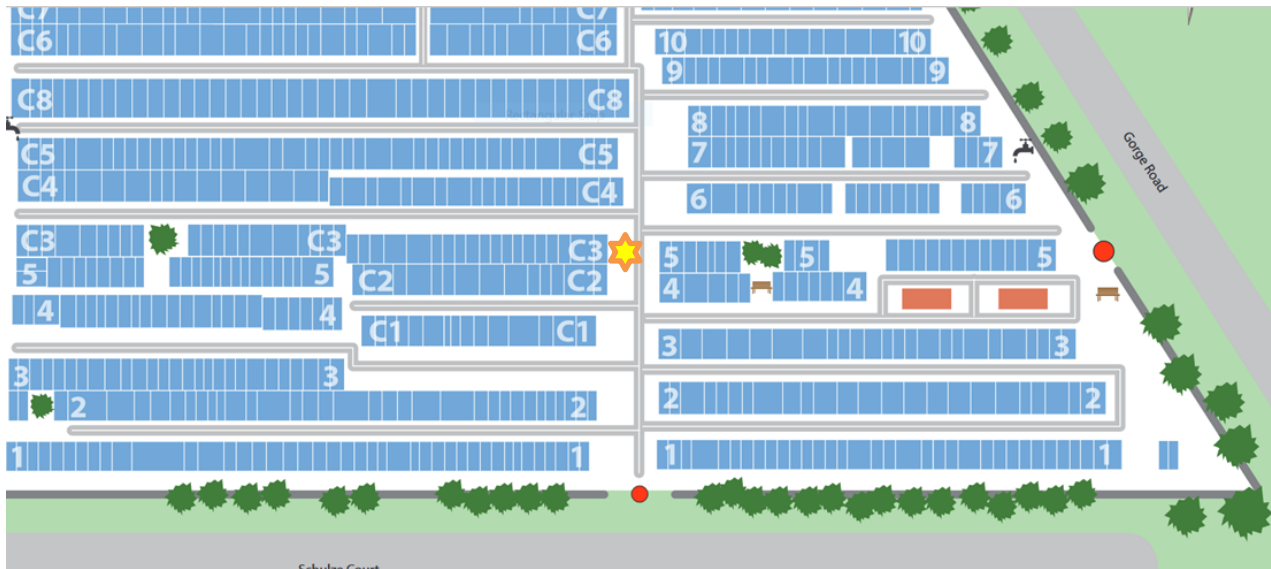
At this time there are no available burial sites available for purchase at Athelstone Independent Cemetery. However, there are memorial positions for ashes available on the Columbarium Wall. The term of internment rights for both burials and positions on the Columbarium Walls is forty years. Campbelltown City Council took over management of the cemetery in June 1966.

Some of those buried here include:

- Giovanni 'John' AMADIO (d. 1983) born in Castignaono, Italy, market gardener in 'East Marden', Campbelltown, and founder of Amadio Wines. **Row 9 South Site 1 A**
- Henry and Annie HERSEY (d. 1893 & 1906) market gardeners, sauce-maker, carpenter, and noted diarist of early Athelstone.
- Géza LAKATOS (d. 1967) the last constitutional Prime Minister of the Royal Kingdom of Hungary, having briefly overthrown Nazi occupation in 1944. **Row C3 Site 1**
- James MARCHANT (d. 1868) established a Bakehouse in 1854 on the corner of Russell and Gorge roads, later the Marchant General Store, which operated as a family owned business for 102 years. Campbelltown City Council renamed The Marchant

Community Centre (a home of Campbelltown U3A) recognising that for more than 100 years the Marchant family operated the store opposite the Community Centre and the area there was known as Marchant's Corner. Mr James Marchant constructed the store in that location in 1854 and it remained in the ownership and operation of the family until at least the late 1960s. ECH also named their retirement community as Marchant Court

- Annie OLDLAND (d. 1932), Emily STARR (d. 1898), and Elsie KERNEY (d. 1901) wife and daughters of John Kerney (d. 1892), infamous as South Australia's Captain Thunderbolt.



*3 Incredible life of Geza Lakatos



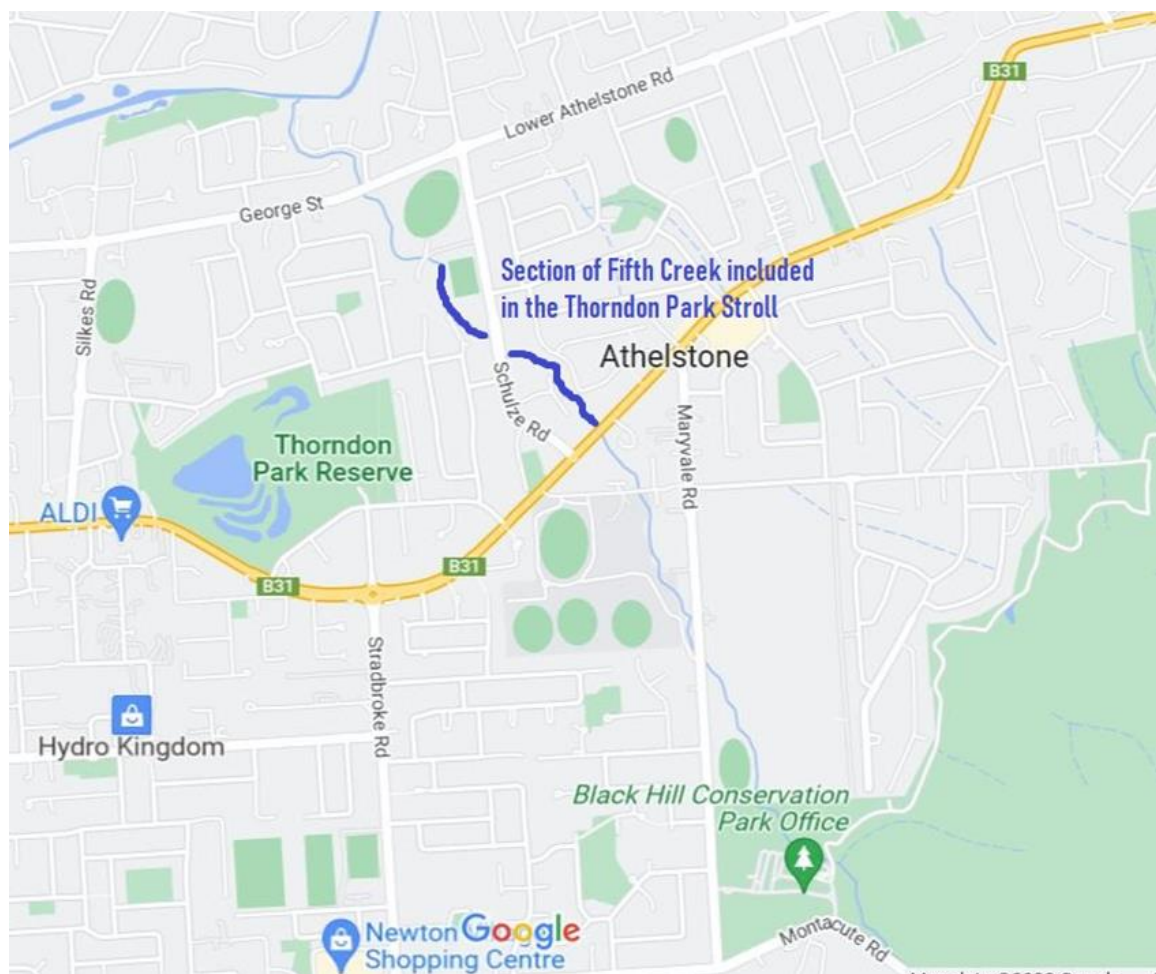
Geza was born in Budapest in 1890 and graduated as a second lieutenant from the Ludovika Military Academy in Budapest and that is when the normality of his life ends....

- After graduation as a 20 year old man he served as an infantry officer, for the Austro-Hungarian Army, throughout its Empire.
- At 24 he was accepted into the War Academy in Vienna. His studies were interrupted by WW1, and he was sent to the Russian front as a staff officer to a Brigadier.

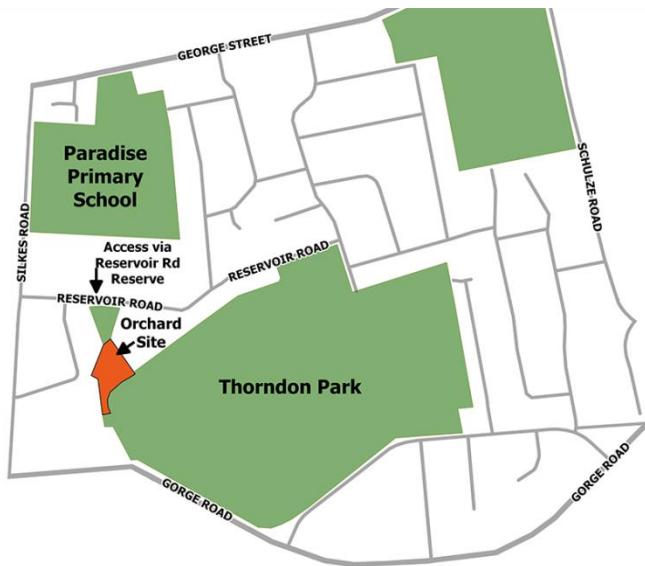
- At 27 he was transferred to the Italian front. At the end of the war, the allies split up the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and relocated its European boundaries. Overnight Hungary lost 2/3rds of its land mass and 1/3rd of its Hungarian speaking population. The army was disbanded. It was during this time that a Bolshevik-Communist Revolution took control of the country and the Hungarian Soviet Republic was formed. It lasted for 133 days
- During this time Geza Lakatos was in charge of the military headquarters in Gődöllő. Politically he joined the Nationalists. Anti-communist politicians decided to form a new Government after the failed communist coup. They were forming a military force known as the National Army, when the Romanian army invaded Budapest.
- The brief period of communist rule was known as the “Red Terror”, due to the extreme violence used. When they were overthrown the period was known as the “White Terror” when the violence was reversed.
- After WW1 the allies would not allow the Austro-Hungarian monarch to return. The new Nationalist Government elected Admiral Horthy, a national hero, as the new Regent. The attempted revolution had a marked effect on the new and successive Governments. They feared Russia.
- At 35 Geza Lakatos was made military attaché to Prague. He was also given the title of Vitez. (valiant or gallant soldier).
- In 1939 he was made a three star General. He was 49
- At 53 he was the Chief of Defence Staff out of Kiev, and made a four star General in that year (1943). Again because of the fear of Russia, Hungary aligned with Germany and fought against Russia.
- Germany installed a pro-Nazi Government in Budapest to carry out its instructions and protect its self. When the Nazi-aligned members of Government began to deport large numbers of the Jewish population Admiral Horthy intervened. Having been told they were being sent to labour camps as slave labour, the truth began to filter back that they were being exterminated.
- With one tank Geza Lakatos overthrew Döme Sztójay and those others sympathetic to Germany.
- Geza Lakatos then formed, and headed, as **Prime Minister**, a Government not aligned to the Nazis. The deportations were ordered to stop, and the law enforcers were advised to use deadly force to end them.
- The Government was now in a precarious position. The Russian army was almost on their doorstep, and the Nazis were incensed at the loss of an aligned partner in Hungary. Geza Lakatos began negotiations with the enemies of Germany, assuring them Hungary would surrender. He even tried to negotiate with Russia.
- He was the last constitutional Prime Minister in Hungary. He was replaced with a Nazi puppet, who in turn, was replaced by a Russian puppet.
- When it became clear to Germany that Admiral Horthy was no longer a supporter, they captured his son and held him prisoner. Admiral Horthy was advised to undo his armistice with Russia or his son would be executed. Admiral Horthy had already lost a son in a flying accident during the war. He did as requested and Hitler’s answer was to invade and occupy Hungary.

- All Hungary's anti-Nazi politicians were arrested and imprisoned. On January 2nd 1945 Geza Lakatos was imprisoned by the Germans.
- He was released at the end of the war, only to be re-arrested and imprisoned by the Russians.
- In 1946 he was again released from prison.
- In 1949 the then Hungarian Government cancelled his pension (he was 59yo) and confiscated his property. To earn an income he returned to Budapest and began to illustrate books and hand paint silk scarves.
- In 1957 his daughter immigrated to Adelaide.
- In 1965 at the age of 75 he arrived in Adelaide to be with his daughter.
- In 1967 on the 24th of May he died in Adelaide. He was buried at the Athelstone Independent cemetery, in Schulze Court.
- His memoir was posthumously published in 1981. Titled "As I Saw It. The tragedy of Hungary" It was released in West Germany and in the U.S.A. After the collapse of communism in 1992 it was released in Hungary.

*4 The Fifth Creek Trail stretches between Maryvale Road to its junction with the Torrens River in Athelstone which is a suburb within the city of Campbelltown. It has 6km of walkways (4.7km creek length)



*5 Campbelltown Community Orchard



The Community Orchard has up to 37 fruit and nut trees and also houses the Thorndon Park Reservoir pump house which has been decorated with a mural. The mural reflects on the past and celebrating the future of food production in Campbelltown, painted by artist Melanie Spurling



*6 History of Thorndon Park Reservoir

The Thorndon Park Reservoir, constructed from 1857 to 1860, was the first reservoir built in South Australia to supply Adelaide with piped water.

When the European settlers arrived in 1836, they used the River Torrens as their water supply but the river was used for many other purposes besides drinking water so the quality deteriorated. Disease spread quickly and dysentery was rife. There were soon calls for a more reliable supply that could be piped to homes and businesses. A site for a reservoir in the Athelstone area was eventually chosen. Land for the reservoir site was obtained from a Lord Petre. Petre's property in the Athelstone area was named Thorndon Park after his baronial property in Essex, England and this name was used for the reservoir.

The plan was to build a weir on the Torrens above the reservoir site and divert water to the reservoir by gravity feed. Water from the reservoir was to be piped again by gravity feed to a valve-house on the corner of North Terrace and Hackney Road. From this point the water could be distributed to North and South Adelaide. Work commenced on the weir on the Torrens but it was not a success. It was left ruined and cost approximately £5000 to £6000. A second site further upstream was chosen and a weir successfully built to divert the water to the reservoir.

In June 1860 water began flowing from the weir to the reservoir and the first water from Thorndon Park Reservoir began flowing from the Kent Town Valve House in 1862

When full the reservoir held 142,000,000 gallons (645,545 kilolitres.)

Thorndon Park Reservoir continued to be used until 1977 when fears about the structural safety of the reservoir wall breaching and threatening encroaching suburbia caused the reservoir to be decommissioned.