

3.1 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

3.1.8 Tainmundilla/Park 11 Report



Tainmundilla/Park 11**Historical Overview: Site Context**

Arising from Light's plan, Tainmundilla/Park 11 now consists of land between War Memorial Drive and the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri. But it notionally also encompasses Botanic Park, the Adelaide Botanic Garden, the National Wine Centre land, the Royal Adelaide Hospital land, and land now designated as the Western Entrance to the Adelaide Botanic Garden fronting Frome Road (known as Park 11A). Warnpangga/Park 10 consists of 21.46ha of land bounded by MacKinnon Parade, Hackney Road, Bunday's Road, the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri and Frome Road. Originally Park 10 consisted of Park 10, to the east of Sandcarters Road, and Park 11, to the west of Sandcarters Road. Both portions were amalgamated together and re-numbered as Warnpangga/Park 10 but a strip of land between War Memorial Drive and the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri was excluded which now comprises Tainmundilla/Park 11. Sandcarters Road now no longer exists as a trafficable route.

Because of the close geographical and historical relationship of the strip of land between War Memorial Drive and the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri to Warnpangga/Park 10 and the Botanic Park and Adelaide Zoological Gardens, despite being formally within Tainmundilla/Park 11, the following discussion includes discussion about Warnpangga/Park 10, Botanic Park and the Adelaide Zoological Gardens generally as well as the strip of land in Tainmundilla/Park 11 presently under the management jurisdiction of the Corporation.

Note also, there are separate **Report** and **Assessment** chapters for Tainmundilla/Park 11A/Western Approach, being land fronting Frome Road, prepared because of the historical and managerial circumstances of the land.

Further, the reader should also consult Aitken *et al* (2006) *Adelaide Botanic Garden Conservation Study* and Bzowy Architects (1993) *Adelaide Zoo Conservation Plan* for specific historical and conservation policy discussions for the Botanic Park and Zoo tracts of land respectively.

Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations

Hemming records several specific references to Kurna sites or Aboriginal activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Tainmundilla/Park 11 (Hemming 1998) that rotate around occupancy of Botanic Park and the Adelaide Botanic Garden lands. Because these are interwoven around the Kurna and Aboriginal use and occupancy of the lower portion of this precinct the following discussion reviews the Park and Tainmundilla/Park 1A1.

The 'fringe dweller', Tommy Walker, was known to have frequented and camped in the East Park Lands in the second half of the nineteenth century. Notwithstanding this generalised reference, Hemming concludes correctly that the watercourse would have been directly associated with Kurna use and occupancy along Botanic Creek and especially in the waterhole that has been reinvented as the Main Lake for the Botanic Garden (Hemming 1998, pp. 21, 55).

WA Cawthorne recorded the existence of a she-oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*?) near the Frome Road bridge in Warnpangga/Park 10 or Tainmundilla/Park 11 that may have held 'Dreaming' significance:

It is devoutly believed that a certain man was transformed into a sheoak tree, the one that stood a little way above the old Frome Bridge. In fact, every island, cape and point are transformations of one kind or another (Cawthorne, *The Advertiser*, 16 April 1864, cited in Hemming 1998, p. 50).

In terms of the locality, some Kurna vocabulary was recorded in the 1840s. The River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri was variously identified as *Karrawirraparri* (red gum river) or *Tandanjapari* (red kangaroo river) (Hemming, 1998, p. 18; Amery, 1997, p. 1). One traditional name has been identified within the Adelaide Botanic Garden: "the waterhole in the botanical gardens" was identified as *Kainka Wirra* (eucalypt forest) by Amelia Taylor in the 1930s, and was said to be of special significance to her father (Hemming, 1998, p. 19; Amery, 1997, p. 2). The present lake on the creek is known to have been constructed in the early stage of the Garden's development, but it may have been an enlargement of an existing waterhole, and some Aboriginal people were still living a semi-traditional lifestyle in the Park Lands in the 1850s.

Since earliest post-contact settlement, colonial administrators have sought to shift indigenous people away from the Park Lands as part of the dispossession process (Hemming 1998, p. 18). Notwithstanding these attempts the Park Lands continued to be used for activities associated with traditional life for the Kurna (Hemming 1998, p. 20). As the vegetation removal process occurred on the Adelaide plains, the Kurna and other indigenous peoples were forced to live in locations where available shelter, fire wood and materials for camping and hunting remained. Areas around and within the present Zoo, Botanic Garden and Botanic Park locations were occupied for the site of camps, 'corroborees' (*Palti* or *Kuri*), ceremonies, burials and other activities and culturally viewed as significant (Hemming 1998, p. 21), although many of these activities reputedly happened in these localities prior to European settlement (Hemming 1998, p. 23). Contemporary adaptations of 'corroborees' were performed for the public on the old Exhibition Grounds site on Frome Road—the 'Western Approach'—and during these visits the performers camped in the Botanic Park (Doreen Kartinyeri, Neva Wilson and Lindsay Wilson pers. comm. 1998; Draper *et al* 2005, p. 60; Hemming 1998, pp. 23, 50; SSM B24437).

Edward Snell recorded on the 24th May 1850, the regularity of corroborees near the Hackney Road Bridge (then called the South Australian Company's Bridge):

... there was a display of fireworks at the government house in the evening and the blacks had a corrobory at the Companies mill [sic.] (Griffiths 1988, p. 112).

Botanic Park was according an important camping venue for Aboriginal and Kurna peoples from the late 1840s to the late nineteenth century (Gara 1990, p. 9) especially as the area retained much of its original vegetation.

Artist Eugene von Guérard sketched an Aboriginal encampment, believed to have been in the vicinity of Botanic Park, in the 1850s. His *My My—Wurlies, Blackfellow Camp, bei Adelaide, 25 July 1855* (1855) records a group of Aboriginal structures or 'wurlies' surrounding an encampment adjacent to the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri within an open woodland of tall River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) in what is believed to be Botanic Park, in Tainmundilla/Park 11. His *Winter enCampments in Wurlies of divisions of the Tribes from Lake Bonney & Lake Victoria in the Parkland near Adelaide, 1858* (1858), that redrafted the 1855 pencil on paper sketch into a pen, Indian ink and wash representation, recording that the residents of these 'wurlies' were Aboriginals from the Lake Bonney (South-East South Australia) and Lake Victoria (Riverland) communities and possibly the Kurna. His pencil on paper *Torrens River, Adelaide, 31 July 1855* (1855) also depicts the encampment with the deeply incised embankments of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri in the foreground. This image was sketched on his last day in Adelaide before he headed to the South-East of South Australia and thence into Victoria (Draper *et al* 2005, p. 60; Carroll & Tregenza 1986, pp. 52-56, 80-81).



Figure
 My My—Wurlies, Blackfellow Camp, bei Adelaide, 25 July 1855 (1855), pencil on paper sketch by Eugene von Guérard, depicting an encampment of Aboriginals in Botanic Park of Tainmundilla/Park 11 amidst an open forest of *Eucalyptus* ssp trees. Source: Carroll & Tregenza 1986, p. 52.



Figure
 Torrens River, Adelaide, 31 July 1855 (1855), pencil on paper sketch by Eugene von Guérard depicting an Aboriginal encampment in Botanic Park/Tainmundilla/Park 11, with the deeply incised embankments of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri in the foreground. Source: Carroll & Tregenza 1985, p. 80.

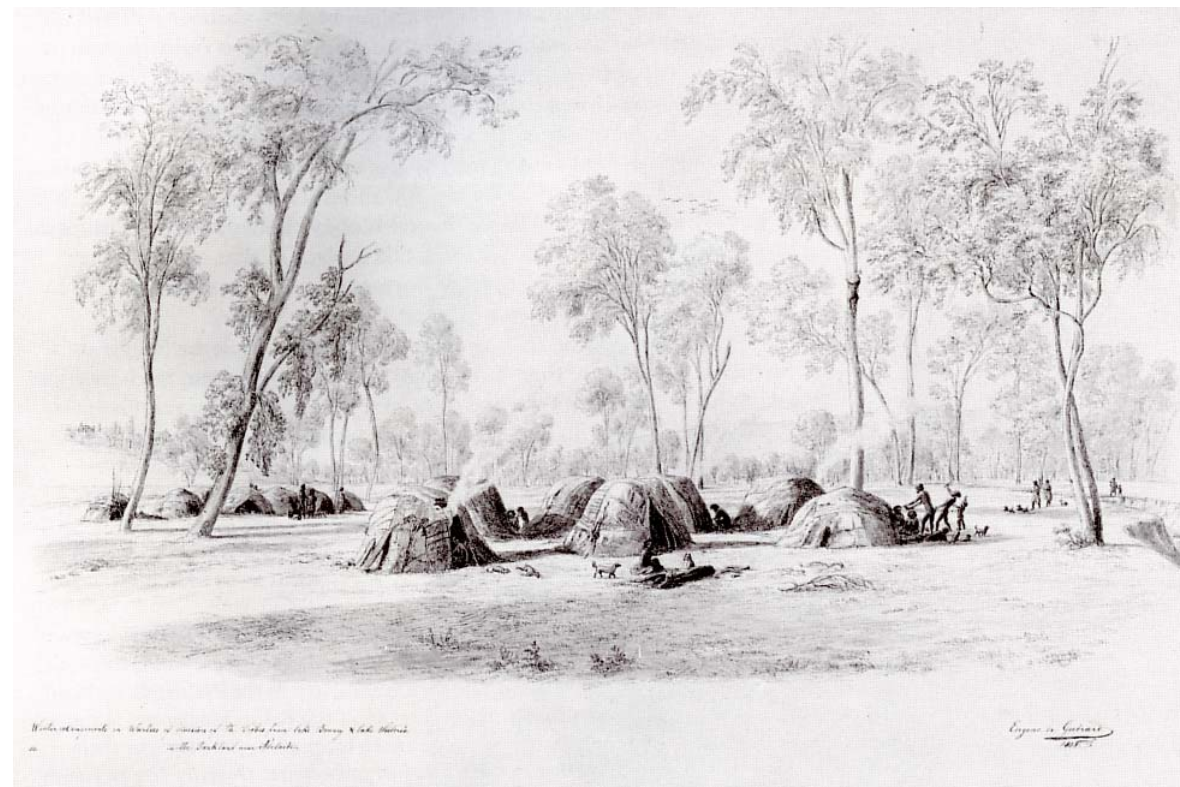


Figure
 Winter enCampments in Wurlies of divisions of the Tribes from Lake Bonney & Lake Victoria in the Parkland near Adelaide, 1858 (1858), pen, Indian ink and wash on paper prepared by Eugene von Guérard revising his earlier My My—Wurlies, Blackfellow Camp, bei Adelaide, 25 July 1855 (1855). Source: Carroll & Tregenza 1986, p. 53.

The Headmaster at St Peters College, in adjacent College Park, also recorded this activity in 1855:

... in May the Aborigines camped in the Parklands ... and held corroborees which were clearly visible and audible from the upper front windows of the school (Carroll & Tregenza 1986, pp. 52-53; Draper *et al* 2005, p. 63).

Lucy Hines, in the 1850s, also observed that “the zoo was at the back of the gardens and we walked out from the back gates into virgin scrub and timber, a favourite camping ground for the Blacks” (Register, 15 December 1926; Draper *et al* 2005, p. 60).

The River Torrens (*Karra Wirra Parri* or *Tanda:njapari*) was an essential economic and sustenance conduit and place for the Red Kangaroo Dreaming. It is believed that *Tarnda Kanya* – the ‘red kangaroo rock’ – was located on the present site of the Adelaide Festival Theatre (Amery 1997: 4). An early resident of Adelaide, Thomas Day, recollected Kaurna residency along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri:

Women and children spent most of their time at the Torrens river – children bathing and practicing with spear and small waddy – Women crab[b]ing and going in the river with a net bag and picking up cockles. I have seen them go down – And I thought they would never rise again. They got many cockles And rose again on the other side after being under water A long time. The river torrens was A chain of water holes very deep When not in flood. It was full of timber Very dangerous to go amongst. Their time was also employed making mats, nets an rope clothes lines ... They would then sell or exchange for food from the settlers ... [sic]. (Day, ‘Memories of the Extinct Tribe of Cowandilla, 1902’, probably relating to the period prior to 1847, in Hemmings 1998, p. 43).

Undoubtedly the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri was an important resource, providing the most reliable water supply on the Adelaide plains. Throughout Australia, river estuaries usually supported a fairly large population, and we can assume that the abundant marine and bird life of the lower River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri wetlands and the Port River would have been a valuable asset to the Kurna people. The locality lacks a convenient and reliable supply of surface fresh water, however, and would have been a difficult place to live in summer, and there was probably a cyclical—perhaps annual—pattern of migration between the estuary and the hills. The Adelaide plains offered a range of environments to the Kurna people, extending from the coast across the plains to the foothills of the ranges, offering different foods and water sources at different times of the year. Most likely the waterholes of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri played a part in those movements (Ellis, 1976).

Historical Overview: Post Contact Associations

During the late 1830s a portion of Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11 was subject to attempts to establish a botanic garden in Adelaide. The establishment of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, formally within Tainmundilla/Park 11 today, was not straight forward and several attempts were made before the final site was selected.

Government gardens were established in the Australian colonies within a comparatively short time of European settlement, often within the first decade and generally as gardens in which to acclimatise plants. Government gardens were thus established in Sydney (1788), Hobart Town (1818), Brisbane (1828), and Palmerston (Port Darwin) (1869). These early government gardens were frequently located within a larger government domain that also contained a government house, as at Parramatta (1790s), Launceston (c.1808), Hobart (1811), Brisbane (1827), Perth (1829), Adelaide (1836), and Melbourne (1845). Such domains—in South Australia known as ‘park lands’—formed an early and uniform type of large public reserve in Australia. Once established, these government gardens and their associated institutional organisations, developed collections that were documented and labelled, and were open to the public for the purposes of education, experimentation, research, and recreation. Such gardens were the forerunners of the botanic gardens established in Australia in the mid-nineteenth century at Sydney (1816), Hobart (1844), Melbourne (1846), Brisbane (1855), and Adelaide (1855).

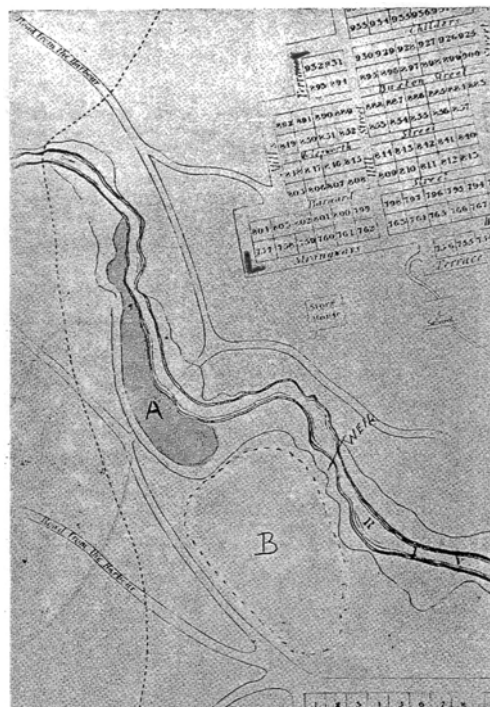


Figure
The first (A) and second (B) sites for the botanic garden on the banks of the River Torrens in Tulya Wodli/Bonython Park/Park 27 today. Source: Survey Plan of the City of Adelaide, 1837, as prepared by Colonel William Light. ACC Archives

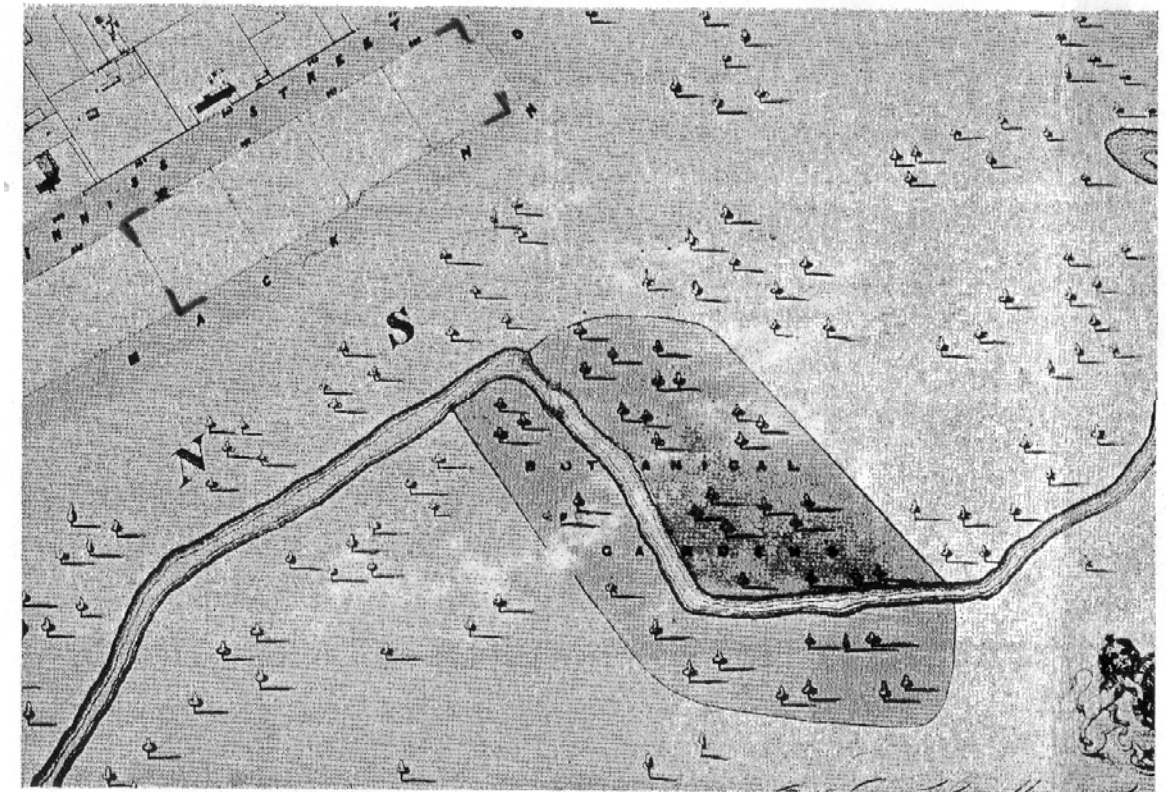


Figure
The third site for the “BOTANICAL GARDEN” on a bend of the River Torrens, immediately between the present Zoological Gardens (on the south-west side) and the Corporation’s Nursery (on the north-east side) within Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11. Source: Extract from George Kingston’s 1841 ‘Map of Adelaide’, ACC Archives.

In Light’s original survey of Adelaide (1836-37) an area for ‘botanic garden’ was indicated on an ‘island’ in the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri within Tulya Wodli/Park 27. But the initial site, chosen without the benefit of any horticultural hindsight and with only limited knowledge of the local environment, proved quite unsuitable as it was prone to flooding and was never developed.

In 1837 a second site for a botanic garden was selected on the southern flank of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri in Tarndanya Womma/Park 26 now under the earthen-raised Elder Park. Thomas Allen (1787-1868), an experienced gardener who had previously worked in London’s royal parks, established South Australia’s first nursery on this site that was called the ‘Government Garden’. Allen maintained a leasehold occupancy from 1837-40, but did not prosper in the fledgling colony. The site was vacated in c.1840 and Allen migrated to Dunedin in New Zealand 1862 (Aitken *et al* 2006; Jones & Westergaard 2006).

A third site for a botanic garden, later known as the ‘Old Botanic Garden’, was chosen in 1839. This site was on the northern and southern sides of a large bend in the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri, opposite the present Botanic Park (in Tainmundilla/Park 11) but within Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11. The Governor placed the garden under the care of John Bailey (1800-64), an experienced horticulturist whose father was a nursery proprietor and seed merchant in London. Bailey was optimistically appointed Government Botanist and for a time (1839-40) he maintained the ‘Government Garden’ concurrently with Allen’s nursery. Although public funds were subscribed for the venture, the financial difficulties of the colony led to Bailey’s retrenchment in 1841. Bailey and his sons established what was known as Bailey’s Garden, also known as the Hackney Gardens, in Hackney to the east of Hackney Road, and his grandson later became director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden. Editor and horticulturist George Stevenson (1799-1856), rented the ‘Old Botanic Garden’ during 1842-

43, and his gardener George McEwin took charge of the property. William Haines rented the property during 1844-50 and in 1850 George Francis obtained the lease. Francis was soon to become inaugural superintendent of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, and he regarded this third site as the 'Adelaide Botanic Garden', giving this as his address during the early 1850s. Francis pressed for a properly funded botanic garden, while working as a local government surveyor and valuator, and recommending plantings for Adelaide's city squares and gardens (Aitken *et al* 2006; Aitken 2007; Jones 2007).

Following agitation by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, in 1853 a fourth site on Frome Road (extending as far north as the Torrens) was approved by the colonial Governor. This proposal was influenced by Francis but the garden was never developed, and the site was soon superseded by the present one, the present Adelaide Botanic Garden, further to the east.

From the 1850s to the late 1870s Warnpangga/Park 10 was used for grazing, fire wood collection, and agistment. It was fenced in white-painted timber post and wire in the late 1860s, and by this time most of the indigenous vegetation had been effectively removed from Warnpangga/Park 10 except scattered River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and other native specimens along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri banks.

An early but short-lived use for Tainmundilla/Park 11 within the Botanic Park site was a brickworks. Established for the South Australian Company, the works were described in July 1837 as being located in "the extreme east corner of the parklands where it is intersected by the Torrens". Across the road, in the suburb of Hackney, the Company built a flour mill in 1842. Advertisements in the *South Australian Gazette* during 1838 and 1839 also refer to lime kilns operating in the Adelaide Park Lands and 'on the bank of the river', but do not identify specific locations. These were small opportunistic industries and there is no visible trace of their presence today.

When the legal boundary of the Adelaide Botanic Garden was formalised in 1855, the Botanic Park site was separated from it by a boundary line bisecting First Creek. Both tracts of land are in Tainmundilla/Park 11. Francis had no control over the land north of the Garden (or present day Plane Tree Drive), and indeed was hard pressed to cope with the land he had at his disposal. Accordingly he confined his developments to a slightly reduced area focussed on the southern portion of the present Adelaide Botanic Garden land. Perhaps the best indication of his views on possible uses of the future Botanic Park were his careful retention of remnant *Eucalyptus* ssp and his designation of the northern portion of the Botanic Garden as "part of arboretum"; a designation that implied an extension beyond the northern boundary of his 1864 plan for Adelaide Botanic Garden.

Sandcarters Road was constructed in the 1860s to provide an exclusive route for sandcarters to access the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri embankment and to confine their activities to a single location. The Road conceptually survives today between the present day Archery Club and the Nursery (Sumerling 2003, p. 25).

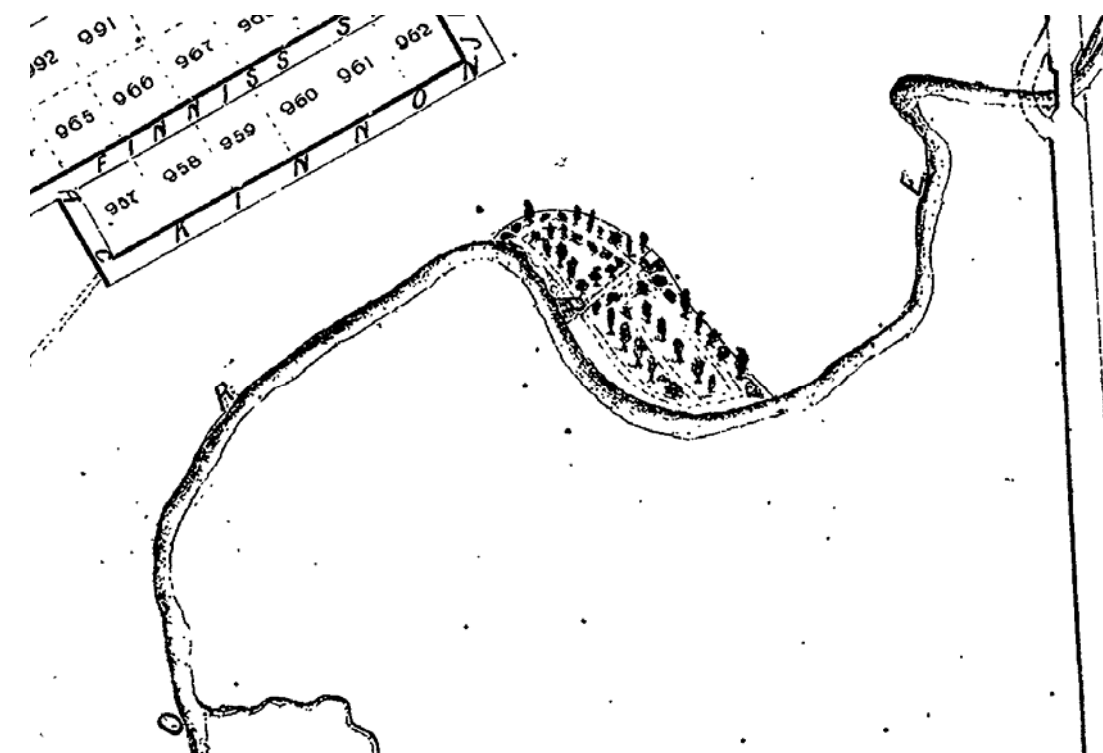
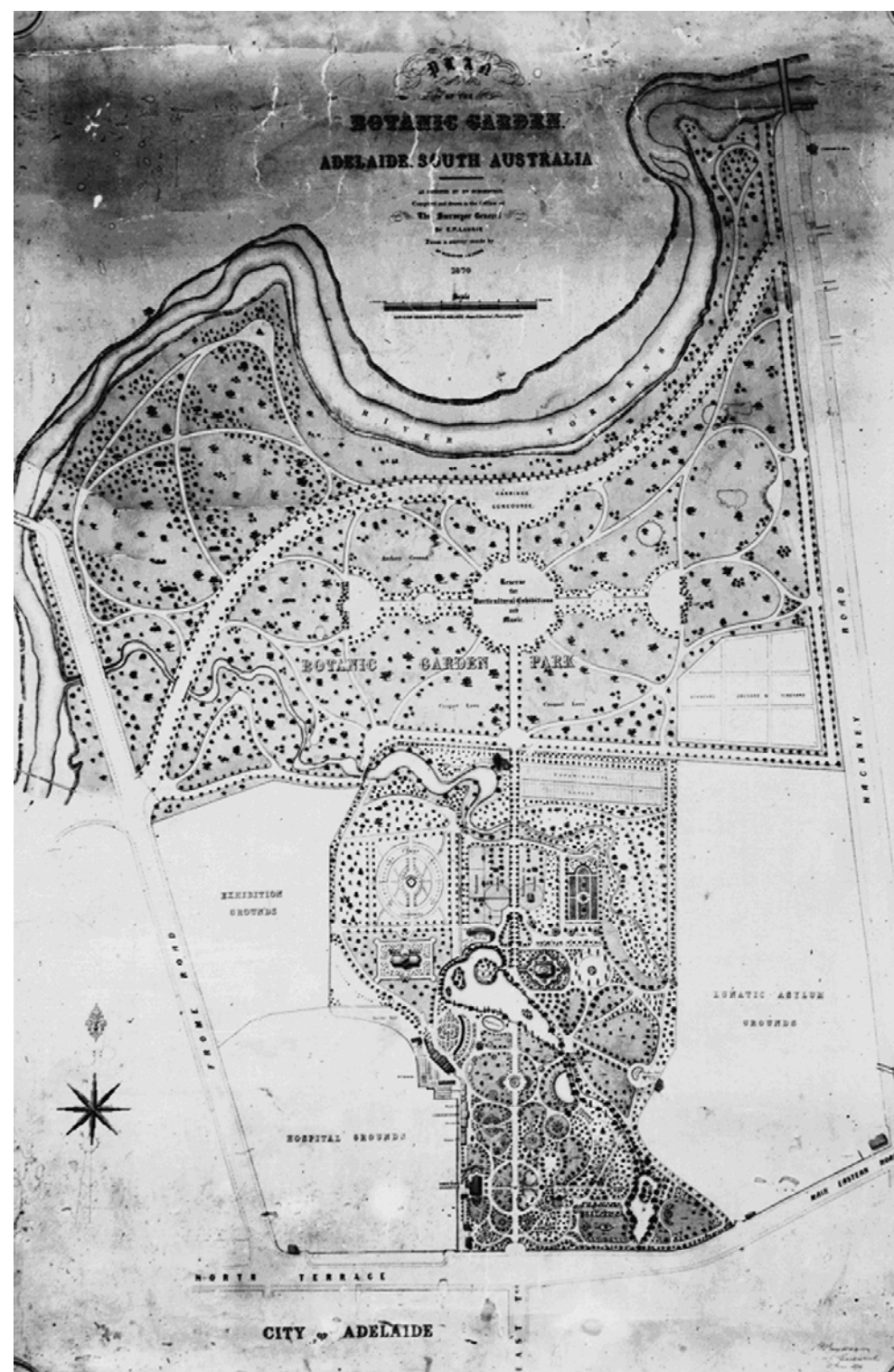


Figure
Extract from a 'Plan of the City of Adelaide' as prepared by the City Surveyor's Office dated 11 February 1865 depicting the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri and Tainmundilla/Park 11 winding through the landscape, and in particular the detailed layout of the former 'Botanic Garden' with what appears to be two structures; one structure in the bottom south-east and the other on the north-eastern flank. Source: ACC Archives.



Figure

Director Richard Schomburgk's 1874 master plan for the Adelaide Botanic Garden and "Botanic Garden Park" and the present Zoological Garden site. In a very detailed graphic representation, his proposed carriage drives and pedestrian pathways in Botanic Park are set out as well as planting clumps, densities and avenues, including an open woodland expanse along the mid flanks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri, and more denser tree plantings around the present Zoo site and the upper eastern portion leading to the Hackney Road Bridge. An interesting lookout, with associated plantings, is clearly evident on the Zoo site, affording a vista to the north-east over the 'Old Botanical Garden' land and the present Corporation Nursery in Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11. Source: Adelaide Botanic Gardens Archives.

In August 1867 O'Brien wrote to Mayor William Townsend advising of extensive tree planting works that were carried out over the previous autumn planting season under his care in the Squares and Park Lands. Specifically O'Brien reported the planting of "19 native pines" to surround the house at the "old Botanic Gardens" (Letter from W O'Brien to the Mayor, 19 August 1867; ACC Archives). By period accounts there were structures at the 'Old Botanical Garden' and Francis may have resided there during its initial developmental stages, but this is the only reference confirming that a "residence" existed on this land.

The construction of Albert Bridge, on Frome Road, was commenced in 1879. It occupied the site of an earlier timber carriage bridge that was washed away with floodwaters in the 1840s. The Corporation first sought the construction of Albert Bridge in August 1871 seeking funding assistance from the colonial government. In the absence of the road bridge a timber pedestrian bridge was in place in the 1863-69. Finally, after considering various options including the relocation of the old City Bridge on King William Road, the Corporation let a tender to Davies & Wishart, under the supervision of city surveyor JH Langdon, to a design by (John Harry) Grainger & Worsley for a new road bridge.

The Albert Bridge foundation stone was laid by Mayor Henry Scott in August 1878, and the bridge opened on 7 May 1879 by Mayoress Mrs William C Buik at a large public gathering. It spanned 120 feet (36.5m), with a central span of 60 feet (18.2m) between two central *caissons* filled with concrete. Tea Tree Gully sandstone complimented imported cast iron work obtained in England. The bridge cost £9,000.

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11 consisted of a "very excellent quality" most suitable for ornamental purposes. The land was level, "the outlines are irregular and in parts sinuous, altogether making the part of high ornamental capabilities" (Brown 1880, p. 18).

While of excellent quality, Brown recorded the poor and ill-informed plantation design and tree plantation approach applied by Pengilly in Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11. He regretted that trees of the same species had been planted along the Frome-MacKinnon-Bundeys road-frontage plantations resulting in a monotonous "sameness" (Brown 1880, p. 18). Brown proposed several strategic additions to Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11 and these will be discussed below as separate items.

In terms of the Frome-MacKinnon-Bundeys road-frontage plantations Brown proposed a renovation including thinning and strategic re-planting "to embrace and form part of the new design." He proposed that the plantation be reviewed, especially the unhealthy *Eucalyptus* spp, that these trees "be removed and a few *conifera* and deciduous trees be inserted ... to break up the mechanical regularity in the rows of trees as at present existing." He proposed the breaking up the linear lines of trees and the creation and planting of clumps of trees as much as possible "to make the plantation as natural looking as possible ... more ornamental" (Brown 1880, p. 18).

Through Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11 Brown proposed the establishment of a carriage drive. This proposal was later re-invented by Pelzer as a part of the War Memorial Drive albeit located in a somewhat different location. Brown's proposed carriage drive was to commence near the Albert Bridge and run along the embankment of River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri some 9m from the embankment, and skirt slightly to the north-east to Bundeys Road avoiding the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri bend. A formed pedestrian pathway should however edge the entire River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri edge.

Brown also proposed a major renovation of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri edge to craft a more Gardenesque setting. This recommendation applied to the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri embankments from the present Morphett Street bridge to the Hackney Road bridge, and while general in its description occasionally makes specific references to portions within each Park. Conceptually this recommendation was quite detailed in its planting design strategy, adopting a strong Gardenesque philosophy, and was accompanied by a suite of lithograph images so to portray the visual outcomes Brown was seeking to achieve.

The following is therefore a summation of his recommendations but includes specific references to Tainmunda/Park 11 where made.

Brown proposed a “thorough system of improvement of the banks of our River” to create “the most attractive feature in the landscape of the City lands. It is a work which, from its character and extent, would no doubt be a very expensive one; but its popularity and undoubted necessity would warrant its being done at any cost.” To achieve this outcome he proposed a detailed engineering survey of the River embankments showing all existing surfaces, changes to surfaces and contours, all existing trees and proposed tree plantation locations, and any amenities to be included (Brown 1880, pp. 10, 11).

Brown proposed:

From the sinuous and irregular character of the river and its banks, there are very great capabilities for the designing of many rare and striking effects.

One of the most important points to be attended to in improving the subject, would of course be the presenting as much variety and contrasts as possible, and, in order to attain this end, all the natural contours and irregularities of each part would have to be carefully studied, embraced, and, if necessary, on occasions enlarged or extended. Anything approaching to regularity or mechanical stiffness should be rigidly avoided.

The banks of the River as a whole ... are very variable as to their character and formation generally. In some places we have jagged precipitate bluffs, the soil on which is being gradually loosened and washed into the bed of the river by the rains; in others they form a pleasing slope from the ridge to the water's edge; while again in some parts—particularly to the south of the Adelaide Bridge—we have them made up of a series of flats, knolls, and terraces. The most difficult portion of the whole subject to be dealt with is that part extending from the Company's Bridge [Hackney Road Bridge] to the Albert Bridge, all of which is more or less of a precipitate and broken character, and therefore requiring more judgement and a greater expenditure of time and labour to improve it to the best advantage (Brown 1880, p. 11).



Sketch shewing Avenues and River Banks

Figure:
Figure 9, “Sketch shewing Avenues and River Banks”, as proposed by Brown in his *Report on a Planting System for the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) depicting formal linear pedestrian avenues of trees together with in dispersed exotic deciduous and evergreen plantings along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri embankments. Source: Brown (1880).

Key recommendations in implementing this program of works, as proposed by Brown, included:

- ❖ Banks should be levelled to 45° more or less;
- ❖ Avoid uniformity in slope forming;
- ❖ Make the banks “as natural as possible” and take advantage of “hollows, ledges, ridges, knolls, flats, and water-washed crevices and gullies;”
- ❖ Where already sufficiently sloped leave unchanged;
- ❖ “Natural flats, ridges and terraces, have grand natural features for ornamentation” and should be taken advantage of;
- ❖ Consolidated crushed rock levelled footpaths, 2.4-3.0m wide should be constructed adjacent to the River banks and follow the natural windings of the landscape sinuously winding around natural clumps of trees;
- ❖ Tree planting plans should be meticulously prepared having regard for the “desired effect;”
- ❖ The “system of planting suitable ... would be of the most approved ornamental kind;”
- ❖ Regularity of newly planted tree distances should be avoided;
- ❖ Tree distances should have regard to mature foliage canopy and spread;
- ❖ Clump trees of different spreads, often of “six different kinds of trees of which No. 1 will measure 10 feet (3.0m); No. 2, 12 feet [3.65m]; No. 3, 15 feet [4.57m]; No. 4, 50 feet [15m]; No. 5, 40 feet [12m]; and, No. 6, 30 feet [9m] in diameter” as depicted in the following diagram;
- ❖ The “distances at which the tree should be planted apart must be such as to allow each to attain to its open natural habit and full spread of branches, and thus realise the pictorial view intended;”
- ❖ Do not plant the banks “regularly all over with trees”

- ❖ “We must have single trees standing out prominently alone in places, groups of one kind and of several kinds judiciously intermixed in others and so on,” (Brown 1880, pp. 11-12).

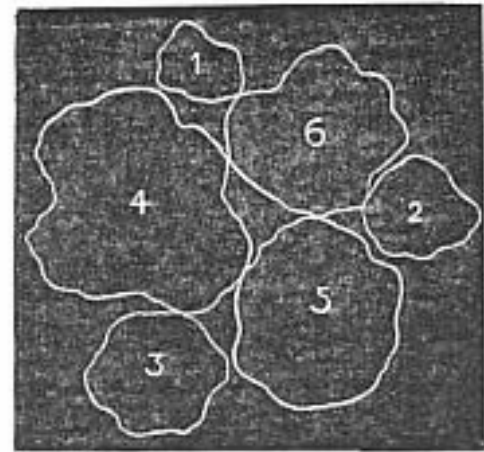


Figure:
Theoretical tree planting diagram prepared by Brown in his *Report on a Planting System for the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880). The diagram depicts Brown’s detailed tree planting strategy that could be mapped against tree species selection. Source: Brown (1880).

It is interesting to note that the bank levelling and re-forming strategy proposed by Brown is conceptually the same proposed in the landscape design recommendations for the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri Linear Park proposal in the 1970s. While the Linear Park proposal formally excluded the Park Land blocks within the City of Adelaide, its landscape design recommendations were progressively adopted as relevant principles for application in Warnpangga/Park 10, Tainmundilla/Park 11, Karrawirra/Park 12, Piltawodli/Park 1 and Tulya Wodli/Park 27 (Hassell 1975).

Brown also drew special reference as to the positioning and atmosphere of the proposed carriage drives:

I have to recommend that a Carriage Drive and Footpath be made to run along the top of the banks on the north side, from which the citizens in their carriages or on foot could view the varied scene presented by hundreds of boats plying upon the water, and the intricacies of foliage, colour, groupings and combinations of the trees planted on the banks. The Carriage Road should be through an Avenue of trees, with the footpath betwixt it and the brink of the banks (Brown 1880, p.12).

But before any works were to be commenced a thorough survey and landscape design master plan had to be prepared. Brown stressed this point repeatedly in his discussion concluding:

Before any alterations or improvements are made upon the banks of the description stated, the whole ground should be surveyed and delineated on plans showing carefully and clearly the portions of the various surface features, together with their outlines, extents, heights, and other matter which it will be necessary to consider and embrace in designing for the improvement of the part. This done, the ground should then be inspected from various points of view, and, by mentally picturing the different effects likely to be produced when it comes to be planted, a decision may be arrived at as to what alterations are necessary in order to the best features of the site being most prominently defined, and the most striking contrasts permanently secured. To do this it will, I doubt not, be necessary to alter the natural features of the site to a considerable degree in places, by extending or shortening a terrace here, lowering or raising a knoll there, and deepening or filling up a hollow in another place; so that, when the works are completed, the whole

ground operated upon will, when viewed from any one direction, present a combination of pleasing effects and contrasts (Brown 1880, p. 11).

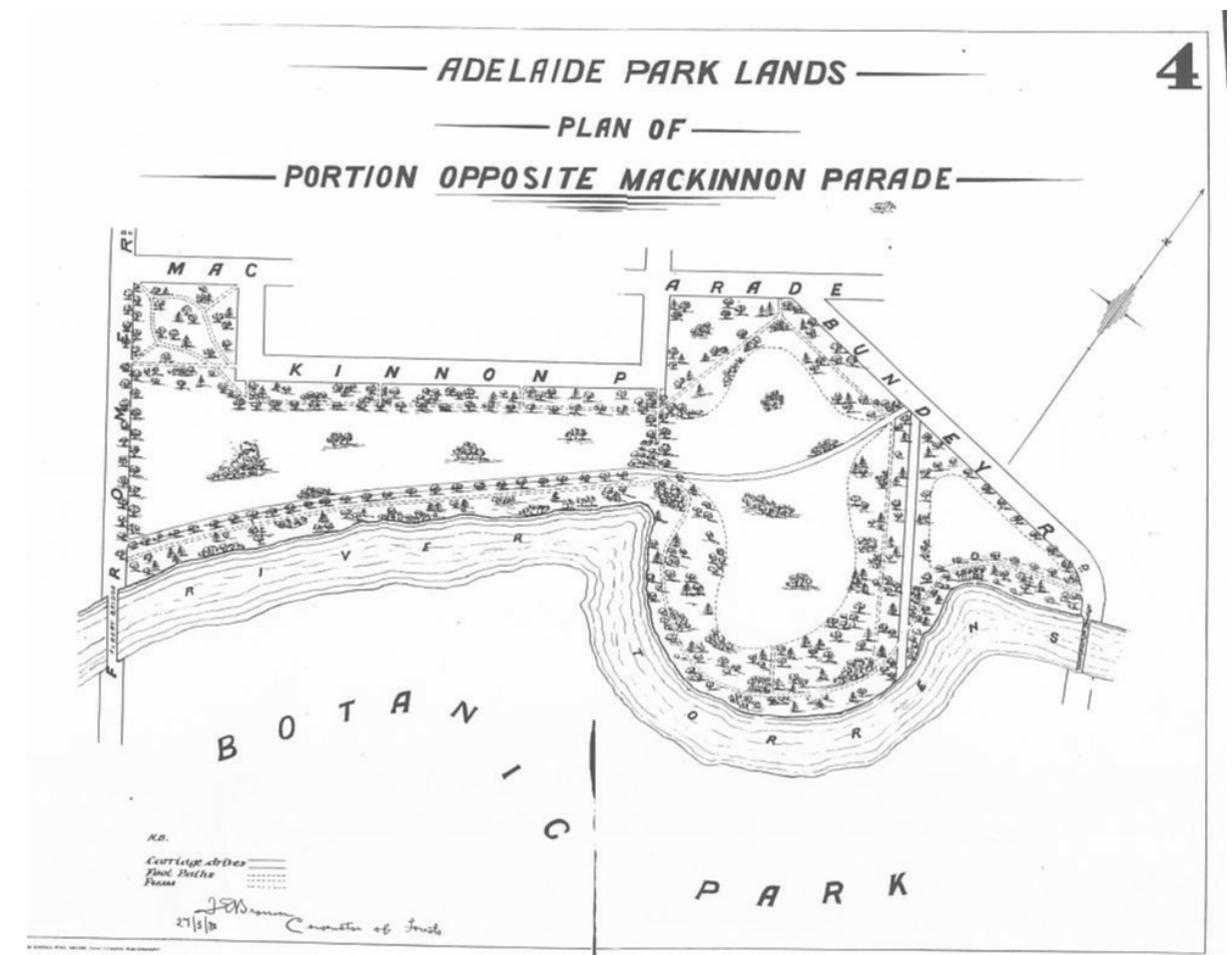


Figure
Plan 4 from Brown’s (1880) *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* that depicts his proposed planting and circulation systems for Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11. Note the proposed carriage drive, the retention of the extant Sandcarters Road, the more intricate mature tree ‘garden’ in the western corner with pedestrian pathway, and the dense plantings along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri escarpment. Source: Brown (1880).

Brown’s tree planting recommendations for Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11 were:

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
<i>Cupressus Uhdiana</i>	?	
<i>Cupressus Sempervirens</i>	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Cupressus Lawsoniana</i>	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress, Port Orford Cedar
<i>Sterculia heterophylla</i>	?	
<i>Araucaria excelsa</i>	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
<i>Araucaria Cunninghamii</i>	<i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i>	Hoop Pine, Moreton Bay Pine
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
<i>Cedrus Atalantica</i>	<i>Cedrus atalantica</i>	Atlas Cedar
<i>Pinus Insignis</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus Sabiniana</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Longifolia</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var <i>maritime</i>	Maritime Pine

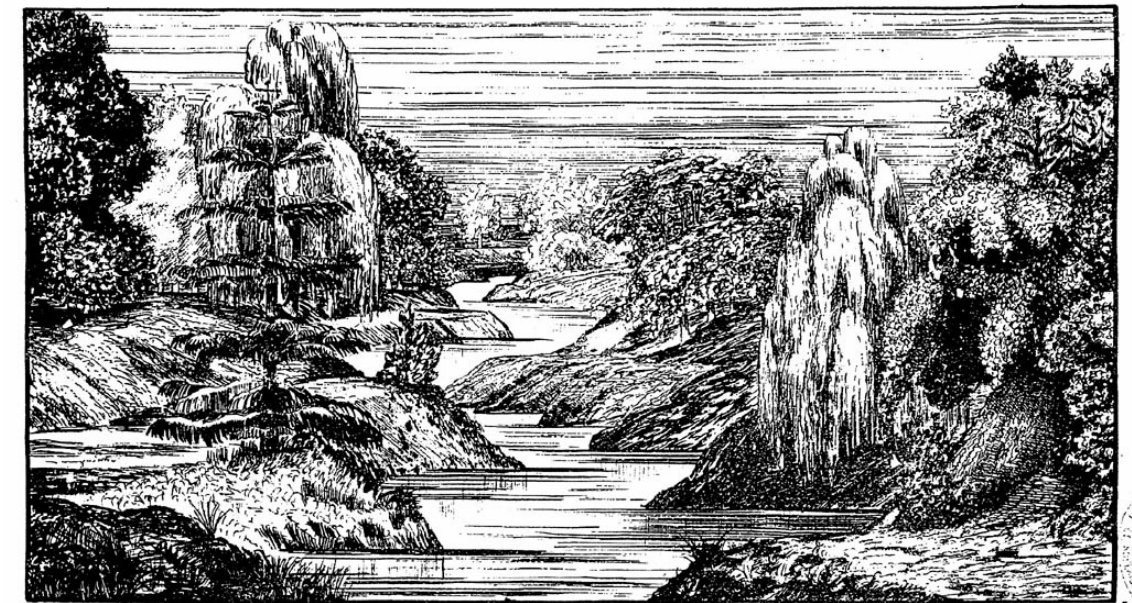
<i>Pinus Canariensis</i>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine
<i>Pinus Ponderosa</i>	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine
<i>Pinus Muricata</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Persica</i>	?	
<i>Abies Douglasii</i>	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
<i>Abies Albertiana</i>	?	
<i>Picea Nobilis</i>	?	
<i>Picea Amabilis</i>	?	
<i>Picea Webbiana</i>	?	
<i>Biota orientalis</i>	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Bookleaf Cypress, Biota
<i>Populus nigra</i>	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar
<i>Populus Alba</i>	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar, Silver Poplar
<i>Populus Acladesca</i>	?	
<i>Populus dilatata</i>	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar
<i>Legunaria Patersonii</i>	<i>Legunaria patersonii</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus
<i>Ailanthus glandulosa</i>	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven
<i>Tristanea Conferta</i>	<i>Tristanea conferta</i>	Brush Box
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i>	<i>Pawlonia tomentose</i>	Royal Pawlonia
<i>Ulmus Suberosa [and] Ulmus Montana</i>	<i>Quercus suber and Ulmus glabra</i>	Cork Oak and Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
<i>Ulmus Campestris</i>	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore Maple
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus Excelsa</i>	<i>Fraxinus excelsa</i>	English Ash
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	<i>Platanus x acerifolius</i>	London Plane
<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Melia Azedarach</i>	<i>Melia azedarach var australisca</i>	White Cedar
<i>Eucalyptus Globulus</i> <i>Eucalyptus Corynocalyx,</i> <i>&c., &c.</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum Sugar Gum

There is a wide selection of tree species in Warnpanga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11 today, and the profile of specimens has a broad correlation with the above list.



Sketch showing River and Park Scenery

13
1875
Cat. 1



Sketch showing undulating River Banks

11
1875
Cat. 4

Two lithograph images prepared by Brown and included in his *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) that provide visual representations of the landscape he was trying to craft along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri with his detailed planting design recommendations. These two images depict a strong Gardenesque park atmosphere in Image No. 13, and the rather rustic somewhat Picturesque slant he placed upon planting and river bank re-contouring measures along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri. The first image depicts random decorative planting of exotic evergreen and deciduous trees and a sense of intrigue in the undulating river bank formations. The second image provides a view along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri that reinforces its organic and undulating flows and the use of particular exotic deciduous trees (in particular Weeping Willows (*Salix babylonica*)) to create an often Picturesque and rugged scene. Source: Brown (1880).

Overall these were very specific and deliberate recommendations for Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11 and in particular in terms of the landscape experience Brown was trying to craft along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri corridor. The specificity mirrors the detailed planting design principles devised for the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri Linear Park segments in the 1970s (Hassell 1975).

There was no reference in Brown's *Report* (1880) to the 'Old Botanical Garden' nor plants associated with this garden so it is likely that Francis retrieved as much of the established trees specimens as he could and shifted them to the Adelaide Botanic Garden (in Tainmundilla/Park 11) after he was appointed its inaugural director.

With Brown's appointment as 'Supervisor of the Plantations', upon the invitation of City of Adelaide Mayor Edwin Smith in April 1882, Brown commenced foundational work in implementing parts of the *Report's* (1880) recommendations. The City Gardener (1867-83), William Pengilly (1825-1911) was advised that Brown shall have "general supervision of the tree planting in the Park Lands" and to "render Mr. Brown every facility for this purpose ..." (Town Clerk's Dept Outwards Letter Book, 1882/602/18). A fractious relationship occurred with Brown and Pengilly, and a specific incident over street tree plantings along Barton Terrace West prompted Brown's resignation from this position in August 1882. While the Corporation sought to remedy the situation, continued disobedience and contrary activities by the City Gardener and his workforce eventually prompted Brown's formal resignation on 1 June 1883. In his letter of resignation he wrote "I must for the sake of professional reputation, seek to be relieved of the responsibility." With this decision the Corporation determined to sack the City Gardener, and therein had a series of City Gardeners until such time as August Pelzer (1862-1934) was appointed City Gardener (1899-1934) in mid 1899.

Notwithstanding Brown's activities, Pengilly also proceeded with planting activities. In his *Annual Report* of 1883 Pengilly records the planting of "various kinds of trees" numbering 300 in Park Land blocks 1 to 9 as well as 5 new plantations resulting in an overall tree plantation total of 3,082 trees. The nature of the species and the location of plantations Pengilly was establishing in these Park Land blocks are unclear. It would be logical that Pengilly also tackled plantings in Warnpangga/Park 10 at the same time although he does not specifically record this action (*Annual Report* 1882-83, p. 134).

The land to the north of the Adelaide Botanic Garden was placed under the care of the Botanic Gardens Committee in 1866, doubling the area available to the new director Richard Schomburgk. This land now comprises Botanic Park. Planting the additional land was not an immediate priority for Schomburgk, although funds eventually became available to develop this section. Schomburgk planned a landscaped area with an arboretum and a carriage drive lined with shady trees, outlined in detail in his 1873 *Annual Report*. There were to be grassed areas "with scattered clumps or single trees, conspicuous to the eye by their fine foliage or form". His vision was depicted on the 1874 plan that formed a master plan for the area.

Schomburgk's account of the early planting of Botanic Park is quite detailed. He recorded that the summer of 1873-74 was particularly hot and dry with shade temperatures reaching 43° C and only 25 mm of rain between September and February. Yet he reported only 3% losses to the 4,000 trees that were planted in Botanic Park. He had planted as many varieties as possible of European and North American forest trees: ash (*Fraxinus* ssp), oak (*Quercus* ssp), birch (*Picea* ssp), lime (*Tilia* ssp), and pine (*Pinus* ssp), as well as the "finest indigenous Australian trees" presumably those of most horticultural potential. There were avenues of Cork Elm (*Quercus suber*), Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), and Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*). In his report Schomburgk said he had demonstrated that by early planting and assiduous attention to how

they were watered, young trees could survive under very difficult conditions. He watered only twice after the trees were planted employing a deep watering technique. He stated that watering might occupy several men with a horse and dray for weeks on end. The remainder of the 9,000 trees had been planted by the beginning of 1877. By this time the European and American forest trees were said to be growing "luxuriantly". Towards Hackney Road, where the soil was fairly stony, conifers such as Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) and Maritime or Cluster Pine (*Pinus pinaster*) were planted.

Under Schomburgk, Botanic Park was laid out to provide views to St Peter's Cathedral and the Congregational Church in Brougham Place, North Adelaide, from an elevated vantage point where a half circle was planted with shady trees and seats provided. The drive intended for carriages was planted with two rows of avenue trees on either side. Some 200 Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees formed the outside rows and the inside rows planted alternately with native Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*) and Kurrajong (*Brachybiton populneus* syn. *Sterculia diversifolia*).

When the Botanic Park planting was completed attention was paid to the problems of maintaining the bank of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri, in places 10.3 metres high and prone to being undermined. The Legislature voted an initial £600 for this "tedious and dangerous work", making the slope more-gentle and planting with trees and rushes. Willows (*Salix* ssp) and fast-growing bamboos (*Bambusa* ssp) were planted to stabilise the earth. Water flow could be very heavy and in 1883 the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri water level rose 2.4 metres in a few hours. About 900 trees were planted but the soil was brackish and some species such as conifers and some of the willows (*Salix* ssp) proved unsuitable and were replaced with French Tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*). The total cost for sloping the banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri came to £1,500 making this an expensive project, on a par with the purchase of the Palm House.

In time the pedestrian walk along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri provided a useful recreation area. A further £300 was provided for two entrance gates, one from Frome Road and one from Hackney Road, each with a lodge for a man in attendance. The carriage drive, one and a half miles long (2.4 km), was officially opened on 20 June 1884. Botanic Park regulations excluded heavy vehicles and the drive was open during daylight hours excluding Sunday mornings. There were some problems with unwanted visitors. There was concern about "disorderly persons of both sexes" who slept in hollow gum trees (*Eucalyptus* ssp) or under the pine trees (*Pinus* ssp) along Hackney Road. A more serious problem arose from vandalism. Trees were uprooted and trees as high as two metres were snapped in two or twisted.

In 1882, the Adelaide Zoological Society was successful in obtaining a 16 acre (6.47 ha) site for a zoological garden. This land had been part of Botanic Park and the Zoo Board retained the inheritance of Schomburgk's main path layout in the redevelopment of the area. A smaller strip of land, about 1 acre (0.4 ha), between the Zoo and the drive was further ceded to the Zoo Board in 1957-58.

In 1894 Botanic Park was dedicated to the Board of the Adelaide Botanic Garden under *Botanic Garden Act*.



Figure
Photograph of the Hackney Road flank of the Botanic Park, looking south, depicting the pine plantation, fencing, and Plane Tree Drive entry gates. Source: Adelaide Botanic Garden Archives.

In 1883 the Corporation acquired a substantial amount of fencing materials from England, including wrought iron posts, wrought iron field gates, cast iron corner posts, galvanized iron pillars together with 117,950 yards (107,853m) of 7-ply galvanized wire. The purpose was to totally replace the existing “old and dilapidated post and two rail fence” that enclosed most of the Park Land blocks to the Terraces. The cast iron posts and pillars were marked with “Iron Duke” and “Letterewe” branding. Upon arrival, the Park Lands and Gardens staff commenced the process of re-fencing the Park Lands (*Annual Report 1883-84*, pp. 56-57).

William H Campbell, as Park Lands Ranger, trialled this new fencing on South Terrace and found that he could erect it at a cost of 2¼d per foot. His conclusions were that the fencing was cost-effective, ornamental, offered opportunities for addition access points, and “in a measure complies with Councillor [FW] Bullock’s intention to allow of perambulators, &c., having access to our reserves.” Campbell noted his preference to the ornamental fencing but also complained about the public’s predilection to “sit on the wires and loosen them” (*Annual Report 1884-85*, p. 102-103; 1886-87, p. 112; 1888-89, p. 134; 1889-90, pp. 119, 120).

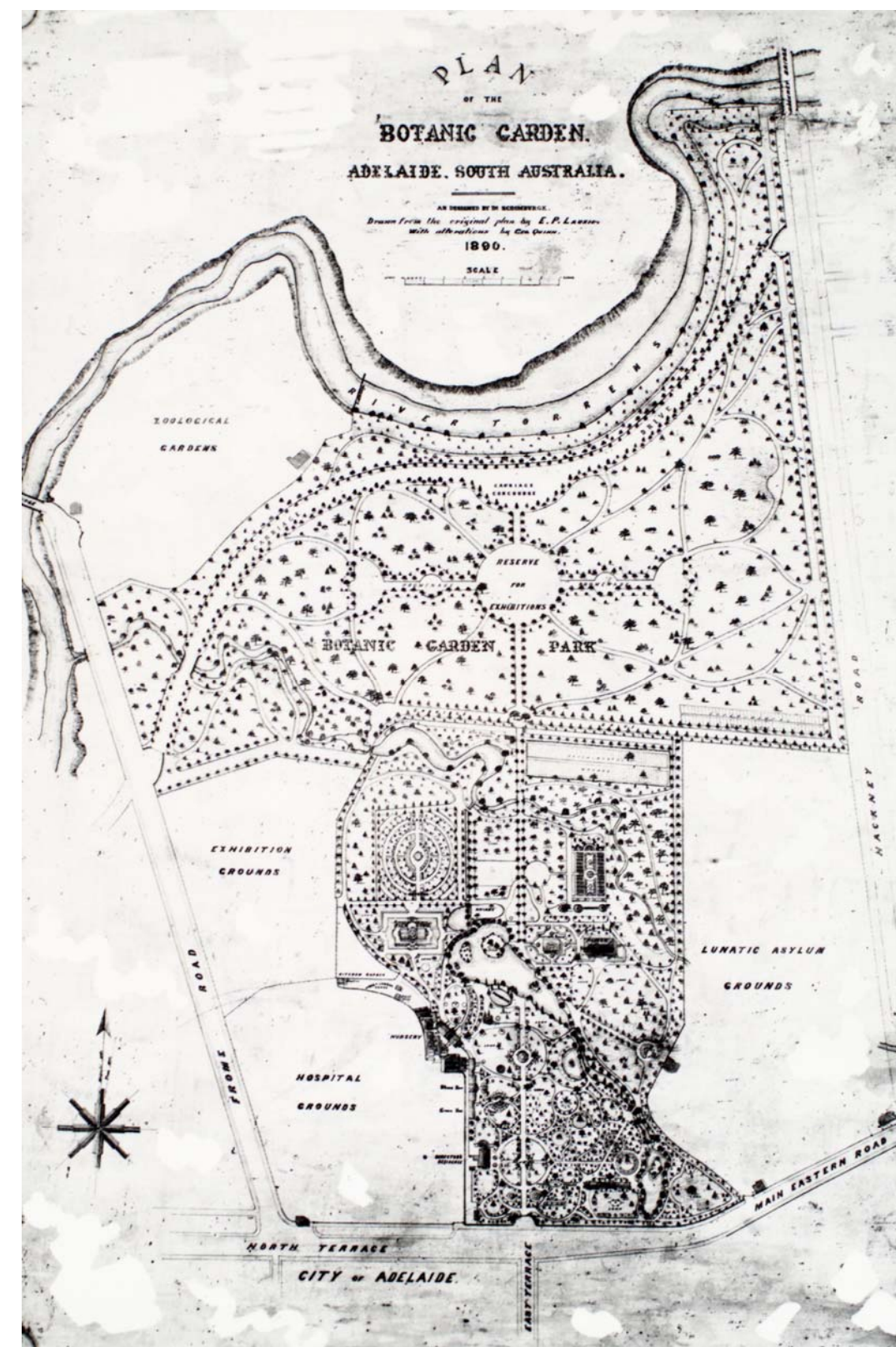


Figure
Director Richard Schomburgk’s 1890 master plan for the Adelaide Botanic Garden and “Botanic Garden Park” illustrating land excised from Botanic Park to enable the establishment of the “Zoological Gardens” as well as Schomburgk’s continued deliberate planting strategy of creating an open woodland along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri river embankments but this time including the upper north-eastern portion reaching up towards the Hackney Road Bridge, as well as a possible site for a footbridge across the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri indicated by a line across the watercourse on the plan at the eastern-most corner of the Zoological Gardens. Source: Adelaide Botanic Garden Archives.

During 1897 the Corporation considered a series of reports and recommendations from the Engineer-in-Chief as to works along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri. This included removal of silt banks and the re-contouring of the banks. The report sought unsuccessfully for Corporation approval for the erection of a temporary dam near Hackney Bridge, to

... effect an absolute clearance of mullock and debris, either by machinery or manual labour, and this restore to something approaching pristine beauty and utility for boating the area between the indicated dame and the present Weir ... The steep banks near Frome Bridge should be sloped down, and the projecting angles should be rounded off. He considers that a few floods would clear out all deposits, and the judicious use of the sluices would prevent future accumulations (Annual Report 1897-98, p. 72; 1899-1900, pp. 96-97).

With Pelzer's appointment in mid 1899 a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands was commenced and it appears that Pelzer somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown's *Report* (1880) as the master plan for his planting activities. He also appears also to have undertaken minor engineering works along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri embankment slopes near Albert Bridge (Frome Road Bridge) necessitating the planting of trees (*Annual Report* 1899-1900, pp. 295-296; 1902, p. 31; 1903, p. 44).

Pelzer reported that:

The steep banks near the Albert Bridge are being gradually sloped off and planted with various trees, shrubs, &c., such as upright poplars [Populus nigra 'Italica'], willows [Salix ssp], tamarisks [Tamarix aphylla], white acacias [Melia azedarach var australasica], silver poplars [Populus alba], pampas grass [Cortaderia spp], &c. (Annual Report 1902, p. 31).

There are regular references in Pelzer's *Annual Reports* to the Corporation about minor earthworks and tree planting activities on the slopes near Albert Bridge from 1899 onwards. These references appear to relate to land downstream of Albert Bridge within Karrawirra/Park 12 and not upstream in Tainmundilla/Park 11 as the works coincide with the construction and development of War Memorial Drive. There are no distinct references to planting upstream of Albert Bridge until discussions commenced in 1919 about the construction of War Memorial Drive through Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11.

In 1903 a review of all Corporation depots and rubbish tips in the Park Lands considered the removal of limestone excavation holes and recommended various closures. There were no pits and tips identified as being used in Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11, except a rubbish tip that was being used in land immediately east of Sandcarters Road. The Corporation proposed no change of use and function for this rubbish tip (*Annual Report* 1903, pp. 28-29).

In 1904 the Corporation commissioned fencing contractors to erect the "Anchor" style of sawn jarrah post and wire fencing. The style consisted of six-wire fencing with jarrah posts 3.6m apart. George Wills & Co undertook the erection of much of this fencing. The flanks of Sandcarter's Road were re-fenced in 1907-08. Parts of the interior fencing around Warnpangga/Park 10 were removed in 1909 signalling its formal transfer from agistment paddock to open park land and playing fields (*Annual Report* 1904, pp. 39, 74; 1905, p. 41; 1907, p. 53; 1908, p. 19; 1909, pp. 43, 65).

During 1901-10 Pelzer focused part of his planting programs upon the improvement of parks and gardens near King William Road and the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri embankments. He also continued other planting works. In 1904 fencing was taken up and shifted along the side of Sandcarter's Road in 1905 (*Annual Report* 1904, p. 63; 1905, pp. 42, 56; 1906, p. 44; 1907, p. 55; 1908, p. 45).

In 1910 Pelzer reported perhaps the first tree planting works along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri embankments upstream of Albert Bridge. Tree planting was undertaken along the banks immediately adjacent to the Zoo, and sloping and planting works undertaken along the opposite bank in Tainmundilla/Park 11 (*Annual Report* 1910, p. 54; 1911, pp. 66-67; 1912, p. 64).

In 1912 the Botanic Gardens Board sought the lease of 2.83ha of land to serve as a Deer Park for a period of 21 years from the Corporation. The site corresponds with the same site now occupied by the Corporation's Nursery in Warnpangga/Park 10. The matter was placed before the public through a meeting for approval, in accordance with the provisions of the *Municipal Corporations Act*, and it was approved "by an overwhelming majority." While approved in 1914, and designated on plan, the proposal did not proceed due to the War and declining attendances at the Gardens that resulted in reduced finances. The proposal may also have been hampered due to a condition on the lease that required the construction of an access bridge across the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri from Botanic Park—an expensive infrastructure investment. The Board submitted plans for this bridge and they were approved by the Corporation in June 1914. Notwithstanding these detractors, the Board undertook the fencing of the Park boundaries with a 2.1m high timber fence for 5 chains, the provision of a 7.6cm water main 243m long, and commenced tree planting. In 1924 the Board surrendered the lease back to the Corporation, because of their financial inability to proceed with the Deer Park proposal, and this enabled the Corporation to proceed with the "construction of the War Memorial Drive, and the remaining portion can be utilized for athletic clubs." The Corporation determined to cancel the lease, and instructed the Board to remove the fencing and to leave the water main in position for future Corporation activities (Rix 1978, p. 33; *Annual Report* 1914, p. 18; 1917, p. 45; 1924, p. 31; Daly 1987, pp. 158-159).

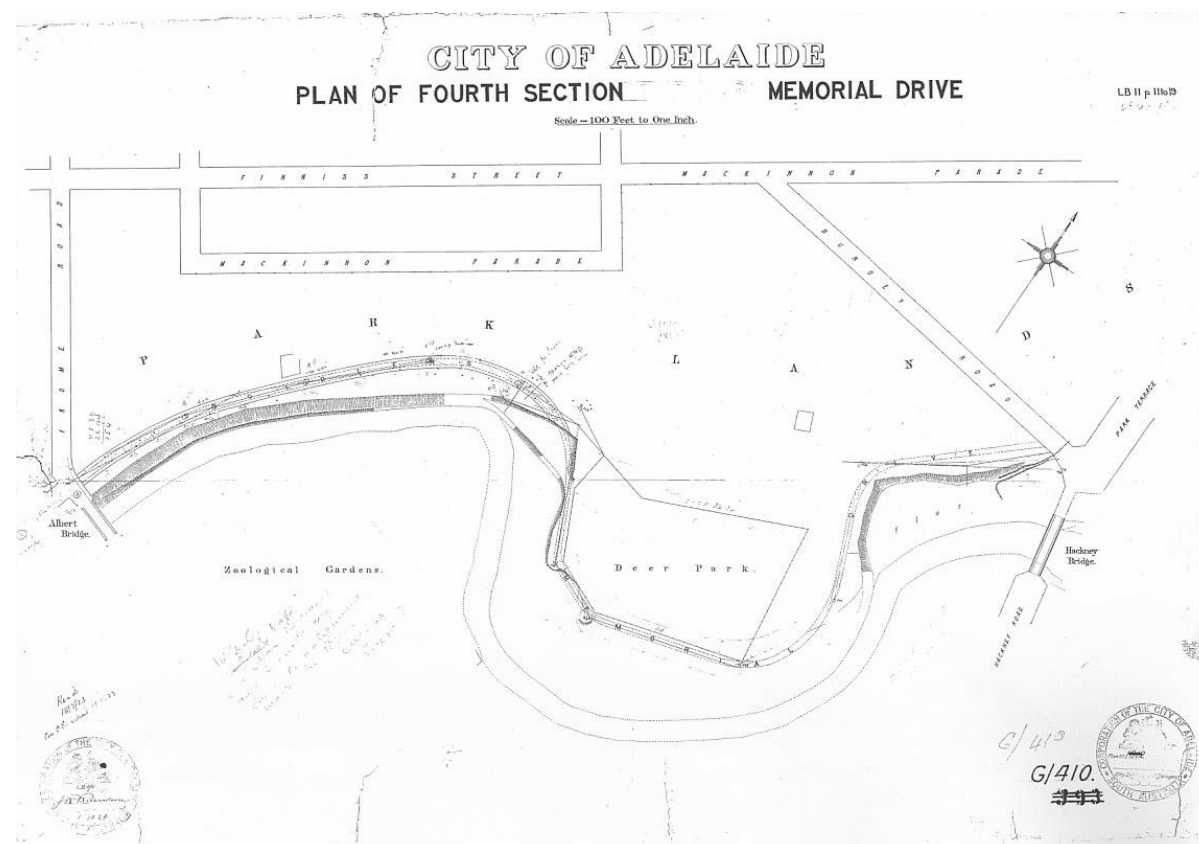


Image:
Plan G/410 prepared by the City Surveyor depicting the Deer Park fenced enclosure, the proposed alignment of the fourth stage of War Memorial Drive, and two building footprints perhaps servicing recreational activities in Warpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11. Hand dated 18 May 1923. Source: City of Adelaide Archives.

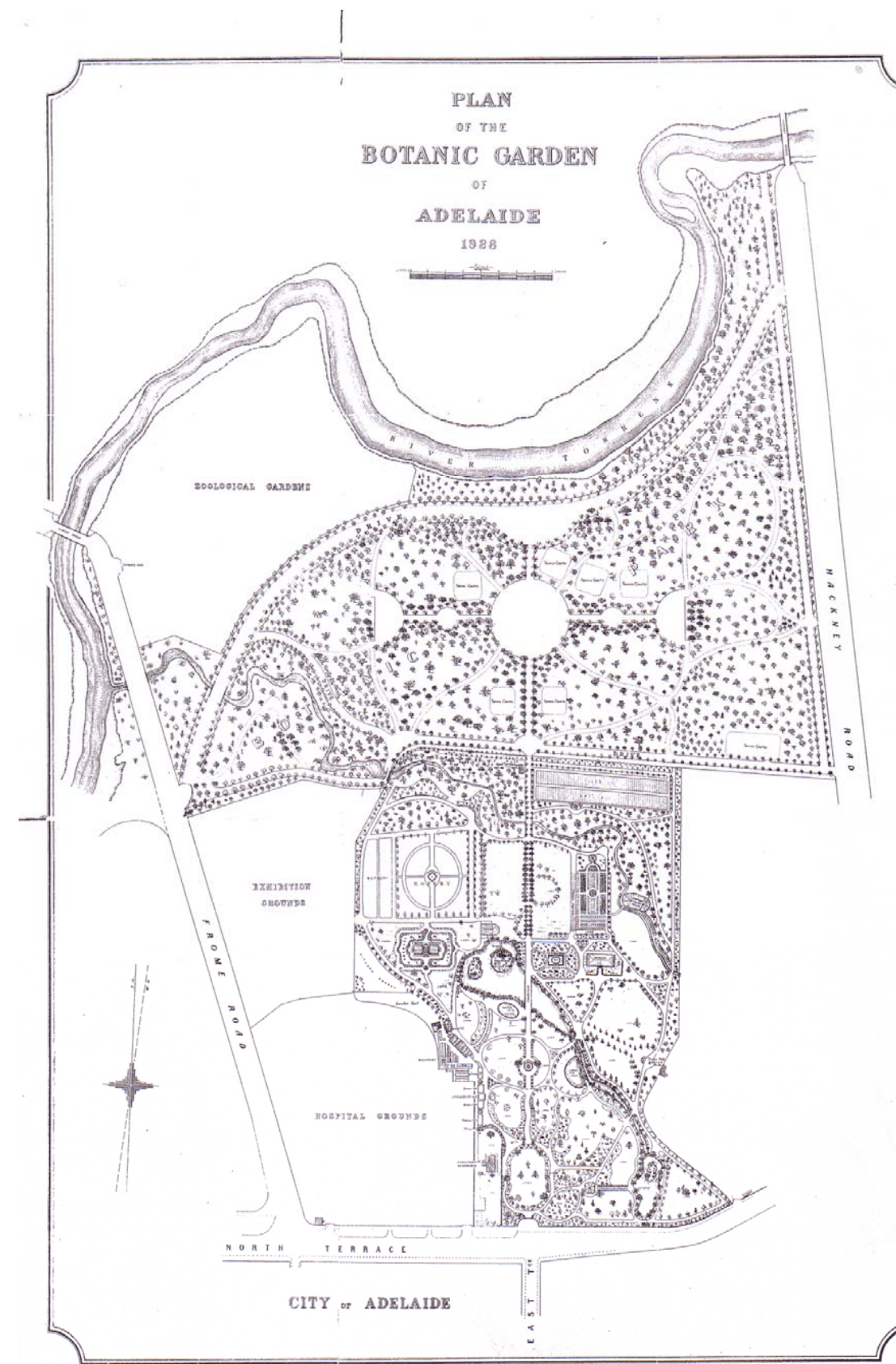


Figure
Director Bailey's 1928 master plan of the Adelaide Botanic Garden indicating the continuation of the landscape design and planting strategies employed by Schomburgk in the establishment of Botanic Park in Tainmundilla/Park 11 including the open woodland environment along the southern flanks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri. Source: Adelaide Botanic Garden Archives.

With 1912 Pelzer first wrote about his proposal to commence land sloping and tree planting works east of Albert Bridge. He perceived that the Corporation needed to “consider the beautification of the banks ... which should be sloped and planted with trees and shrubs” (*Annual Report 1912*, p. 63).

In 1915 Pelzer undertook ground levelling works in former Park 11 (now Warnpangga/Park 10), the area east of Sandcarter’s Road, to enable the development of sporting ovals and fields, also remarking upon the bountiful rains this winter and summer seasons. With this ground levelling works, the former rubbish tip was covered over. Pelzer also erected 51 chains of post and wire fence along the side of Hackney Road in 1916-18 replacing old exterior and interior fencing together with planting of some 26 trees (*Annual Report 1915*, p. 34; 1916, p. 46; 1917, p. 43; 1918, p. 35).

From 1920-24 the Corporation progressed with planning, design and construction of War Memorial Drive through Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11. Parts of old Park 11 were closed off from pasturage in 1924 to enable construction to proceed unimpeded by cattle and several chains of fencing with a gate erected. Work on stage 4 of War Memorial Drive, from Frome Road to Hackney Road, was completed on 30 October 1925 and the entire road opened by Governor-General Lord Forster who drove along the newly finished section. The date was the sixth anniversary of the opening of the first portion, from King William Road to Frome Road. Pelzer appears to be still undertaking ground levelling works associated with the fourth stage of this roadway in 1926 notwithstanding its opening. Tree planting works associated with this roadway appear also to have been also undertaken in 1926 together with the erection of some 72 chains of fencing. Pelzer was still undertaking this tree planting works in 1929 with the intention of “hiding the back premises of the Zoological Gardens from views from the War Memorial Drive” (*Annual Report 1924*, pp. 37, 40; 1925, p. 2; 1926, pp. 40, 41, 42; 1929, p. 35).

During the 1920s, under Adelaide Botanic Garden director Bailey, Botanic Park had become a popular venue for open-air meetings, and the Salvation Army was perhaps the best-known organisation that first met here. During 1926-27 Bailey enabled the Salvation Army to place an inscribed stone slab to mark the place in Botanic Park where the first Salvation Army meeting in Australia was held on the 5th September 1880. During the 1920s the drive through Botanic Park was increasingly used by people in cars. Thousands of visitors were reported on Sundays and holidays. As a recreational facility the Botanic Park was much loved and greatly used, especially during the Great Depression, and Bailey added tennis courts at the eastern end of the Park in 1929 to assist this activity.

While religious doctrine was being spoken aloud in the Botanic in the 1880s, the central vicinity in Botanic Park also became a venue for political doctrine. This area, within a ring of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) became known as ‘Speaker’s Corner’ mimicking Hyde Park in London as a venue for political expressions by the Labor Regulation League, the forerunner to the Australian Labor Party, and personalities like Alf Roberts, Gregor McGregor, Tom Price, Crawford Vaughan, and John Abel McPherson, together with the political-rhetoric of lone crusaders such as ‘Redwing’, female rationalists, the 1893 meeting of the ‘New Australia’ movement on the eve of their departure to Paraguay, the Workers Industrial Union, and conscriptionists and anti-conscriptionists during World War I with a riot occurring following an anti-war meeting in 1915; all spoke in the venue subject to permits being issued by the Board of the Adelaide Botanic Garden. In 1950 the Board determined to shift ‘Speaker’s Corner’ from its central position to a location in ‘The Dell’ surrounded by First Creek, Frome Road and the former Exhibition Grounds. This activity declined following the 1950s and both places are forgotten spaces of social meaning in Botanic Park today.

Thinning out of trees was carried out in Botanic Park during 1924, especially of dying trees and poor specimens affected by overcrowding. Writing in 1926–27 Bailey noted the need to remove trees that had been infested by termites, particularly old specimens of Radiata Pine (*Pinus insignis* syn. *Pinus radiata*) and Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*), elms (*Ulmus* spp), planes (*Platanus* spp), poplars (*Populus* spp), Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), River Red Gums (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), and Tasmanian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus globulus*).



Figure
Extract of a *Plan Showing Improved Pavements*, dated 14 November 1927, prepared by the City Engineer, depicting the pathway system in Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11. Warnpangga/Park 10 originally consisted of Parks 10 + 11 as depicted—together with the Zoo-administered ‘Deer Park’ on the present site for the Corporation Nursery, and the now closed Sandcarter’s Road. Note also the established pedestrian pathway system. Source: ACC Archives

During the 1930s the banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri was a haven for itinerant ‘tent citys’ as part of Depression era accommodation.

On 29 February 1932 Pelzer retired and the Corporation commenced a reorganisation of the City Gardener’s Branch (*Annual Report 1931-32*, p. 27). Following Pelzer’s retirement a sequence of gardeners and a change of commitment to the gardens and the Park Lands occurred throughout Adelaide notwithstanding the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936. In terms of Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11 little improvement works were entertained from 1932 up until the 1960s (*Annual Report 1935-36*, p. 37).

As a consequence of Noel Lothian’s appointment as director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden in 1947, Lothian and the Board were keen to review plantings in Botanic Park to “establish an arboretum”. Attention was paid to the Hackney Road boundary where new species of both deciduous and evergreen trees were planted. Vandalism slowed progress and led to a proposal that the gates of Botanic Park be closed in the evenings. Lothian undertook much tree removal and replanting, although overall Botanic Park assumed a more open appearance than previously. In 1969 alternate specimens were thinned out from Plane Tree Drive, Lothian writing at the

time that it was unfortunate that when they were planted (which he gave as over 70 years earlier) the distance between them had been set at 25 feet (7.6 m).



Figure
Extract of an aerial photograph of metropolitan Adelaide depicting Warnpangga/Park 10 in 1936 indicating the perimeter tree plantations and the pathway system that are largely extant today including the tree-lined pedestrian avenue diagonally through Warnpangga/Park 10. Note that the Nursery, on the former 'Deer Park' site, was undeveloped at this time, but also the nature of vegetation and earthworks near the former 'Botanic Garden' site. Source: University of Adelaide Archives



Figure
Aerial photograph of Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11 in 1947 depicting the tree-lined road reserves, the initial construction and ground laying works for the Corporation's new Nursery, and Sandcarters Road reserve. Sandcarters Road, as formal gravel linear route is clearly evident in this photograph. The photograph also depicts a tree-lined pathway traversing Warnpangga/Park 10 that follows the alignment for a carriage drive as proposed by Brown in his *A Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880). Again, providing further evidence of how much attention Pelzer paid to the recommendations of Brown during his tenure as City Gardener from 1899-1934. This pathway was removed in the 1950s as the Corporation formalised its street plantings along War Memorial Drive. There is also visual evidence of a more formal park on the corner of Mackinnon Parade and Frome Road with the pattern of tree and the circulation system evident. Source: ACC Archives.

Albert Bridge was re-decked in the 1950s.

During March – August 1957, however, the Town Clerk, Colonel William CD Veale, undertook a study tour of council organisations and facilities in Europe and North America, and submitted his reports on various topics in October 1958. *Report No. 4* (1958) dealt with Parks and Gardens (Veale 1958) and made sweeping recommendations towards the renovation and development of several parks around the Park Lands, together with redevelopment of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri edges and the development of an 18-hole golf course in the Tulya Wodli/Park 27 and Piltawodli/Park 1 blocks. There were no specific recommendations for Tainmundilla/Park 11.

The 1965 Annual Report for the Board of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens records that the Board was successful in resisting an application from the Municipal Tramways Trust to relinquish a strip of land about 25 feet (7.6 m) deep on the Hackney Road boundary, and also in rejecting an application from the Royal Zoological Society for permission to use a section of Botanic Park as a car park. However in 1968 it was reported that after negotiations with the state Government a narrow strip of land was relinquished on the eastern boundary of Botanic Park to enable Hackney Road to be widened.

In 1966 the Board reported that a long-standing plan to make the drive through Botanic Park more of a scenic drive along a private road was coming to fruition. This came about when

after advice from the Police Department and the Corporation it was decided to close the entrance from Frome Road to traffic, making it just a pedestrian entrance. Vehicles would now gain entrance from Hackney Road via Plane Tree Avenue and leave via an exit near the Hackney Bridge. Plans were also made by the Highways Department to widen Hackney Road, and to move the exit gate about 182m south, re-erecting the pillars and gates.

The 1967 *Annual Report* of the Board of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens included photographs of work being done to aid erosion control along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri bank in Botanic Park. Agreement had been reached between the Corporation and the state Government to take measures to deal with this long-standing problem.

Botanic Park became a very popular place as a venue for Christmas parties and picnics for children in the 1960s, especially those given by commercial firms for their employees and their families. It was noted in the 1971 *Annual Report* of the Board that while periodically requests were made for use of all or part of Botanic Park for other purposes, the Board was mindful of the importance of Botanic Park as a large open space close to the centre of the city and would not allow permanent alteration of Botanic Park in any way other than its use as an arboretum and open space.

Albert Bridge was re-decked in 1982 in addition to adding structural members to address the increasing weight of vehicles and trucks upon the structure.

In 1967 the Hackney Road bridge was duplicated, with an additional bridge being added on the western side. The bridge site has associations with the original (South Australian) Company Bridge, and a plaque noting this association was also unveiled upon its opening.

During the 1990s public uses of Botanic Park expanded. In 1992 the Board hosted the first ethnic music festival, which would grow into the biennial Womadelaide. Open air cultural events increased in the following years, including evening cinema and performances by the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra. Incursion of cars into Botanic Park had been a persistent problem for successive directors, and a balance between vehicular access and sound horticultural management appears to have been reached enabling an equilibrium that balances revenues from parking with environmental intrusion.

In 1994 three art installations were erected on the banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri in Tainmundilla/Park 11. Entitled 'Divided Paths' (by Linda Patterson), 'You are Here' and 'Landline – Timeline' (by Philip Hind), they were part of a joint commission by the Corporation and ArtsSA.

Amery (1997; 2002, p. 270) proposed the toponym *tainmundilla*, which roughly translates as 'mistletoe place', to this park.