
3.0 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

3.1.11 Kadlitpinna/Rundle Park/Park 13 Report



Kadlitpinna/Rundle Park/Park 13**Historical overview: Site Context**

Arising from Light's plan, Kadlitpinna/Rundle Park/Park 13 consists of a semi-rectangular block of land bounded by East Terrace, Botanic Road, Dequetteville Terrace, and Rundle Road. In 1913 the Corporation named Kadlitpinna/Park 13 as "Rundle Park". Botanic Creek, as it has historically been known by the Adelaide Botanic Garden's administration, drains through the middle of Kadlitpinna/Rundle Park/Park 13 (Byrne 2003, p. 1).

No boundary changes occurred subsequent to the spatial survey of Kadlitpinna/Rundle Park/Park 13 by Light.

Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations

Hemming records several specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Kadlitpinna/Rundle Park/Park 13 (Hemming 1998).

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 Kaurna use and occupancy along Botanic Creek and especially in the waterhole that has been reinvented as the Main Lake for the Botanic Gardens (Hemming 1998, pp. 21, 55).

Historical Overview: Post Contact Associations

From the 1850s to the late 1870s it is unclear as to the nature of activities that occurred on Kadlitpinna/Rundle Park/Park 13, although given the waterlogging nature of the landscape it was unlikely to have hosted stone quarrying excavations. One aspect is clear. During the 1850s the Park, between Rundle Street and East Terrace to the Botanic Creek was being used as a rubbish dump, as one letter to the editor of *The Observer* in 1856 records:

Not only have no attempts been made to beautify it, but to the injury of neglect has been added the insult of positive disfigurement. From the east end of Rundle-street to the creek the Park Lands have been the licensed rubbish-yard of the city. Hundreds of cart-loads of every description of refuse have, for a long time past, been ruthlessly scattered about upon the surface. Vegetable matter lies at leisure to decay; broken glass and bottles, mingled with old mattresses and tin-kettles; rags, bones, and dead dogs vary the scene with baps of chemical refuse; alkalies decomposing, and mingling their scents with so many others, that the seventy distinct odours of many others, that the seventy distinct odours of Cologne might be fairly counted over again in Adelaide (The Observer 16 August 1856).

Notwithstanding this, it appears that Kadlitpinna/Rundle Park/Park 13 was used informally as a recreation space and appears not to have been fenced. In 1857 the Corporation called for tenders for "ploughing, harrowing and subsoiling the parklands between Hackney [Botanic] and Kent Town [Rundle] Roads and fenced in" (*The Register* 25 June 1857). It was fenced in a white-painted timber post and wire in the late 1870s. By this time most of the indigenous vegetation had been effectively removed from Kadlitpinna/Rundle Park/Park 13.

Discussions by the Corporation and the Mayors (Lord Mayors) about landscaping the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri embankments as well as the Park Lands generally were commonplace from the mid 1850s onwards. The thoughts may have really been prompted by critical comments and articles in *The Register*, including reports of public meetings that voiced critique of the quality of the Park Lands, in 1854 onwards (eg., *The Register* 17 June 1854, p. 4; 8 July 1857, p. 2), that were in many ways directed towards the colonial Governor than the Corporation. For example, the editor of *The Register* wrote in July 1857:

The Park Lands will never be other than a quagmire in winter, and a desert of blinding, suffocating dust in summer, ... unless properly fenced roads are constructed through the ... With such roads as now disgrace the Park Lands there is no alternative for vehicles but to deviate in all directions from the track, thus cutting up acres of pasturage on every side and rendering it utterly useless (The Register 8 July 1857, p. 2).

These public debates and discussions appear to have been prompted by concerns from the colonial Governor about the overall aesthetic appearance of the Park Lands. For example, on 17 July 1855 the Colonial Secretary wrote the Town Clerk of the Corporation expressing a desire "that something should be done to improve the present very unsightly appearance of most of the Park Lands near the Town; which he [Governor Gawler] thinks might be effected by the judicious planting of clumps of trees on half acres [0.2ha] or even quarter acres [0.10ha] in suitable positions; care being taken to fence such clumps with strong but neat fencing." Willingly, to assist these landscaping works, the Governor volunteered a budget of £400, "a sum sufficient to accomplish much, but not all that he wishes" which the Corporation eagerly accepted "at once to carry out His Excellency's wishes and propose to do so by means of competent gardeners [on] contracts to be obtained by advertisements in the usual newspapers, the works generally being performed under the supervision of the City Surveyor." With acceptance, the Governor imposed one condition requiring the appointment of an expert referee to monitor the works: "that some person should be nominated by himself to represent the Executive in this matter and to have a voice in the selection of the position of the several plantations and of the species of fencing to be made use of." The Colonial Secretary appointed horticulturist John Bailey, of Hackney Nursery, to this role. Unfortunately this scheme collapsed with the dissolution of the Legislative Council in August 1855 despite unknown authored sketch "on the subject of planting a Public Square" being sent to the Corporation on 9 October 1855, with correspondence from the Governor indicating that "the writer of the memorandum has indicated some most sensible and just views of Landscape Gardening..." The advice included a recommendation that, "in a climate like South Australia's and to avoid the inconvenience of having to wait years for effect, clumps should be formed of the Olive [*Olea europaea*], the Wattle [*Acacia* ssp] and Gum-tree [*Eucalyptus* ssp] ..." It is possible the plan author was inaugural director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, George Francis, more so than Bailey as there is no evidence of Bailey's plan drawing skills whereas the sketch the text is similar in style to Francis's hand (Letter, Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 7 July 1855, GRG 24/6/1381 (1855); letter, Town Clerk, ACC, to Colonial Secretary, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/2505 (1855); letter, Town Clerk, ACC, to Colonial Secretary, 13 August 1855, GRG 24/6/2644 (1855); Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/1605 (1855); Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 20 August 1855, GRG 24/6/1740 (1855) Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/2129 (1855) Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/3289 (1855)).

While Francis, Bailey and Sheriff Boothby were predominantly planting olive (*Olea europaea*) trees in the Park Lands, City Gardener William Pengilly also undertook olive (*Olea europaea*) plantings in several areas. During 1872 Pengilly was planting them in Light Square (70), in the North Adelaide Plantations (Kuntingga/Park 7 + Barnguttilla/Park 8 and Karrawirra/Park 12) (1,255 and 210 respectively), adjacent to Bay Road [Anzac Highway] in Wikparndo/Park 22 (450), in the West Terrace Park Lands (Wikparndo/Park 22 + Wirranendi/Park 23, and Tambawodli/Park 24) (350 and 350), in the North Terrace plantation, and on the Racecourse Park Land block (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16) (140). Italian olive (*Olea europaea*) expert Paolo Villanis, in 1882, corroborated the existence of these plantings when he reviewed the state and condition of all the olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations in the Park Lands for the Corporation recording substantial olive (*Olea europaea*) groves "between the Port and Slaughterhouse Roads and Sheep Market" in Tulya Wodli/Park 27, adjacent to West Terrace (Wikparndo/Park 22, Wirranendi/Park 23, and Tambawodli/Park 24), along "both sides of Unley Road" in

Pityarrilla/Park 19 and Kurrangga/Park 20, in the “East Park lands, between the Botanic Gardens and the Old Race Course” in Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 and Bakkabakkandi/Park 16, and the existence of “two plantations between Walkerville and River Torrens” in Kuntingga/Park 7 and Barnгутtilla/Park 8 (Letter, Paolo Villanis to Town Clerk, 13 July 1883, TC 1883/2224; *The Register*, 24 July 1883, p. 6; letter, Paolo Villanis to Town Clerk, 22 February 1886, TC 1886/465; letter, William Pengilly to Town Clerk, 16 July 1872, TC 1872/519 and 4 September 1872, TC 1872/622).

In February 1886 Villanis provided an inventory to the Corporation of “the number of olive trees presently bearing fruit in the Town Corporation ground,” (note ‘fruit bearing and not a total list of trees overall) excluding the Gaol enclosures:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of trees bearing fruit</u>	<u>Present Park</u>
Mann Terrace	27	7 & 8
Brougham Place	29	Brougham, 29
Palmer Place	5	Palmer, 28
Wellington Square	19	Wellington
Torrens Lake	119	26
Strangways Terrace	7	1
Mitcham Road [Unley Road]	84	19 & 20
Plantation bordering the Old Race Course	272	15
South East Park Lands (Old Race Course)	105	16
Dequetteville Park	30	14
East Park Lands (between Old Race Course and North Terrace)	26	13
Hindmarsh Square	8	Hindmarsh
Light Square	14	Light
Whitmore Square	6	Whitmore
West Terrace	112	22, 23, & 24
<u>Total</u>	<u>873</u>	

(Letter, Paolo Villanis to Town Clerk, 22 February 1886, TC 1886/465)

In August 1867 City Gardener 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. The list is extensive and valuable to consider. Further, O’Brien records where these specimens were being generally planted but unfortunately not the specific details of these plantings per place. Specimens included “Laurels [*Laurus nobilis*; 249 in number], Oleanders [*Nerium oleander*; 216], Moreton Bay Figs [*Ficus macrophylla*; 6], China Privet [*Ligustrum lucidum*; 21], Stone Pines [*Pinus pinea*; 78], Native Pines [*Callitris/Casuarina/Allocasuarina* ssp; 1,627], Cupressus [*Cupressus* ssp; 24], White Cedar [*Melia azedarach* var *australisica*; 12], Gums [*Eucalyptus/Corymbia* ssp; 4,450], Poplars [*Populus* ssp; 100], Olives [*Olea europaea*; 10,600], Ficus [*Ficus* ssp; 99], Oaks [*Quercus* ssp; 280], Laurestinas [sic; *Viburnum tinus*; 149], Laburnums [*Laburnum x watereri*; 48], Sycamors [sic; *Platanus* ssp; 48], Elms [*Ulmus* ssp; 6], Walnuts [*Juglans regia*; 24], Pomegranates [*Punica granatum*; 2], Ash [*Fraxinus* ssp; 50], Aristolochias [*Aristolochia* ssp; 74]. Evergreen Oaks [*Quercus ilex*; 24], Whitethorn [*Crataegus monogyna*; 30], Acacias [*Acacia/Robinia* ssp; 14], Ches[t]nuts [*Castanea sativa*; 18], also, about one thousand willow [*Salix* ssp] and poplar [*Populus* ssp] cuttings, making a grand total of about 19,249 plants.” In addition, O’Brien records donations of an unspecified number poplar (*Populus* ssp), rose (*Rosa* ssp), herbaceous plants and bulbs, willow (*Salix* ssp), bamboo (*Bambusa* ssp), privet (*Ligustrum* ssp), weeping willows (*Salix babylonica*), and five mulberries (*Morus* ssp) from various individuals. These were planted in various locations throughout the municipality including along “Both sides of the River Torrens” from Albert Bridge to the Weir; along East, West, North and South Terraces; along the “North Terrace Esplanade”; in the East Park Lands; in Victoria, Hindmarsh and Light Squares; along Unley Road through the Park Lands; along the Slaughterhouse Road;

behind the Cattle Yards in North Terrace adjoining the River; and, “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).

This is an important inventory as it presents the most detailed account of the great number of trees that O’Brien was planting but also the typical species he was seeking to establish in the late 1860s in the Corporation and the Park Lands. His preference was clearly towards a mixture of indigenous British and Mediterranean species, but interestingly demonstrates a strong overall preference to Australian native species including “Pines ... [and] Gums.” Unfortunately where these specimens are being planted is unclear but it is known that O’Brien was planting shelterbelts or avenues of *Eucalyptus* ssp along the entrance roadways, through the Park Lands, including “both sides of Unley Road” (Kurrangga/Park 20 and Pityarrilla/Park 19) to the Corporation. The other important point is that a large number of Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees are being planted, and O’Brien mentions the East Park Lands (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 and Bakkabakkandi/Park 16) and the Slaughterhouse Road (Tulya Wodli/Park 27) as planting venues without stating the species. It is very likely, given the age of tree specimens in these areas today, that this was when the majority of these Olive (*Olea europaea*) were planted in these two areas. O’Brien also stated, as a “postscript,” that several young trees had been vandalised in Hindmarsh and Light Squares “by some mischievous persons” resulting in repeat plantings being undertaken (Letter from W O’Brien to the Mayor, 19 August 1867; ACC Archives).

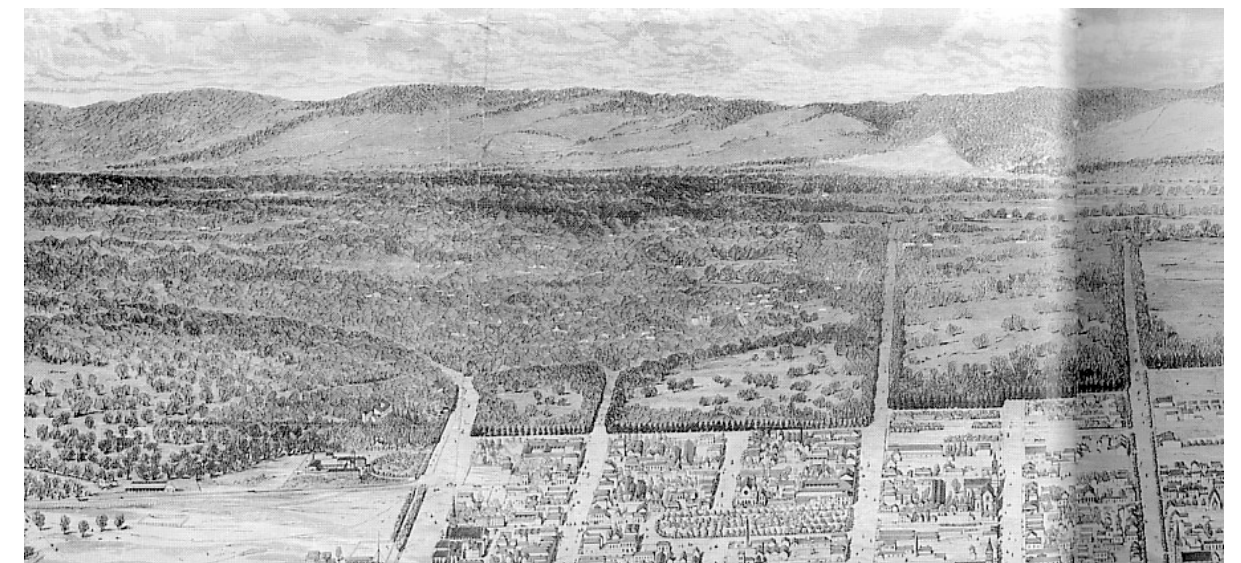


Figure
Extract of a lithograph published in the *Australasian Sketcher* of the East Park Lands, 10 July 1875. Note the extensive edge plantings that had been established around all three East Park Land blocks, and that scattered internal plantings had also been undertaken.



Figure
 Photograph taken by Captain Sweet from the Kent Town Brewery towers in c.1876 looking westwards down Rundle Street with Kadlitpinna/Park 13 on the left and Mullawirraburka/Park 14 on the right. Note the extensive perimeter shelterbelt plantings with two-rail timber post and rail fencing, already established by c.1876 that O'Brien had largely implemented, together with extant trees along the Botanic Creek on Kadlitpinna/Park 13 and the absence of vegetation along Botanic Creek in Mullawirraburka/Park 14. Source: Pike & Moore 1983, p. 90.

and excellent combinations of light and shade could be secured. Perhaps, of the whole Park Lands of the City, is second to none of the other blocks in these respects (Brown 1880, p. 25)

In 1879 a portion of north-eastern corner of Kadlitpinna/Rundle Park/Park 13 was excised under the *Adelaide Sewers and Waterworks Amendment Act 1879*. The excision was for a period of 50 years with the intent that it would revert back to the Corporation. The land was eventually dedicated in December 1984 after it was vacated by the Minister of Works. The Valve House remains as a feature of this past occupancy.

In drawing up his recommendations for the East Park Lands in his *Report* (1880) Brown noted the planting conditions and the extant plantings before proposing a significant renovation of the planting strategy. He unusually stated the implications of his recommendations, in this instance, as being the impact upon existing plantings and also indigenous specimens.

It will readily be understood that it is at all times a delicate and very unpleasant matter to recommend the undoing of work performed by others; but, in justice to professional reputation, I must remark (and will dismiss the subject by doing so) that before the block of Park Lands under notice can be made thoroughly ornamental to such an extent as it is capable of being made, many of the trees now upon it—the Gums [Eucalyptus & Corymbia ssp] and Olives [Olea europaea] especially—will require to be removed, and others pruned and trained, so that the peculiarities of the ground may be fully taken advantage of in this scheme for its ornamentation (Brown 1880, p. 25).

His recommendation was for a transformation of the East Park Lands into a Gardenesque landscape characterised by a planting strategy containing specimen plantings, pedestrian avenues and walks, with concern for seating and shade. This philosophy appears not to have been graphically portrayed in his *Report* (1880) to his satisfaction, as he stated:

To describe fully what I would propose in order that the capabilities of the block might be made the most of, would necessitate much greater spaces than this Report will allow. Without going into particulars then, I must simply refer to Plan 23, on which I have sketched how I would propose to lay off the grounds. Although the Plan does not show it as well as I could have wished, the planting here should be irregular, so as to appear as natural as possible, and thus give the grounds a fine Park-like appearance. The banks of the converted into choice pleasure grounds with walks, specimen trees well defined, and seats under shady clumps, &c., &c. (Brown 1880, p. 25).

The City Gardener (1867-83), William Pengilly (1825-1911), undoubtedly was involved in early plantings on Kadlitpinna/Rundle Park/Park 13 but there is no specific reference to his activities. With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880), Brown recorded that ornamental plantings had been undertaken by Pengilly and some of the scope of this planting in the East Park Lands, as follows:

There has, I think, been more planting done here than on any other portion of the Park Lands of the same extent. The trees are Gums [Eucalyptus/Corymbia ssp] and Olives [Olea europaea] chiefly with Pines [Pinus ssp], Cypresses [Cupressus ssp] and several other kinds intermixed. There is an avenue of "White Cedar" [Melia azedarach var australisca] extending from the need of Rundle-street through the most northern portion of the section under notice, to the Waterworks Reserve, the trees of which are of an excellent description and afford a valuable shade to the footpath there (Brown 1880, p. 25).

Brown also made some very positive conclusions about the planting conditions in the East Park Lands especially in terms of its capacity to support a more vibrant ornamental planting strategy. He wrote:

The block of land included within the boundaries just named, is, in many respects, of a very superior description indeed for the growth of trees, and for the operations of ornamental planting. The soil over the whole area is rich and of good depth, while at the same time, the situation is such that considerable variety

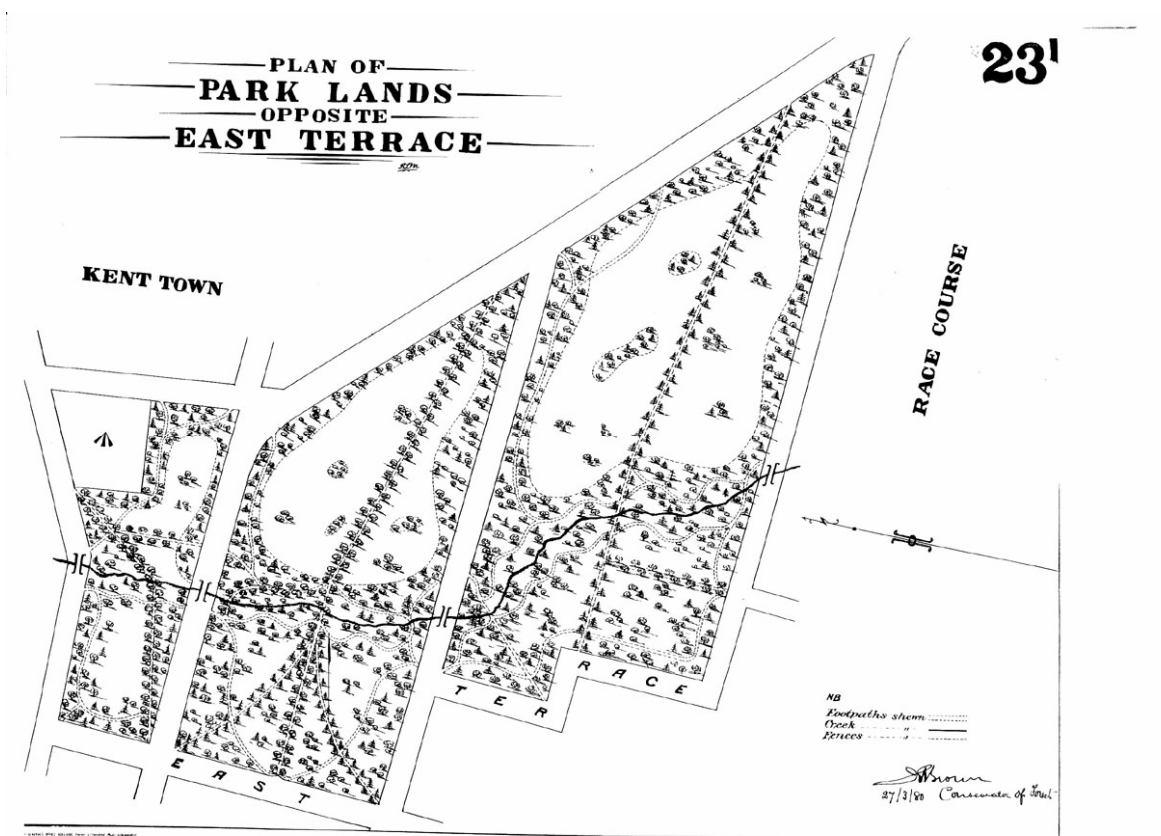


Figure
Plan 23 from Brown's Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands (1880) depicting his planting design for Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, and Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 including the extensive peripheral tree planting proposed edging all roadsides, the strong use of pedestrian avenue plantings through the park land blocks, dense tree woodland planting along the creek that ran through all the parks, and an intricate system of pedestrian pathways along the creek corridor and the East Terrace edge, as well as a dense woodland along the East Terrace edge. The central pedestrian tree-lined avenues correspond with the extant pedestrian tree-lined avenues today, especially in Kadlitpinna/Park 13 and Mullawirraburka/Park 14 despite the latter being transfigured by plant renovation works in the 1960s enabling the creation of Rymill Lake.

Whilst Brown's plans attempt to depict a high level of detail, there is:

... so much natural intricacy about the grounds here, and so many points of surface contour which could be enlarged and brought into prominence, that any attempt at their description would be worse than useless, as these are matters which can only be understood by actual observation on the ground. Meantime, therefore, it will be sufficient if I indicate a few of the kinds of trees which I recommend for planting here ...
(Brown 1880, p. 25)

The following table lists the tree species proposed by Brown (1880, p. 25) together with contemporary botanical and common names:

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Robinia pseud-acacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<i>Platanus acerfolia</i>	<i>Platanus x acerfolius</i>	London Plane
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	<i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australisca</i>	White Cedar
<i>Taxus baccata</i>	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Common Yew
<i>Lagunaria Patersonii</i>	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Pyramid Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus
<i>Populus nigra</i>	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar
<i>Populus Alba</i>	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar, Silver Poplar
<i>Populus Macrophylla</i>	?	

<i>Populus Acladesca</i>	?	
<i>Populus Dilatata</i>	<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	Lombardy Poplar
<i>Populus Tremula</i>	<i>Populus tremula</i>	European Ash
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus Excelsior</i>	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	English Ash
<i>Quercus sessiliflora</i>	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast Oak
<i>Quercus pedunculata</i>	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak, Common Oak
<i>Quercus Ilex</i>	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Holm Oak, Holly Oak
<i>Quercus Cerris</i>	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Turkey Oak
<i>Ulmus Campestris</i>	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Ulmus Montana</i>	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
<i>Ulmus Suberosa</i>	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
<i>Thuja (several)</i>	<i>Thuja</i> spp.	
<i>Juniperus (several)</i>	<i>Juniperus</i> spp.	
<i>Picea Nobilis</i>	?	
<i>Picea Pinsapo</i>	<i>Abies pinsapo</i>	Spanish Fir
<i>Picea Nordmannians</i>	<i>Abies nordmanniana</i>	Caucasian Fir
<i>Picea Balsamia</i>	<i>Abies balsamea</i>	Balsam Fir
<i>Abies excelsa</i>	?	
<i>Abies Menziesii</i>	?	
<i>Abies Albetiana</i>	?	
<i>Abies Douglasii</i>	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
<i>Cedrus Atlantica</i>	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar
<i>Pinus Insignis</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus Halepensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus Benthamiana</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Ponderosa</i>	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine
<i>Pinus Macrocarpa</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Muricata</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Canariensis</i>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Austriaca</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus Jeffreyii</i>	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine
<i>Pinus Sabiniana</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>Sterculia heterophylla</i>	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
<i>Cupressus (several)</i>	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	
<i>Schinus Molle</i>	<i>Schinus aerea</i> var. <i>molle</i>	Pepper Tree

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.

As a postscript, by 1883 Pengilly had planted numerous trees in Kadlitpinna/Park 13 but recorded a high theft and poor strike rate for new plantings in the East Park Lands internal parks (Annual Report 1883-84, p. 135).

With Pelzer's appointment 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 guiding master plan for these planting activities. In Kadlitpinna/Park 13, from c.1880-1934 perimeter plantations of Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*) and English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) were established along Botanic Road and Rundle Road respectively. In addition, a pedestrian path *allée* or avenue of White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*), as previously noted by Brown (1880, p. 25), continued to grow. This is the oldest *allée* plantation today in the East Park Lands and was most likely planted by O'Brien during the last years of his tenure as City Gardener. Pelzer appears to have used Brown's Plan 23 as a planting strategy together with Brown's plant list in which to layout and formalise the East Park Lands. Several other *allées* and roadside plantings were also implemented but the Olive grove (*Olea europaea*) in Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 was not removed. The paths were generally laid out in accordance with Brown's *Report* (1880) and generally the side plantations were commenced.

During 1899-1900 Pelzer commenced cursory planting and maintenance works in the East Park Lands. He undertook the pruning of a large portion of the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations, and strategically grubbed and removed diseased or struggling specimens (*Annual Report* 1899-90, p. 204). During 1900-1901 he focused on renovating the avenues of trees through the East Park Lands. White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) *allées* were trimmed and dead wood removed, and senescent specimens grubbed and removed (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 41).

The years 1901-02 presented an opportunity to Pelzer in Kadlitpinna/Park 13. As a consequence of regrading and widening of Botanic Road adjacent to the Botanic Garden, these works enabled Pelzer to regrade the "steep banks" of the Road to permit an avenue of trees to be planted. "As opportunity offers these banks will be filled on the sides with soil, and a gentle slope will be formed so as to gradually meet the lower level of the plantation." Pelzer noted in the subsequent year that this objective had been achieved and some 84 Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) had been planted or which 3 additional specimens were added in the following year (*Annual Report* 1902, p. 29; 1903, p. 44; 1904, p. 64).

During 1902-03 Pelzer started constructing or reconstructing several pathways to serve as bicycle tracks. Paths along Glen Osmond and Unley Roads, and Lewis Cohen Avenue, were first established. While a petition was lodged with the Corporation to enable the construction of a system of paths in the East Park Lands no action was initially taken for fear of interference with the "open Park" (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 27).

Major plantings appear to have commenced for the East Park Lands in 1904-1906. During 1904-05 Pelzer established an avenue of trees through the middle of the Mullawirraburka/Park 14 Park linking Dequetteville Terrace to Rundle Street, together with an avenue of 14 White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) (*Annual Report* 1905, pp. 42, 54). In 1905-06 Dequetteville Terrace, from Rundle to Wakefield Road, was planted with English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) and the Corporation Nurseries also nurtured suitable specimens for the Corporation of Kensington & Norwood to plant on their side of Dequetteville Terrace. Shrubs are first planted in Kadlitpinna/Park 13, the soil was broken up and sown with grass seeds and planted with various trees in Mullawirraburka/Park 14, and the Corporation effectively ceased most agistment licences for Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14 and Ityamaitpinna/Park 15. During 1906 the Corporation continued its planting along Dequetteville Terrace with additional specimens of False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), palms (*Phoenix* ssp), White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) and a poplar (*Populus* sp) (*Annual Report* 1905, p. 40; 1906, pp. 41, 62).

By c.1905 the following postcard scene depicted a fully planted Kadlitpinna/Park 13. A wide footpath had been established on the western flank, edged by white painted post and wire

fencing, and a toilet bock had been erected on the present site of the existing toilet on the corner of East Terrace and Rundle Road. The White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) had reached a good level of maturity, and several crushed rock pathways had been created general in an axial configuration.



Figure

Watercolour postcard scene of East Terrace and the East Park Lands in c.1905 depicting the extensive tree planting, detailed and intricate crushed rock pathway system, the tram using the tram embankment route through Mullawirraburka/Park 14, and the original East Terrace road alignment with Pirie Street. Source: Private collection.

Within Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Pelzer appears to have commenced his main ornamental plantings in 1905-06. He planted a spectrum of trees including Pines (*Pinus* ssp), Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Silky Oak (*Grevillea robusta*), 1 Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Kurrajongs (*Brachychiton* ssp), Sophora (*Sophora japonica*), False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), several gums (*Eucalyptus/Corymbia* ssp), and a small collection of shrubs (*Annual Report* 1906, p. 62).

In 1906 the Corporation undertook to fence around the Waterworks Reserve. In the north-east corner of Kadlitpinna/Park 13 and also erected wire-netting around the young trees in Rundle Road to prevent "horses from nipping their bark" (*Annual Report* 1906, pp. 61, 63). These protection measures continued in the form of tree staking and guarding, and the erection of "small fluted-iron" around the borders of garden beds to "prevent road dust, &c., from being blown on to the lawns" (*Annual Report* 1911, p. 66).

In 1907 the Corporation named Kadlitpinna/Park 13 as 'Rundle Park' in honour of John Rundle MP, an original director of the South Australian Company.

During 1907 Pelzer continued this extensive tree planting programme with the 'Dequetteville Reserves' being planted with White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*), Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*), False Acacias (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), and English Elms (*Ulmus procera*). In addition, he planted a collection of Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Gleditsia

(*Gleditsia* spp), Kurrajong (*Brachybiton populneus*), Sheoak (*Allocasuarina* spp), gum (*Eucalyptus/Corymbia* spp), and Poplar (*Populus* spp) with associated tree guards. The first public seats were installed in Kadlitpinna/Park 13 in this year (*Annual Report 1907*, pp. 71, 72, 73).



Figure:
Laying electricity cables in East Terrace in 1907-08. Note the white painted post and wire fencing and the young Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) to the left. Source: ACC Archives.

In 1907 the Corporation officially designated “Reserve 13” as “Rundle Park” (*Annual Report 1907*, p. 53).

Pelzer’s growing tree planting and park establishment initiatives in Kadlitpinna/Park 13 and Mullawirraburka/Park 14 slowly gained the interest of Councillors. Councillor FB Moulden in particular started requesting measures to further beautify these parks. The White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*) were also in need of care perhaps due to maturity and were severely lopped by Pelzer to re-cast their shape. The Corporation also commenced replacing the “old interior post and rail fences with jarrah post and wire fences in the East Park Lands together with re-establishing the East Terrace cable-wire fencing due to road work that changed the road alignment (*Annual Report 1908*, pp. 20, 44, 46; 1909, pp. 43, 47, 65).

This activity increasingly garnered Councillor support and interest. During 1909 Pelzer created new gardens edges to Kadlitpinna/Park 13 and Mullawirraburka/Park 14 to East Terrace comprising some 4 acres (1.6ha) of works, and on the north-eastern corner of Dequetteville Terrace and Rundle Road comprising some 2 acres (0.8ha) of works. In the former area, the grounds were fenced, ploughed and levelled, beds planted, couch grass sown, and shrubs, trees and palms planted. Several diseased White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*) were replaced by Gleditsias (*Gleditsia* spp), and Kaffir-apple hedges (*Dovyalis caffra*) were established in several areas to demarcate the gardens (*Annual Report 1909*, pp. 48, 63, 64; 1910, pp. 23, 51, 54; 1911, p. 64).

Accordingly, by about 1910 Pelzer had transformed the Garden into a more semi-formal Victorian park, in a Gardenesque style, with accent palms and deciduous European trees, and extensive flower-beds at points along the internal pathway system. The pathway system historically appears to have always existed somewhat as laid-out still today. The main path, lined today with ageing White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*) served as the main circulation structure for Kadlitpinna/Park 13. Additional paths were minor connections and circuitous routes. The present north-west to east pathway was added in the 1960s as part of a later renovation agenda. Originally the path was surfaced in crushed rock and in the 1920s they were re-surfaced in bitumen.

From the 1910s to the 1950s only minor garden and reserve improvement works occurred. In 1911 several “stunted” Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) trees were replaced by Elms (*Ulmus* spp) and Ash (*Fraxinus* spp) (*Annual Report 1909*, p. 65). By 1912 Pelzer had determined that his street tree planting activities along Rundle Road had been completed (*Annual Report 1912*, p. 101). A footbridge over the creek was replaced in 1914 (*Annual Report 1914*, p. 83), and in 1916 the “open storm water drains” were regraded and widened (*Annual Report 1917*, p. 42). The first tennis courts in Kadlitpinna/Park 13 were constructed in 1923 (*Annual Report 1923*, p. 37).

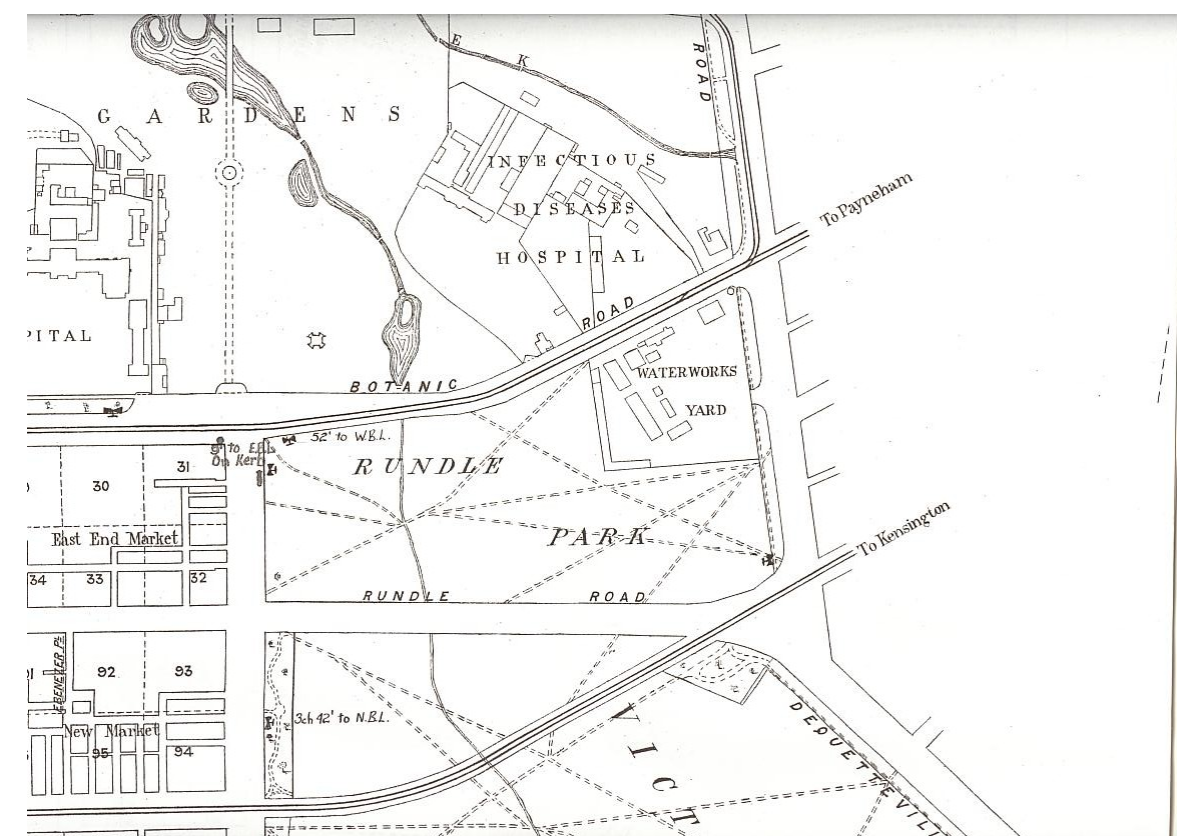


Figure
Extract of a ‘Plan of the City of Adelaide’, as prepared by the City Engineers Department, dated 1917, that depicts the existing pathway system through Kadlitpinna/Park 13, and the layout of the former SA Water’s ‘Waterworks Yard’. Source: ACC Archives.

On 5 April 1925 Lord Mayor Charles Glover together with the Governor Sir Tom Bridges, unveiled the Light Horse Memorial to honour “members of the Australian Light Horse Regiments who fell in the Great War (*Annual Report 1925*, p. 2). During 1928 the Corporation undertook earth levelling and gardening works around this memorial:

Three beds have been planted with roses and geranium, and the remaining area has been planted with lawn-grass. The whole cost of the works have been carried out at the request and the cost of Dr. C. Duguid (Annual Report 1928, p. 44).

The memorial comprised a white granite obelisk on a white granite plinth engraved with the words “Australian Light Horse 1914-1918 At the Going Down of the Sun We Will Remember Them” : Palestine : Egypt : Gallipoli, unveiled 5 April 1925 by Lieutenant-General Sir Tom Bridges, state Governor (1922-28), designed by architect George Gavin Lawson. A white rough-hewn granite horse trough, carved by WH Martin, with bronze plaque, was also erected by public subscription adjacent to the main memorial, and unveiled 30 January 1923 by Brigadier-General Raymond Leane, Police Commissioner. In 1995 a rectangular white granite memorial, with bronze plaque, was also added adjacent to these original memorials by the Royal Australian Armoured Corps, the successors to the Light Horse Regiment. It was erected by the 2/9th Australian Armoured Regiment Group Association together with the planting of a Cyprus Plane (*Platanus digitata*) with accompanying bronze plaque, immediately adjacent in the lawn to record the 50th anniversary of VP Day on 15 August 1945. In 2002 the state Premier unveiled an additional bronze plaque affixed to the obelisk memorial on the 85th anniversary of the Light Horse charge at Beersheba and to commemorate the passing of Private Albert Whitmore (1899-2002) who was the last surviving Australia Light Horseman and the last surviving South Australian World War I veteran (Cameron 1997, pp. 84-86, 92-95).

From the 1930s to the early 1960s little planting changes and works occurred on Kadlitpinna/Park 13. However, during March – August 1957 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. Veale proposed also a renovation of the East Park Lands, specifically for Mullawirraburka/Park 14 with the creation of an ornamental feature lake. In terms of East Park Lands (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) generally, he proposed a “series of small lakes, but one only initially” in Mullawirraburka/Park 14. He noted that the “low-lying area adjacent to the water course [Botanic Creek] provides an excellent site as a basis for the formation of shallow lakes or ponds from two to three feet in depth ... (Veale 1958, p. 114). In terms of Kadlitpinna/Park 13, he proposed the creation of 1 lake on Botanic Creek, “on the north in [Kadlitpinna/]Park 13 bounded by Botanic Road and Rundle Road” but did not elaborate upon the design intent as he did for the Mullawirraburka/Park 14 lake proposal (Veale 1958, p. 114)

During the 1960s additional pedestrian paths and plantings were undertaken. The north-east to west pathway was created and bituminised. A play space created on a flat adjacent to Botanic Creek, tennis courts removed from the Dequetteville Terrace flank, and several Lemon-scented Gums (*Corymbia citriodora*) planted. In the late 1970s a Carey Gully stone-faced toilet block was erected in the middle of the Garden to a design by landscape architect Bruce Whitbread.

During the late 1990s-early 2000s drainage works were undertaken on Botanic Creek. The works entailed the formalisation of a wetlands environment with plantings and channelling, and the erection of new safety fencing. With the removal of the most of the Waterworks Reserve buildings and structures in the early 1980s Corporation Parks & Gardens staff commenced planting the north-eastern corner of Rundle Park with native Australian species. Woolworths Ltd sponsored much of the cost of the plantings as part of its contribution to the Year of the Tree in 1982. Species planted were predominately South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*), River She-Oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*), and occasional Lemon-scented Gums

(*Corymbia citriodora*). In 1996, in the same corner, additional trees were planted as the corner was formalised as the ‘Peace & Friendship Garden’ dedicated to the late President of Egypt, Anwar Sadat and the late Prime Minister of Israel, Yitzhak Rabin. A memorial to this dedication was unveiled by state Minister David Wotton in the presence of the Consul-General of Egypt, Nabil Ibrahim, and the Consul-General to Israel, Mordechai Yedid. In the mid 1990s a circle of Camphor Laurels (*Cinnamomum camphora*) were planted by the Lions Club as a memorial; the specimens exist today in a poor stunted condition with several species missing. The toilet block, in the south-western corner of the ‘Garden’, was also reconstructed in red brick with decorative columns.



Johnston & Elphinstone (1983) deemed the park landscape of Kadlitpinna/Park 13 of high landscape significance in terms of its ‘historical and aesthetic’ values, and a place that made an important contribution to the streetscape.

Amery (1997; 2002, p. 270) proposed the toponym *Mogata* to this park in recognition of the wife of ‘King John’ or ‘Captain Jack’ or Mullawirraburka, Mogata, as featured in Martha Berkeley’s watercolour painted entitled *The First Dinner given to the Aborigines, Adelaide 1838* (1838). King John was directly associated with Kurna encampments in and around Botanic Park and the Main Lake in the Botanic Gardens. However, the Corporation adopted the toponym of Kadlitpinna, of ‘Capatin Jack’, in honour of a Kurna warrior to ascribe Park 13 (Draper *et al* 2005, pp. 66-67).

Today, Kadlitpinna/Park 13 has much of the underpinnings of a semi-formal Victorian style Gardenesque landscape reinforced by the axial pathway configuration. This style is supported by several of the plantings in Kadlitpinna/Park 13 including dual lines or *allées* of White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var. *australisca*), Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*), and English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), Claret Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolius* var. *oxycarpa* ‘Raywoodii’), Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*),

Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var. *molle*), South Australian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxydon*), Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Lemon-scented Gums (*Corymbia citriodora*), Weeping Myrtle (*Agonis flexuosa*), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*), London Plane (*Platanus x acerifolius*), Olive (*Olea europaea*), River She-Oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamiana*), Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), and Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*).

Kadlitpinna/Park 13 has historically been managed and planted in close parallel with Mullawirraburka/Park 14 and Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 and it is important that the three tracts of land be viewed and managed together as a consistent entity notionally as the 'East Park Lands'. Its vulnerability is in not having a master plan and the risk of stylistically inappropriate plantings being introduced into and compromising the circulation system and general character of Kadlitpinna/Park 13.