

3.0 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

3.1.13 Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 Report



Ityamaiitpinna/Park 15**Historical Overview: Site Context**

Arising from Light's plan, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 consists of a semi-rectangular block of land bounded by East Terrace, Dequetteville Terrace, Wakefield Road and Bartels Road. No boundary changes occurred subsequent to the spatial survey of Ityamaitpinna/Park 15.

There are occasional mentions in Pelzer's and Bone's Annual Reports that Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 is colloquially called 'Bartel's Park' by the Parks & Gardens staff during their tenures. Bartels Road was named after Councillor and Mayor Adolph Bartel.

Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations

Hemming records several specific references to Kurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 (Hemming 1998; Draper *et al* 2005, p. 70.).

The 'fringe dweller', Tommy Walker, was known to have frequented and camped in the Eastern Park Lands in the second half of the nineteenth century. Margaret (Connie) Roberts also confirms Walker's residency in Ityamaitpinna/Park 15, and also notes it as a meeting place for the Kurna community. 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 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 in Ityamaitpinna/Park 15, although given the waterlogging nature of the landscape it was unlikely to have hosted stone quarrying excavations. Notwithstanding this, it appears that Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 was used informally as a recreation space and appears not to have been fenced. 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 Ityamaitpinna/Park 15.

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 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 Corporation's Town Clerk 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 he was planting them in several areas including on the "Racecourse Park Land" (Bakkabakkandi/Park 16) block (140 specimens). 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 (Wikaparndo/Park 22, Wirranendi/Park 23, and Tambawodli/Park 24), along "both sides of Unley Road" in Pityarrilla/Park 19 and Kurrangga/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 Barngutilla/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).

Eastern Park Lands of Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 and Bakkabakkandi/Park 16 [sic] (Letter, William Pengilly to Town Clerk, 28 July 1874, TC 1874/639).

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

<i>Location</i>	<i>Number of trees bearing fruit</i>	<i>Present Park</i>
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
Total	873	

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

In August 1867 City Gardener William O’Brien wrote to Mayor Henry Fuller 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 (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15); in Victoria, Hindmarsh and Light Squares; along Unley Road through the Park Lands; along the Slaughterhouse Road (Tulya Wodli/Park 27); behind the Cattle Yards in North Terrace adjoining the River (Tulya Wodli/Park 27); and, “19 native pines” to surround the house at the “old Botanic Gardens” (Tainmundilla/Park 11) (Letter from W O’Brien to the Mayor, 19 August 1867; ACC Archives).



Figure
Extract of a ‘Map of the City of Adelaide’ dated 14 February 1864, prepared by the City Engineer, that depicts Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 with East Terrace perimeter street tree planting complete and no formal gardening activities within Ityamaitpinna/Park 15. Source: ACC Archives.

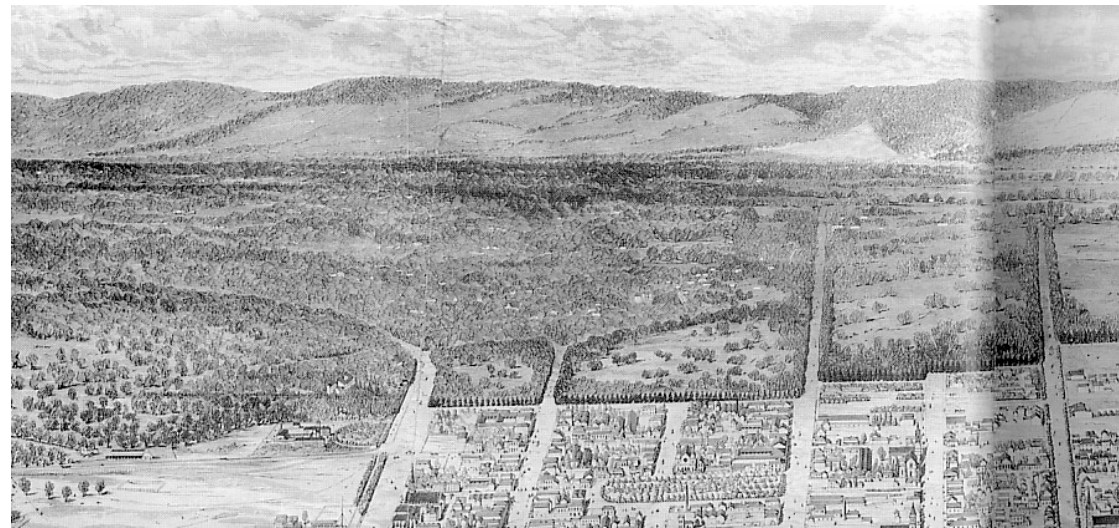


Figure
Extract of a lithograph published in the *Australasian Sketcher* of the East Park Lands (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15), 10 July 1875. Note the extensive edge plantings that had been established around all three East Park Land (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) blocks, and that scattered internal plantings had also been undertaken.

Pengilly also effected the transplantation of olive (*Olea europaea*) trees. In 1874 he proposed that “the east park land upasite Flinders & Wakefield St” (Mullawirraburka/Park 14) be thinned through the transplantation of 240 olive (*Olea europaea*) trees to “the Paddock south of Bertels Road” (Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) enabling the “old trees to be pruned in season” and trenching of the ground in the “olive plantation oppasite from Wakefield St to Angas Streets” (Bakkabakkandi/Park16) indicating that there was a sizable plantation that stretched over the

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 municipality and the Park Lands and Squares. 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" (Pityarrilla/Park 19 and Kurrangga/Park 20) to the City of Adelaide. 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 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).

Despite the above, it is known that an Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove was well established in the south-western corner of Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 by the late 1870s.

The City Gardener (1867-83), William Pengilly (1825-1911), undoubtedly was involved in early plantings on Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 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 (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15):

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 ssp] and Olives [Olea europaea] chiefly with Pines [Pinus ssp], Cypresses [Cupressus spp] and several other kinds intermixed (Brown 1880, p. 25).

Brown also made some very positive conclusions about the planting conditions in the East Park Lands (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) 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 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 drawing up his recommendations for the East Park Lands (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) 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, as follows:

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 (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) into a Gardenesque landscape characterised by a planting strategy containing specimen plantings, pedestrian avenues and walks, and concern for seating and shade. This philosophy appears not to have been graphically portrayed in the plan 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).

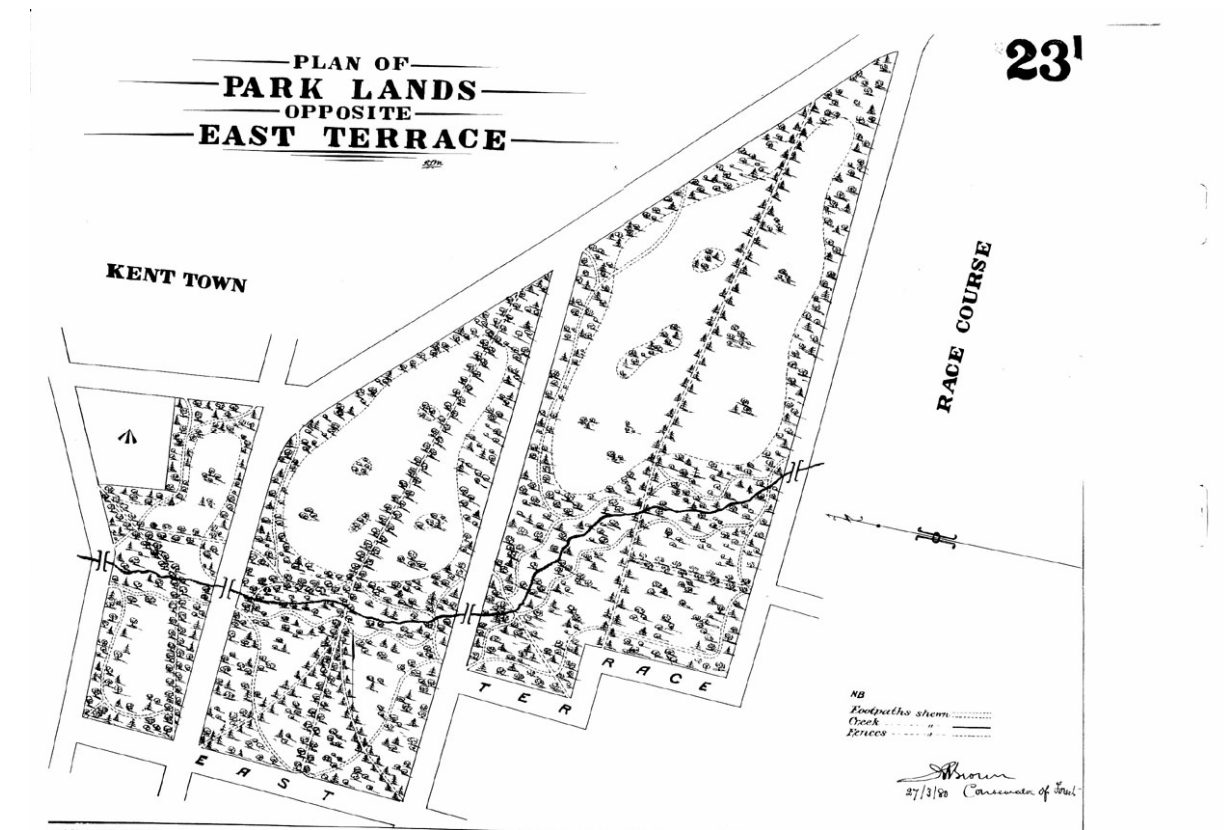


Figure
Plan 23 from Brown's *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) depicting (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) Park Land block respectively left to right.

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, 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 acerifolios</i>	London Plane
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	<i>Melia azedarach var australasica</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 muricate</i>	Bishop Pine
<i>Pinus Canariensis</i>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Austriaca</i>	<i>Pinus cembra</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus Jeffreyii</i>	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Western Yellow Pine
<i>Pinus Sabiniana</i>	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Digger Pine
<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 acria var 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 the 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.

During 1894 the Corporation made the interesting decision and action to create "two vistas" through the East Park Lands (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15). One vista was to extend from the "foot of Flinders Street almost to Prince Alfred's College" and the other was to display the Racecourse Grand Stand from the foot of Angas Street—"undoubtedly two most charming views." Timber felled was recycled for fencing posts, and the remainder made available to the poor for firewood (*Annual Report* 1894-95, p.65). While this policy decision was made, and clearly vegetation was felled, the Flinders Street vista today is terminated by a visually prominent River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) and a backdrop of dark textured Olives (*Olea europea*) in the grove. It is likely therefore that the then City Gardener and later Pelzer only in part executed this Corporation policy decision. Pelzer also makes no reference to it in his *Annual Reports* so it is likely he did not know of its passing.

As a postscript, by 1883 Pengilly had planted numerous trees in Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 but recorded a high theft and poor strike rate for new plantings in the East Park Lands (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) 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 Ityamaitpinna/Park 15, from c.1880-1934 perimeter plantations of South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) and Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* var *oxycarpa*) were established along Bartels and Wakefield Road, and East Terrace. In contrast to Kadlitpinna/Park 13 and Mullawirraburka/Park 14, no pedestrian path *allées* were established dissecting Ityamaitpinna/Park 15. Pelzer appears to have used Brown's Plan 23 as a planting strategy together with his plant list in which to layout and formalise the East Park Lands (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) but never executed the pedestrian circulation system proposed, and also retained the existing Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove. Notwithstanding this, some paths were laid out generally in accordance with Brown's *Report* (1880).

In 1899 the Corporation renamed Fisher Street, on Acres 400-461, to Bartels Street in honour of the late Councillor and Lord Mayor (1871-73) of the city, Mr Adolph Bartels (*Annual Report* 1898-99, p. 21).

During 1899-1900 Pelzer commenced cursory planting and maintenance works in the East Park Lands (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15). 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 (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 41).

Accordingly, by 1900 Pelzer had only partially transformed Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 into a more formal Victorian style park as advocated by Brown. Instead, he appears to have deliberately left Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 in a semi-open woodland style with occasional ornamental exotic and native plantings, but nothing that would indicate a future park design or a planting philosophy.

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 (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) no action was initially taken for fear of interference with the “open Park”. During 1908-09 a bicycle path was constructed along the north side of Wakefield Road (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 27; 1909, p. 49).

Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 appears to have been drawn indirectly into major planting activities for the East Park Lands (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) in 1904-06. 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 their side of Dequetteville Terrace. The Corporation effectively ceased most agistment licences for Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14 and Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 also. During 1906 the Corporation continued its planting along Dequetteville Terrace with additional specimens of False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), palms, White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*) and a poplar (*Populus* sp) (*Annual Report* 1905, p. 40; 1906, pp. 41, 62).

From 1904-05 Pelzer planted a Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) avenue through Ityamaitpinna/Park 15, and started creation a series of recreational spaces and ovals. He noted that this planting was completed during 1905-06 and also recorded that he had undertaken major regrading works along the side of Bartels Road and sown it with couch grass. In the same year he erected a footbridge in Ityamaitpinna/Park 15, and in 1907 a water race was constructed (*Annual Report* 1905, pp. 42, 54, 56; 1906, p. 44; 1907, pp. 55, 73). Only a portion of this Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) avenue exists today.

During 1907 Pelzer continued this extensive tree planting programme with the ‘Dequetteville Reserves’ being planted with White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*), Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*), False Acacias (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), and English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) (*Annual Report* 1907, p. 71).

The Christian Brothers’ College (CBC) also approached the Corporation in June 1908 with an application to continue to permit their use of “Reserve 15” (Ityamaitpinna/Park 15) for 10 years

... to play on the two grounds ... in consideration of which they agreed to pay the cost of beautifying the Park in manner to be approved of by the Council. After an inspection of the locality it was decided to carry out improvements by an alteration of the levels, at an estimated cost of £50, to be paid by the College (Annual Report 1908, p. 20).

The Corporation appears to have approved this arrangement and undertook the re-contouring works to establish the oval – the western-most oval. From 1908 onwards the Corporation undertook minor improvement works to Bartels Reserve. In 1909 the “earthen bank half-way along Bartels Road” was replaced due to Pine (*Pinus* spp) tree root damage (*Annual Report* 1909,

p. 49).). These works included intermittent 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). During 1913 Pelzer also undertook tree planting with South Australian Blue Gums (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) along both sides of Wakefield Road, and along the side of the parallel “bicycle track” on the north side of Wakefield Road (*Annual Report* 1912, p. 101).

In 1924 Lord Mayor Charles Glover proposed, having enabled and opened children’s playgrounds on West Terrace (Wirranendi/Park 23), on LeFevre Terrace (Nanto Womma/Park 6) and on South Terrace (Kurrangga/Park 20 and Walyo Yerta/Park 21W), the establishment of a children’s playground on East Terrace, to service that portion of the city as well as the Flinders Street School (*Annual Report* 1924, p. 32). Glover also donated considerable personal funds to the establishment of all these playgrounds. Works commenced on the East Terrace project in 1924, including the construction of a cream-coloured stuccoed gabled toilet block. The East Terrace Playground was opened by the Governor-General, Lord Forster, on 11 September 1925 (*Annual Report* 1925, pp. 2, 15, 34).

Pelzer described the design as comprising:

... three lawns of various shapes, seating, wide, roomy pathways, with swings, see-saws, joy-wheel, and other structures. The shelter-house, with large flower borders on both sides, forms a suitable background (Annual Report 1925, p. 34).

In 1927 “a new apparatus, known as ‘Jungle Gyn’ [sic],” was added to the Playground, upon the suggestion of the Director of Education. Pelzer recorded that it was:

... well patronized, and about 20 children can use it at a time. The installation of direct telephone lines from the playgrounds to the Police Station is of great service to the supervisors in case of undesirables refusing to leave the playgrounds (Annual Report 1927, pp. 30, 32).

Due to this patronage, an additional gate and perambulator-bar was added to aid access to the Playground (*Annual Report* 1927, pp. 30, 32). As part of the erection of these playgrounds, the Corporation appears to have appointed a supervisor to each. During 1927 to 1928 the full-time Education Department-appointed supervisor recorded visitation numbers per month to the “East Park Lands Playground” (Ityamaitpinna/Park 15). Statistics included 3,780 visits in October 1927 rising to 5,495 visits in May 1928, and 6,190 visits in August 1928, and a total of 34,940 in 1930. The supervisor also had a direct telephone line to the local police station (*Annual Report* 1928, p. 30; 1930, p. 20; Sumerling 2004, p. 176).

Of this playground, Gatley has recently concluded:

[that the] ... playgrounds were built in the poorest, most congested areas, and while appliances such as swings, slides and see-saws were considered beneficial to children’s fitness and health, an important aspect of the movement was adult supervision. Playground supervisors would oversee the children’s activities, give them moral guidance and mould their sense of citizenship (Gatley 2001, p. 36).

[and that] ... playgrounds that were built in Adelaide tended to be considerably smaller than 5 acres [2ha] in area, but they were divided by sex and age to the greatest extent practicable (Gatley 2001, p. 40)



Figures

Above: Two scenes from the East Terrace Playground photographed in 1928. Source: City of Adelaide 1928, np.
 Upper: view of the swings and seating, with shelter and toilet to the rear right, looking north-west, with a young Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* var *oxycarpa*) in the mid-ground.
 Lower: view of the playground with children using the equipment with shelter and toilet to the rear right, with a flagpole with flag, looking south-east.



Figure

Above: Extract of a 1936 aerial photograph of the metropolitan area of Adelaide depicting the Eastern Park Lands (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14 and Ityamaitpinna/Park 15). The photograph depicts in detail the extant of the parks and gardens in the Eastern Park Lands as established by Pelzer including avenues of trees, perimeter plantings, pedestrian pathway systems, the Tramline Embankment, the garden environment at the present site of Lake Rymill today. Also, note the detailed garden design for the East Park Lands Playground precinct. Source: University of Adelaide

Over the 1930s-1990s little improvement works were undertaken to Ityamaitpinna/Park 15. Two additional ovals were created in its eastern end. The bicycle path along Wakefield Road was formalised in bitumen. Additional native tree species plantings were undertaken in the eastern end of Ityamaitpinna/Park 15. A timber footbridge and a timber vehicular bridge were constructed, with the latter being rebuilt in 1999 with galvanise steel. The Corporation excavated for CBC the north-eastern flank of their leased oval and created a concrete-topped recessed storage facility before the Corporation committed additional funds to erect a more sizable sporting pavilion and change rooms for use principally by the School. A further, smaller, pavilion was erected between the two newer ovals also, and two small stone façade toilet blocks near the corner of Bartels Road and Dequetteville Terrace.

During March – August 1957 the Town Clerk, Colonel William CD Veale, however 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 (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, and Ityamaitpinna/Park 15), 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, and 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 Ityamaitpinna/park 15, he proposed the creation of 1 lake on Botanic Creek, “between Bartels Road and Wakefield Road” but did not elaborate upon the design intent as he did for the Mullawirraburka/Park 14 lake proposal (Veale 1958, p. 114)

Johnston & Elphinstone (1983) deemed Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 of medium 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 *Wauwe* to Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 in recognition of Wauwe, the wife of Kadlitpinna or ‘Captain Jack’. He noted that *wauwe* means ‘female kangaroo’, and that Wauwe was spelt Wahwey in an original source. Amery (1997, p. 4) originally proposed the toponym *Ityamaitpinna*, ‘King Rodney’, for Light Square to honour the Kurna elder. The name means *ityamait*, ‘name of student at Piltawodli’ and *itpinna*, ‘father of’. The Corporation however determined to name Park 15 Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 after ‘King Rodney’ who was a prominent Kurna elder (‘Burka’) resident in this locality with whom the colonist negotiated occupancy of the landscape (Draper *et al* 2005, p. 70).

In 1997 a plaque was unveiled at the end of Flinders Street in honour of the Friendship Anniversary of the Australia Japan Association in 1996-98. The plaque dedicated a grove of trees, the existing Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove, “as a living symbol of the bonds of friendship that we share with Japan” on Midori no Hi (Green Day) on 29 April 1997.

Today, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 is a significant park landscape in the city if not in Adelaide as a whole given the recreational activities it now hosts. It possesses a naturalistic character with some Gardenesque atmosphere where European trees are present, together with an elderly Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove. There is no organised pedestrian circulation system except the bicycle path along the northern side of Wakefield Road that feeds into Flinders Street.



The Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 landscape is conceptually divided into three portions. The central and main portion of Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 is characterised by ornamental plantings of: South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*), River She-Oak (*Allocasuarina cunninghamii*), Mallet (*Eucalyptus spathulata*), Red-cap Gum (*Eucalyptus erythrocorys*), Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*), Bhutan Pine (*Pinus torulosa*), Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), White Cedar (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*), Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*), Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* var *oxycarpa*), River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Queensland Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*), Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*), Italian Poplar (*Populus nigra* ‘Italica’), White Poplar (*Populus alba*), and Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*). It includes an elderly *allée* of Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) in the centre, and plantings of Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) and White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*) around the CBC Oval.

The second, visually definable portion, comprises the Olive (*Olea europaea*) grove.

The third portion comprises the East Terrace Playground that has several Olives (*Olea europaea*) from the grove, together with mature Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia* var *oxycarpa*) and Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) trees, with adjacent English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) street tree plantings.

Ityamaitpinna/Park 15 has historically been managed and planted in association with Kadlitpinna/Park 13 and Mullawirraburka/Park 14 and it is important that the three 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 the Park.