

<b>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880) [sic.]</b>	<b>Current Scientific Nomenclature</b>	<b>Current Common Name</b>
<i>Pinus Insignis</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus Sabiniana</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Longifolia</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Halepensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus Canariensis</i>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine
<i>Pinus Benthamiana</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Gerardiana</i>	<i>Pinus gerardiana</i>	
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Pinus Muricata</i>	?	
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i> and <i>C. Atlantica</i>	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
<i>Abies: Excelsa, Douglasii, Atbertiana, Menziesii, Alba, Orientalis</i>	?, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> , ?, ?, <i>Abies alba</i> , ?	Douglas Fir and European Silver Fir
<i>Picea: Nobilis, Cephalonica, Balsamia, Pinsapo, Webbiana, and Grandis</i>	?	
<i>Thuja: Lobii and Gigantea</i>	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Giant Thuya, Western Aborvitae, Western Red Cedar
<i>Ulmus Americana and Campestris</i>	<i>Ulmus americana</i> & <i>Ulmus procera</i>	American White Elm & English Elm
<i>Quercus: Sessiliflora, Pedunculata and Ilex</i>	<i>Quercus petraea</i> , <i>Quercus robur</i> & <i>Quercus ilex</i>	Durmast Oak, English or Common Oak & Holm Oak
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White or American Ash
<i>Populus: Tremula, Canescens, Dilatata and Acladesca</i>	<i>Populus tremula</i> , <i>Populus canescens</i> , <i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica' & <i>Populus</i> ssp	European Aspen, Grey Poplar, Lombardy Poplar and ?
<i>Salix: Alba, and Babylonica</i>	<i>Salix alba</i> and <i>Salix babylonica</i>	White Willow and Weeping Willow
<i>Platanus Acerifolia, and Orientalis</i>	<i>Platanus x acerifolius</i>	London Plane
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Exocarpus Cupressiformis</i>	<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Cherry Ballart, Native Cherry
<i>Eucalyptus Globulus and Corynocalyx</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> & <i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum & Sugar Gum
<i>Paulownia Imperialis</i>	<i>Paulonia tomentose</i>	Royal Paulonia

In the area between “the ‘Willows’ and the Railway Bridge,” he made no observations as to site conditions and any structures. He did however recommend the reinforcement of this area with poplars (*Populus* ssp) and Willows (*Salix* ssp), “with an occasional dark-looking *Coniferae*, such as *Pinus Insignis* [*Pinus radiata*]” in appropriate locations. In proposing vegetation, Brown proposed two different planting specifications; one for along the River corridor itself and another for along the River bank, as follows respectively:

<b>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880) [sic.]</b>	<b>Current Scientific Nomenclature</b>	<b>Current Common Name</b>
<i>Salix Babylonica</i>	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow
<i>Salix Alba</i>	<i>Salix alba</i>	White Willow
<i>Populus Canescens</i>	<i>Populus canescens</i>	Grey Poplar
<i>Populus Acladesca</i>	?	
<i>Populus Tremula</i>	<i>Populus tremula</i>	European Ash
<i>Populus Alba</i>	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar, Silver Poplar
<i>Populus Angulata</i>	?	
<i>Eucalyptus Globulus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum
<i>Eucalyptus Corynocalyx</i>	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum

<b>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880) [sic.]</b>	<b>Current Scientific Nomenclature</b>	<b>Current Common Name</b>
<i>Pinus Insignis</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine

<i>Pinus Halepensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Pinus Austraca</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Laricio</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Eucalyptus Globulus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum
<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Legumaria Patersonii</i>	<i>Lagumaria patersonii</i>	Norfolk Island Hibiscus
<i>Casuarina Stricta</i>	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
<i>Cupressus (several kinds)</i>	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	

From the Railway Bridge, along the Railway Line, and up to Mill Terrace, he proposed the establishment of a “narrow strip of plantation” very much dominated by a Pines (*Pinus* ssp). For his area he made not observation about existing site conditions. Brown’s planting recommendations were:

<b>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880) [sic.]</b>	<b>Current Scientific Nomenclature</b>	<b>Current Common Name</b>
<i>Pinus Halepensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
<i>Pinus Austraca</i>	<i>Pinus cembra</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<i>Casuarina Stricta</i>	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
<i>Cupressus Torulosa and C. Udeana</i>	<i>Cupressus torulosa</i> & ?	Himalayan Cypress or Bhutan Cypress & ?
<i>Frenela Robusta</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	
<i>Eucalyptus Globulus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum

In terms of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri embankments and edge overall, 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 (Brown 1880, p. 10).

To achieve this outcome Brown proposed a detailed engineering survey of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri embankments showing all existing surfaces, changes to surfaces and contours, all existing trees and proposed tree plantation locations, and any amenities to be included:

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 (Brown 1880, p. 11).

Key recommendations in implementing this program of works 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 Torrens/Karrawirra Parri 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 [4.5m]; No. 4, 50 feet [15.2m]; No. 5, 40 feet [12.2m]; and, No. 6, 30 feet [9.1m] 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 pf one kind and of several kinds judiciously intermixed in others and so on,” (Brown 1880, pp. 11-12).



Sketch showing Avenues and River Banks

*J. Brown*  
1880 Cal. 7

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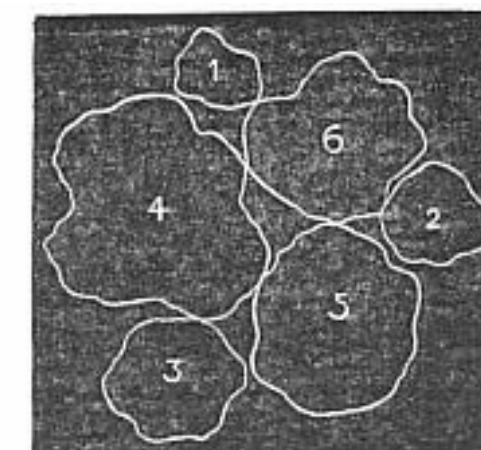
Sketch showing River and Park Scenery

*J. Brown*  
1880 Cal. 7

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Figures

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 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: City of Adelaide Archives.



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: City of Adelaide Archives.

It is interesting to note that the bank levelling and re-forming strategy proposed by Brown is conceptually the same as that proposed in the landscape design recommendations for the River Torrens Linear Park proposal in the 1970s. While the Linear Park proposal 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 and Tandanya Womma/Park 27 (Hassell 1975).

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).*

While the majority of the banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri were rather unsightly prior to the creation of the Torrens Lake in 1881, the odd attractive place had been created because of earlier plantings. These plantings, applied throughout the 1870s, included bamboos (*Bambusa* spp), irises (*Iris* spp) and willows (*Salix* spp). One favoured location was on the south bank of the Lake, west of Morphett Street, where a cluster of Weeping Willows (*Salix babylonica*) had been planted. Known as ‘The Willows’, this area became the haunt of people often “up to no good”, or as reported by *The Advertiser* ‘the Haunts of the unfortunate’. While it was a place that no “decent” person visited, it was a site with social significance as one of Adelaide’s meeting places for the disadvantaged (Sumerling 2003, p. 44).

*Until 1998, despite the formation of the lake in 1881, much of The Willows location still existed as a beautiful shady retreat along the River Torrens walking/cycling track where there were generally very few trees to shield one from the fierce summer sun. In an act of purism, the trees were grubbed out without regard to their role in the social history of the Park Lands and replaced with a clump of eucalyptus [*Eucalyptus* spp] trees, because the willow [*Salix babylonica*] trees were considered ‘exotic’. However, it was noticed in mid 2002 that the roots of one of the bankside willows which survived the axe have defiantly grown again (Sumerling 2003, p. 45).*

In considering the northern portions of Piltawodli/Park 1, then originally designated as Parks 1, 28 and 29, Brown undertook a review and assessment of each park separately and made separate recommendations. Piltawodli/Park 1 was called in his *Report* (1880) the “Park Lands opposite Barton-terrace” and embraced the present day Parks 2-4 as well as the original Park 29. The “Park Lands opposite Mill-terrace” embraced Parks 28, 29 and 27A (the triangular area between both railway lines and Port Road).

In terms of the original Park 29 along Barton Terrace, Brown noted several existing small plantations. They were planted “chiefly [of] Gums (*Eucalyptus rostrata* [River Red Gum; *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*])” in-dispersed with specimens of “*Frenula robusta* [Silky Oak; *Grevillea robusta*], *Casuarina stricta* [River She Oak; *Allocasuarina verticillata*], and *Pinus halepensis* [Aleppo Pine; *Pinus halepensis*].” Of these, the “gums” were displaying evidence of decay and deterioration because of the “poor and somewhat exposed character” of the Park resulting much from the layer of limestone under the Park and its prominence on the crest of the North Adelaide ridge. “The soil is, in places, very thin indeed, whilst in others the rock crops to the surface” (Brown

1880, p. 20). Brown proposed an integrated master planting establishment and park development for these Park Land blocks (the original 29, 2, 3, 4, 5 blocks) that included:

*That plantations be formed round the eastern, northern, and western boundaries ... with groups and clumps of trees here and there in the body of the grounds as shown on Plan 16. Before planting is undertaken ... the limestone should be removed as much as possible, and the particular sites selected for the young trees made up with plenty of good rich soils. ... It will ... be a matter for careful inspection, when the enclosures are being operated on, to select for planting those parts upon which there is the greatest depth of soil. By doing this, and planting such spots only, picturesque irregularity will be secured and fair results may be anticipated. On the more exposed positions of the proposed plantations in the two blocks lying between Barton and Prospect-roads, I have to advise that when planted the ground should be filled up with wattles to about three feet plant from plant; ...*

*I have also to recommend that footpaths be constructed through the grounds as represented on the Plan. Following is a list of those kinds of trees which may be planted on the block ..., with fair chance of their succeeding upon the site:-*

*Pinus Halepensis, P.Pinaster, P. Laricio, P. Maritima, Robinia Pseudacacia, Casuarina Stricta, Ficus Macrophylla, Schinus Molle, Gevileea Robusta, Melaleuca Trichostachya (and others) [sic.] (Brown 1880: 20)*

The species mentioned in the above quote are, in sequence, are now known as: *Pinus halepensis*, *Pinus pinaster*, *Pinus larico*, *Pinus maritima*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Allocasuarina verticillata*, *Ficus macrophylla*, *Schinus aerea* var *molle*, *Grevillea robusta*, *Melaleuca* sp.

In terms of the original Parks 28 and 29 along Mills Terrace, Brown recorded the past establishment of several plantations “in a satisfactory condition” that he sought to reconfigure in his planting design. He recorded that the blocks consisted to two different soil and geology forms and thereupon required different planting and design approaches. These were to:

*These are—first, the hard limestone ridges in front of Mill-terrace; and second, the rich flat between the two lines of railway and partly on the east of the North [Railway] line. The former will require very careful handling indeed, in order to make it a presentable piece of ornamental grounds, ... [sic.] (Brown 1880, p. 24).*

Brown proposed, therefore two different planting schedules for these two areas, as follows:

<b>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880) [sic.]</b>	<b>Current Scientific Nomenclature</b>	<b>Current Common Name</b>
<i>Pinus Halepensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus Laricio</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Pinus Insignis</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Cupressus</i> (several of the common kinds)	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
<i>Casuarina Stricta</i>	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
<i>Robinia pseud-acacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Schinus Molle</i>	<i>Schinus aerea</i> var. <i>molle</i>	Pepper Tree
<i>Sterculia heterophylla</i>	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	<i>Melia azedarach</i> var. <i>australica</i>	White Cedar
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak

<b>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880) [sic.]</b>	<b>Current Scientific Nomenclature</b>	<b>Current Common Name</b>
<i>Pinus Longifolia</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Gerardiana</i>	<i>Pinus gerardiana</i>	
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Cupressus Lawsoniana</i>	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress, Port Orford Cedar
<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>Abies Douglasii</i>	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
<i>Abies Orientalis</i>	?	
<i>Thuja Lobii</i>	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Giant Thuya, Western Aborvitae, Western Red Cedar
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i>	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Pencil Cedar, Eastern Red Cedar
<i>Ulmus Suberosa</i>	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
<i>Ulmus Montana</i>	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
<i>Ulmus Campestris</i>	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Fraxinus Americana</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	White Ash
<i>Fraxinus Excelsior</i>	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	English Ash
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	<i>Platanus x acerifolius</i>	London Plane
<i>Plantanus orientalis</i>	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>	Oriental Plane
<i>Eucalyptus Corynocalyx</i>	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum
<i>Quercus sessiliflora</i>	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Durmast Oak
<i>Quercus pedunculata</i>	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English Oak, Common Oak

Brown’s study coincided with a commitment by the Corporation to construct a solid weir across the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri replacing previous poorly designed versions that had not supported the weight of the errant floodwaters. The Corporation’s announcement, reported in *The Comet* in 1880, was also conveyed in much grander visions than that realised today:

*The Torrens Dam*

*Is to be carried out. Our worthy Mayor has shouldered the wheel, and means biz., more power to him. The thing will pay. A moderate licence fee for boats will yield a return; and the large amount of deposit of sand and gravel which can be readily carted to reserves on the banks at suitable seasons, the water being let off for the purpose, will yield as much, if not more, than the present sand licences furnish. We hope the same will be made to throw the water back to the Company’s Bridge [Hackney Road Bridge]; a windmill could be put there, and pump the water into a tank, from which it could be led to irrigate the whole of the Botanic Park at a nominal cost. Visions of grassy slopes, umbrageous trees, trickling rivulets, rise before us; and better than all, healthy recreation for our rising youths (The Comet 1 June 1880, p. 4).*

The Torrens Weir was officially opened on 21 July 1881 replacing an earlier weir constructed in 1862 by prison labour. The Mayor, [Sir] Edwin Thomas Smith, wrote glowing about the events before and after the closure of the weir gates:

*This beautiful expanse of water has been the source of much healthful enjoyment during the past year, although the sloping of the banks of the river to the eastward, and on the upside stream of the lake has been productive to large deposits of soils and silt being carried away into the Lake by the winter floods, thus reducing its depth of water at certain bends and points. Yet the Council being quite alive to the desirability of making the beautiful Lake committed to their charge as much as possible a pleasure Lake, are hopeful, either by contract or under their own direction, of dredging its bed and by the removal of the soil and silt, restoring it to its original form. The waters of the Lake have been wholly discharged during the winter by opening all the sluices, in order to remove a log of timber which became jammed in, and prevented the closing of, one of the valves. In twenty-four hours time after the closing of the sluices the water rose to their original level, thus evidencing the immense volume of water which passes down the Torrens in the winter season (Annual Report 1882-83, pp. 32-33).*

The works were completed by A Mackay as contractor to the Corporation.

In 1882 the Powder Magazine was constructed adjacent to the Gaol (Swager Brooks & Partners 1989, p. 92).

With Brown’s appointment as ‘Supervisor of the Plantations’, upon the invitation of the Corporation’s Mayor, [Sir] Edwin Thomas 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 and some 10,000 trees were planted throughout the park lands in 1882-83. Unfortunately the specific location and species of these trees is unclear (*Annual Report* 1882-83, p. 134).

While the Corporation encouraged Brown, Pengilly and other City Gardeners with these planting works the dominant function of Tulya Wodli/Park 27, as cattle and sheep holding yards and Slaughterhouse functions, continued to occupy Corporation discussions over the 1870s-90s. Little specific attention was paid to planting activities or plantation establishment in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 less the continued maintenance of the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations. Indeed, the Slaughterhouse was the “source of much anxiety and care to the Council.” During 1882 the Corporation undertook the re-flooring of the Slaughterhouse together with re-paving the cattle yards adjacent and undertaking “various other sanitary improvements,” at a cost of £1,000. These works were necessitated by the increasingly large amounts of animals the complex was servicing and also resulted in the Corporation splitting the functions of the Clerk of Sheep and Cattle Markets into two positions, Clerk of Markets and Superintendent of the Slaughter House. The Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations surrounding the Gaol continued to receive regular maintenance works because of the use of available Gaol labour (*Annual Report* 1882-83, pp. 30-31, 33-34).

In 1882 City Surveyor James Langdon first recommended the construction of a multi-cell refuse furnace to the Corporation, proposing its location adjacent to the Slaughterhouse. The purpose was to dispose of offal and other wastes, and was revisited arising from his United Kingdom study tours in 1891 and 1894. While hygiene was more at stake in these recommendations, it was not until 1910 that the Corporation approved and erected a refuse destructor. Interestingly, the State parliament prevented the Corporation from locating the destructor in the Park Lands, forcing the Corporation to acquire land in Halifax Street for the purpose (Morton 1996, pp. 98-99). Town Clerk (1899-1915) Torrington George Ellery (1872-1923) in 1905 lamented the precipitous, and thankful, intransigence of the State parliament on this issue, writing:

*... when the historian of the future comes to write up the Municipal history of Adelaide, he will find food for comment in the fact that for years the Corporation used portions of its public parks for the unsavoury purposes of rubbish tips, and, when it sought Parliamentary sanction to borrow money to build a scientific*

*refuse destructor, an Act of Parliament was passed forbidding such a thing being erected anywhere in the Park Lands (Annual Report 1905, p. 25; Morton 1996, p. 156).*

In 1883 City Gardener William Pengilly reported the planting of 600 trees, “of various kinds,” in the West Park Lands (Wirranendi/Park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25) together with “one new plantation.” Whether species were planted near and in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 is unclear in his descriptions but it would appear unlikely given the functions being carried out on the land at the time (*Annual Report 1882-83*, pp. 134, 135).

In the subsequent financial year 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 [William] Bullock’s intention to allow of perambulators, &c., having access to our reserves.” Notwithstanding this purchase, staff often proceeded with re-fencing works using old materials (*Annual Report 1884-85*, pp. 102-103).

William John Hemsley served as the ‘Clerk of Sheep & Cattle Market’ from 20 February 1865 until his progressive retirement in 1899, and as ‘Superintendent of Slaughterhouse’ from 4 September 1883 until his sudden resignation in 1904 prior to the tabling of a Corporation inquiry report into the state of the slaughterhouse operations. Serving under the public health service in the Town Clerk’s Department, he reported to Dr Edward Willis Way, and had to attend to the slaughterhouse every day to monitor cattle brands, collect fees, monitor slaughter operations, and the condition of yards and buildings (*Annual Report 1885-86*, pp. 110-111; 1897-98, pp. 74-75; 1898-99, p. 23; Morton 1996, pp. 54, 129).

During 1884 the roadways through the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations, or ‘Olive Yards’, were re-metalled to enable “vehicles ... ease of traverse” and for the “public ... [to] take advantage of them with pleasure.” Presumably this refers specifically to the Slaughterhouse Road itself and not the avenues formed by the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations. An additional receiving yard was erected in the Sheep & Cattle Market Yards, appropriating the Clerk of Market’s horse stabling paddock, to accommodate animals arriving by rail. Mayor William Bunday reported that these plantations had been “carefully attended to” in 1886-87 and the “oil produced ... is said to be equal to the finest ever made” (*Annual Report 1884-85*, pp. 50, 51; 1886-87, p. 15).

In the 1880s Park Lands Ranger William Campbell started reporting regularly fencing works associated with the Slaughterhouse and Cattle Market yards, and along the boundaries of Tulya Wodli/Park 27. Some 194 rods of post and rail fencing were re-erected associated with the cattle paddock in 1884-85. A post and rail paddock of some 64 panels of “old material” adjacent to the Slaughterhouse was erected in 1887. He also repaired some 103 panels of fencing associated with the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations. Some 127 panels of post and rail fencing were erected at the “Watering-place, Slaughterhouse,” in 1888 which presumably refers to land on the northern side of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri watercourse and ‘Billabong’ opposite the Slaughterhouse. A 77 post and rail cattle race was raised and erected to connect the Yards with the Slaughterhouse, and some 29 panels were erected around the “Stock Yards and Race” at the Slaughterhouse. These latter fencing works reflect the “great improvements” effected at the Slaughterhouse yards in 1887-88 to provide additional accommodation for cattle and to

improve “safety to persons who draft the cattle previous to their being slaughtered” (*Annual Report 1884-85*, p. 102; 1886-87, pp. 111, 112; 1887-88, pp. 81, 82, 83).

Minor fencing works also occurred in other parts of Tulya Wodli/Park 27 in the late 1880s. Some 16 panels of post and rail fencing were erected along North Adelaide Railway Station Road in 1888. In the same year some 26 panels of post and rail around a “plantation” on the north side of the Slaughterhouse, were erected. This latter reference is interesting as it possibly refers to the cluster of 6 Holm Oaks (*Quercus ilex*) immediately north of the Slaughterhouse and thereby their planting and an attempt to prevent their loss to hungry cattle. Although, it is more likely that these trees were planted in the 1930s (*Annual Report 1887-88*, p. 81).

The River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri swath immediately below the Slaughterhouse was called the ‘Billabong’ in many Corporation reports. It appears to the south-east of the Slaughterhouse site. It was a site that enabled the sourcing of stone for the construction of the Slaughterhouse, and possibly the Gaol, thereby increasing its width and the apparent sharpness of its embankments. With its abandonment as a source of stone, Park Lands Ranger’s and City Gardener’s appear to have appropriated it as a venue for rubbish and waste dumping. This function appears to have continued from the 1860s to the 1889 when it was reputedly filled-in, and the epithet ‘Billabong’ is continually used to identify the location (Morton 1996, p. 156).

Park Lands Ranger William Campbell reported in 1887-89 that:

*The work of filling in the billabong on the south side of the Slaughterhouse with household refuse still continues (Annual Report 1886-87, p. 114).*

*The work of filling in the billabong on the south and east sides of the slaughterhouse with household refuse still continues, and which will, when completed, form a good road to the entrance of the cattle market (Annual Report 1887-88, p. 84).*

*The work of filling in the billabong on the South and East sides of the Slaughteryards, with household refuse has been completed, and now forms a good road to the entrance of the Cattle Market (Annual Report 88-89, p. 138).*

Fencing works continued around the Slaughterhouse in the late 1880s and 90s. A further 133 panels of post and rail fencing was erected around the “Cattle watering-place” in 1889 together with some 369 panels to fence a new “Cattle Paddock” adjacent to the Slaughterhouse. A bridge appears also to have been erected across the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri to enable cattle to cross the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri between the ‘watering paddock’ and the Slaughterhouse. Additional pig pens were erected at the Cattle Market in 1889 together with new sheds. In the same year Campbell re-erected some 105 panels of post and rail fence around the ‘Watering places’, 16 panels around the Calf Market, 12 panels around the ‘Cattle Paddock’, 48 panels around the ‘Sheep Market’, 142 panels along the North Adelaide Railway Station Road, and 50 panels along the “River Torrens Bank, near Railway Bridge.” While cattle damage to fencing may have been the prime reason for these extensive fencing works, he reported that most of these works were caused by “dry-rot and [the] ravages of white ants.” These fencing works appear to have been regular and continuous. Even in 1892 the Corporation approved “a large extension of the Cattle Market” involving thirteen new yards of various sizes and a sale shed 60 ft x 60ft (18.2 x 18.2m) and some 152-160 yards (139-146m) of pebble limestone extracted from the Park Lands was used to surface these new yards together with some 70 yards (64m) of bricks with a paved drain. These works were opened in May 1894 at a cost of £1,300 (*Annual Report 1887-88*, p. 83; 1888-89, pp. 134, 135, 136; 1889-90, pp. 77, 118-119, 120; 1892-93, pp. 66, 67; 1893-94, p. 68; 1894-95, pp. 63-64).



Because of pressure by the Corporation and the University of Adelaide, when the original powder magazine was located adjacent to, the future of the original powder magazines near the original police barracks in North Terrace was put in doubt in the late 1870s despite opposition from the Colonial Commander MF Downes. A new site was proposed, under *The Adelaide Gunpowder Magazine Act, 1882*, No, 247, that positioned the powder magazines adjacent to the Adelaide Gaol. Tenders for their construction were called in 1882 and two buildings enclosed by a stone wall were erected to serve as a merchants' magazine and as a military artillery powder storage magazine, in lieu of the North Terrace complex, by William Camens using the "best approved slate building stone" on the exterior and "best machine made brick" on the interior. Adjacent to the Magazines a substantial stone cottage, for the Magazine Keeper, was also erected (Marsden *et al* 1990, p. 240; *The Register* 1 January 1859; 28 December 1865; 1 January 1870; 1 April 1882; 1 January 1883; 31 December 1883).

By 1883 the Corporation observed that its olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations were "going back to their wild state." This was partially a reflection of the lack of expertise by the City Gardener's in being able to knowledgeably manage the plantations as also their lack of horticultural interest in this species. The Corporation thereby contracted Signor Paolo Villanis, an Italian engineer and vigneron to the Italian Court at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880-81 to review and renovate the plantations. Following the Exhibition, Villanis travelled to and settled in Adelaide with his family. His initial observations of the Adelaide Park Lands olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations were that "... never in the European countries [a few exceptions made] I have seen such richness and strength of growth and such a healthy condition of the plants" as he wrote to Mayor Henry Fuller in July 1883 (*Town Clerk's Docket* 2224 of 1883; Moreton 1996, pp. 158-159).

But Villanis also caused some controversy in Adelaide with his pronouncement that "I see the olive [*Olea europaea*] is shamefully neglected in South Australia" that was published in *The Garden & the Field* (October 1881). His rejuvenation program, as perceived by the public and the mainstream media, involved a considerable decimation of the overgrown, unproductive and unkempt olive (*Olea europaea*) trees, reputedly comprising some 6,500 trees, and resulted in a public outcry as to his actions and his claimed qualifications. The public outcry belied another incident where Pengilly and his gardening staff used excessive and ill-informed actions in the Park Lands. Villanis discovered that Pengilly's gardening staff had excessively hacked the Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees following his prior careful pruning works. His own approach is set out in an article in *The Garden & the Field* (October 1883) (Morton, 1996, pp. 158-159; Molineux, 'About Signor Paolo Villanis C.E.,' *Garden & the Field*, April 1885, pp. 164-166; *The Garden & the Field*, 'Notes on wine making', January 1884, p. 125; October 1881; October 1883; Nottle 2005, np).

Villanis' activities, notwithstanding the extensive Olive (*Olea europaea*) tree hacking by Pengilly's staff, appear to have reaped financial returns to the Corporation (*Annual Report* 1886-87, p. 15). By 1894 Mayor Charles Wilcox reported that the "Olive [*Olea europaea*] Plantations have received as much attention as heretofore" but were hampered in production due to unseasonal weather. The same 'unseasonal weather' appears to have affected these plantations during the 1890s thereby reducing their production (*Annual Report* 1894-95, p. 64; 1897-98, p. 21).

During 1897 the Slaughterhouse was subject to a major review by the Corporation through a Special Committee. The review report applauded the work of William John Hemsley as Superintendent in managing the complex, and recommended his appointment full time to the Slaughterhouse operations, and the erection of a cottage "in close proximity to his work" to enable ease of supervision of the complex. This is a totally contrary conclusion to a Corporation departmental review of the Slaughterhouse complex and operations in 1904 that prompted Hemsley's sudden resignation. The cottage was erected and later served as the Park Lands Ranger's Cottage in association with the West Nursery until it was demolished in early 1968 (*Annual Report* 1897-98, pp. 74-75; 1904, p. 74).

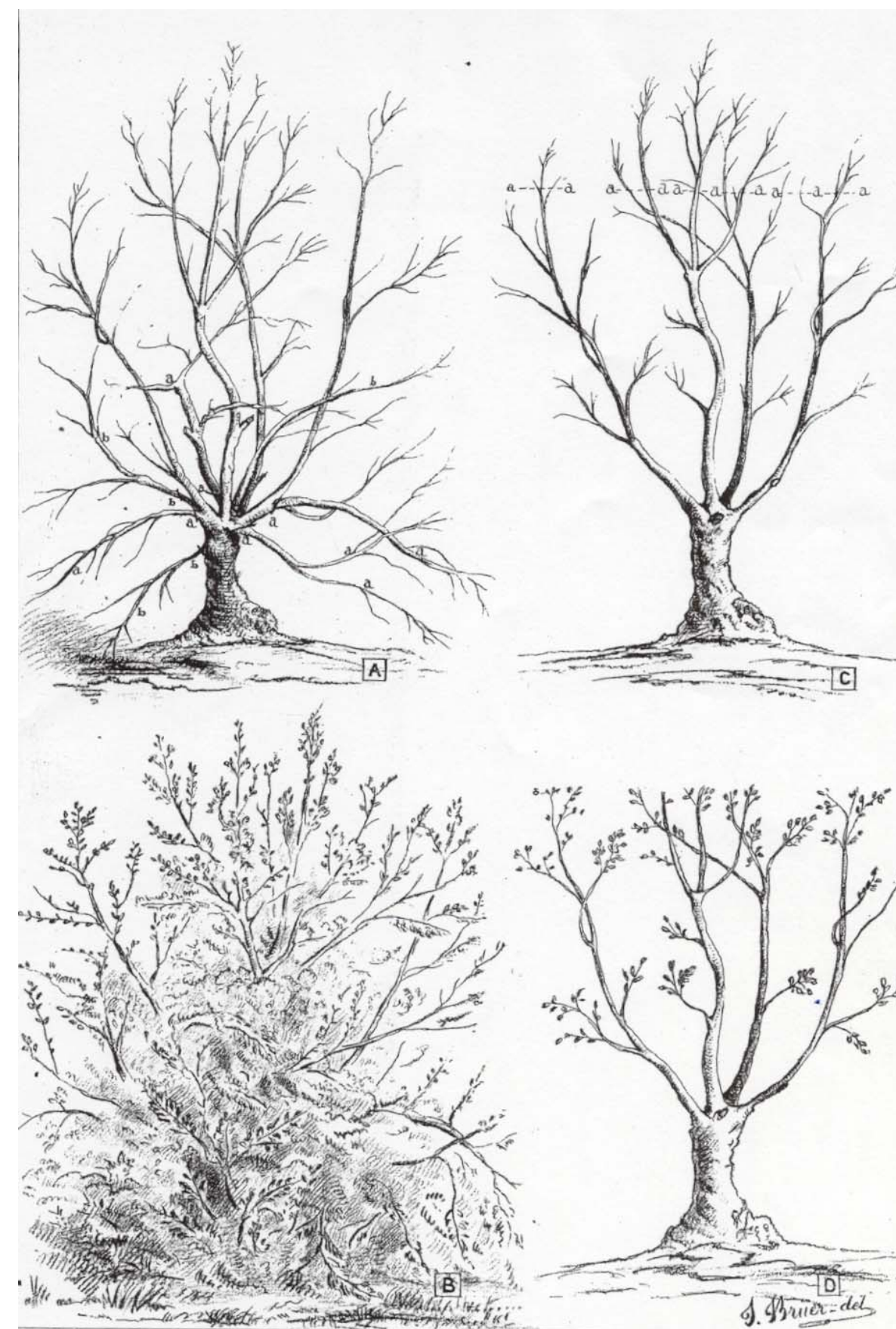


Figure  
A lithograph illustration prepared by J Brüer to accompany an article by Signor Paolo Villanis as published in *The Garden & the Field*, October 1883.



Fencing works and maintenance was commonplace throughout the 1890s and 1900s. Campbell raised some 28 new panels of post and rail fencing in the “Old Cow Market” in 1898. Fencing was erected by Pelzer around the new “Blinding pit” adjacent to the new Nursery in 1900, and the “fencers have engaged off and on at the Sheep Market for 47 days.” In the following year was erecting 63 panels of post and rail fencing around the ‘watering paddock’ across the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri from the Slaughterhouse, and a further 60 panels around ‘Hemsley’s Paddock’; the latter was a cattle paddock adjacent to the Slaughterhouse obviously colloquially named after John Hemsley as Superintendent of the Slaughterhouse. But the standard of fencing around the Slaughterhouse and its paddocks clearly was subjected to excessive wear by cattle. Hemsley in 1902 recorded that the “timber is rotten and new fencing is badly required” (*Annual Report 1897-98*, p. 134; 1899-1900, p. 296; 1901, p. 44; 1902, p. 28).



Figure  
 Extract of a plan depicting ‘Depasturing in the North Western Park Lands dated 1895. Importantly this plan delineates the positions of the “Sheep Market”, “Park 25A”, Slaughterhouse Road, the extent of the “Plantation of Olives” (*Olea europaea*), the location of the “Gaol Reserve” and “Powder Magazines”, the newly fenced “Cattle Market” yards associated with the Slaughterhouse, the access road from “Port Road” to the Slaughterhouse, and the “Slaughter House” grounds as possibly fenced. Source: ACC archives.

3.0 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

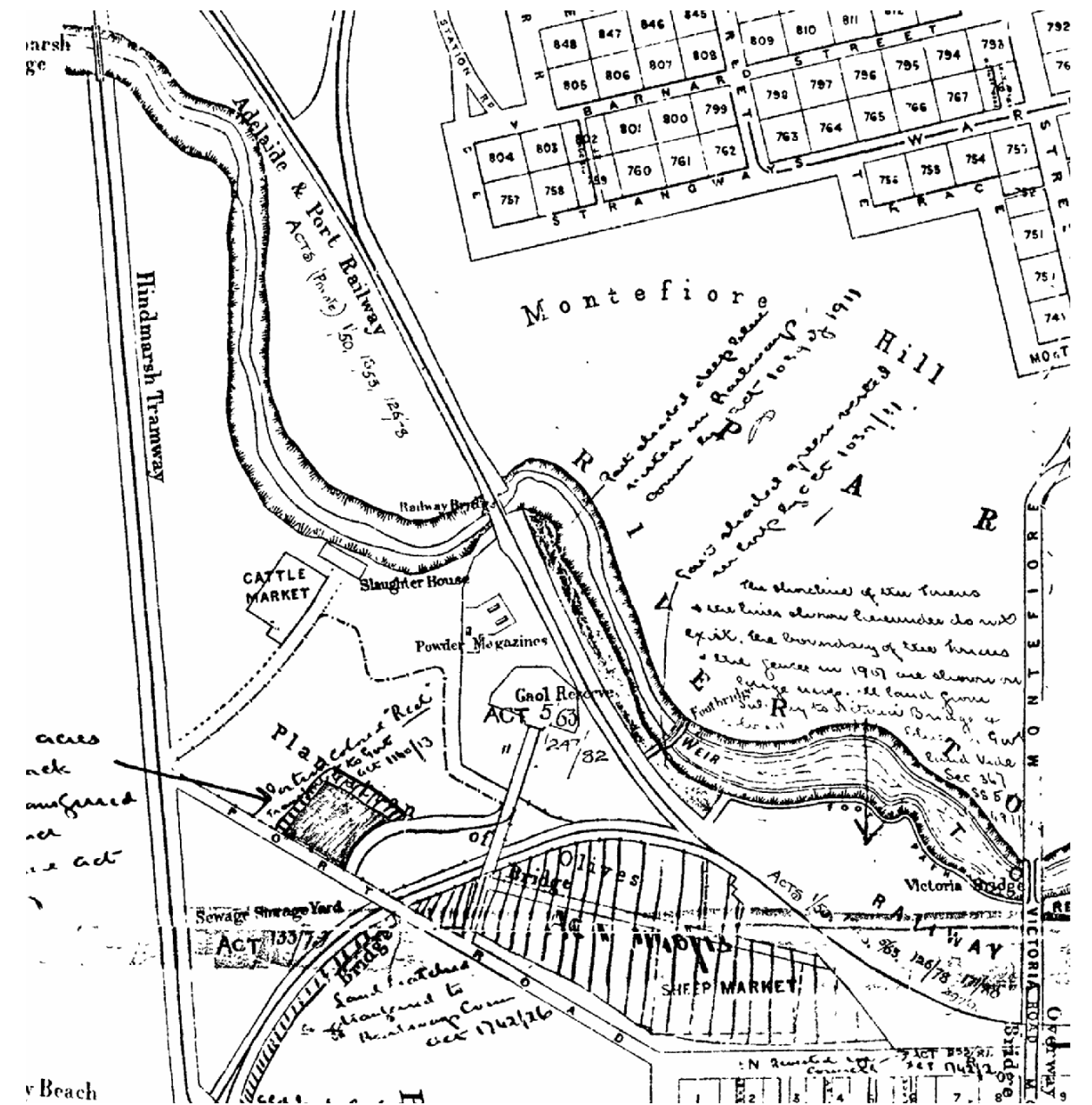


Figure  
 Extract from a ‘Plan of the City of Adelaide and the Park Lands’ with numerous subsequent annotations dated 1895 that depicts various excisions of land from Tulya Wodli/Park 25. Included on the ‘Plan’ are the newly located “Cattle Market” associated with the “Slaughter House”, the “Powder Magazines” and “Gaol Reserve”, indications of fenced alignments, hand annotated notations as to excisions or land alienation for Police Barracks and Railway purposes laid over land originally used for “Plantation of Olives” and “Sheep Market”. Source: ACC Archives.

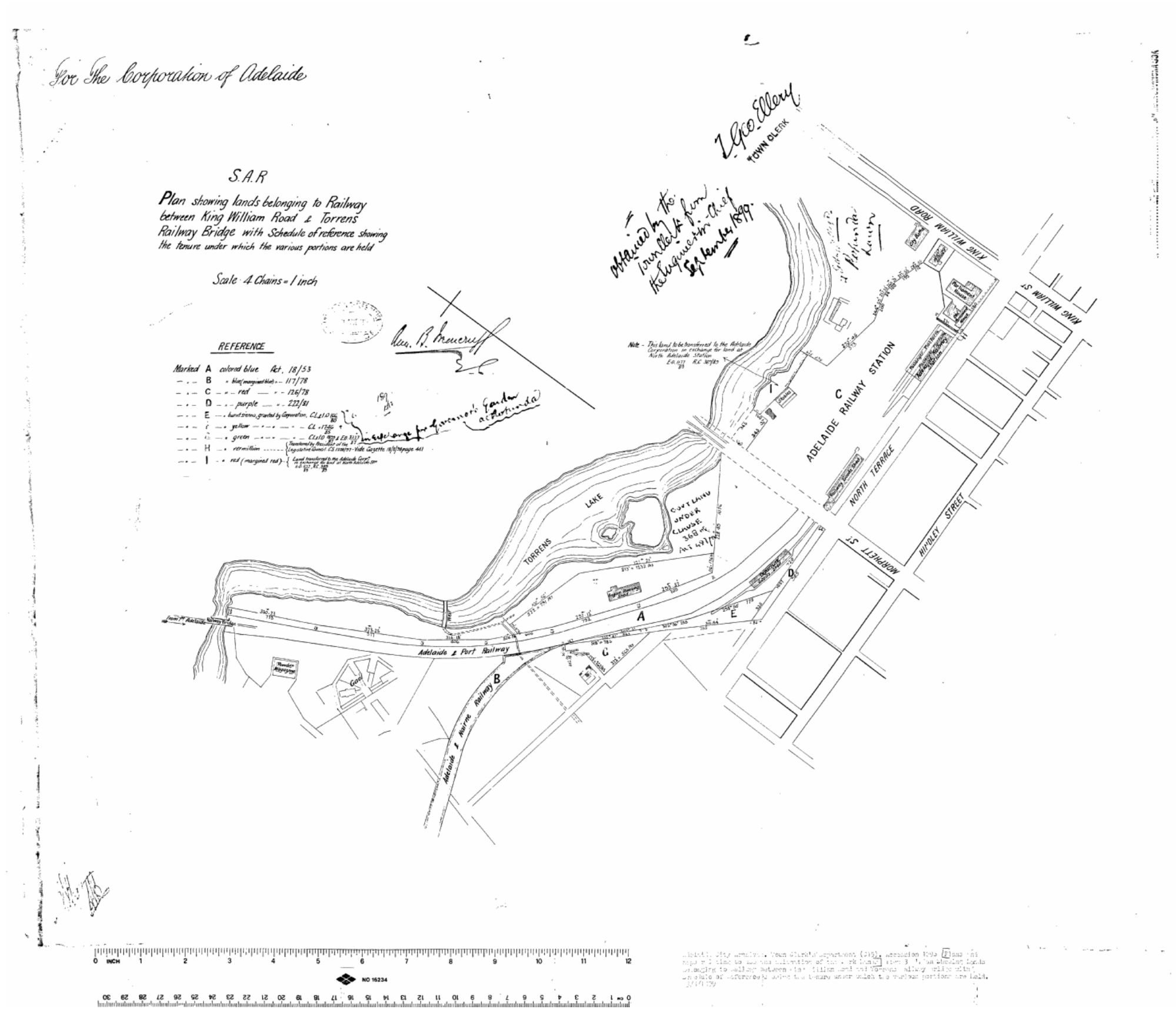


Figure  
 Extract from an untitled plan “prepared for the Corporation of the City of Adelaide” depicting specific survey boundaries and functions associated with the railway yards, railway lines in Tulya Wodli/Park 27, that is dated c.1899 carrying a hand annotation that it was received from the Town Clerk Ellery in “September 1899”. It depicts the encroachment of the railway line excisions, various structures including an Engine Running Shed, a Good Shed, that were erected on the former Corporation cattle yards land, and also an island in Lake Torrens. Source: ACC Archives Acc 1096, item 0003.



During 1894 the Corporation reported a profit on the basis of limestone excavations in the North Park Lands and along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri. A sand and gravel excavation licence was also sold, from the bed of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri in old Park 27, to a Mr G Bickle over a period of 4 months in 1894 for £20. There was also a sweeping depot in old Park 27 immediately west of the Morphett Street Bridge probably where the tennis courts are located today. During 1903 the Corporation reviewed all its depots, rubbish dumps and storage yards in the Park Lands and proposed to the depot in old Park 27 permanently for “sweepings and screenings” and also a Blinding (rock screenings) pit in the middle of old Park 1. As a part of this review, Pelzer was instructed to fence all these newly designated permanent yards and depots and plant trees and shrubs around them to hide them to the passer-by (*Annual Report* 1894-95, p. 15; 1894-95, p. 69; 1903, pp. 27, 28, 29).

In 1895 Mayor Charles Tucker reported the unsuccessful harvesting of the olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations due to their poor care and attention. Several dead trees were removed accordingly. In 1897 the Corporation reported a more successful crop that sold at “8s. per gallon in bulk.” In 1898 about 2,045 litres (450 gallons) of olive (*Olea europaea*) oil were obtained from the Corporation’s plantations. A Corporation tender call in March 1900 resulted in Messrs Faulding & Co being successful with a bid of 7s per gallon for 430 gallons (1,954L) for the 1899 harvest crop, and a mercantile firm acquired a further 100-200 gallons (455-909L) at 7s per gallon. Messrs Wilkinson & Co were successful with a tender of 6s 9d for 350 gallons (1591L) comprising the 1900 year harvest crop. A Mr B North also acquired unprocessed olives (*Olea europaea*) from various plantations at £20 5s in 1899-1900 (*Annual Report* 1894-95, pp. 64-65; 1897-98, p. 21; 1898-99, p. 18; 1899-1900, p. 97).

With Pelzer’s appointment in mid 1899 as City Gardener 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 his planting activities. Notwithstanding this activity, Pelzer appears to have placed little priority upon Tulya Wodli/Park 27 and the West Parklands (Wirranendi/Park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25), deferring to urgent needs in the East (Kadlitpinna/Park 13, Mullawirraburka/Park 14, Ityamaitpinna/Park 15, Bakkabakkandi/Park 16) and South Park Lands (Tuttanga/Park 17, Wita Wirra/Park 18, Pityarrilla/Park 19, Kurrangga/Park 20, Walyo Yerta/Park 21, Minno Yerta/Park 21W, and Wikaparndo Wirra/Park 22).

In conjunction with the appointment of Pelzer, the Corporation approved the establishment of a nursery for the City Gardener’s use and for the propagation of plants. From 1852-99 the Corporation had largely obtained its flowers, shrubs and trees from the Botanic Garden under directors George Francis and Richard Schomburgk and the Forests Department under Conservator John Ednie Brown, together with several private nurseries in the Hackney locality and from private donations. On 12 July 1899 the Corporation resolved that a Special Tree Planting Committee be established to “starting a Nursery and as to the best site for planting” prior to Pelzer’s appointment (*Digest of Proceedings* 1898-99, p. 200).

The Committee, under the chair of Councillor William Ponder, met very promptly and in the following week the Corporation resolved that:

... a Nursery be established in the North West Park Lands at the rear of the Gaol, under the care of the Sheriff, and that £100 be voted for the purpose of the necessary fencing, shade houses and obtaining young trees, and that a Tree Planting Committee be appointed as a permanent Committee of Council (*Digest of Proceedings* 1898-99, p. 202).



Figure  
A 'Pure Olive Oil' label that was originally attached to an Olive Oil bottle sold by the City of Adelaide. Possibly dated c.1907. Source: private collection.

It appears that while Sheriff Boothby was initially allocated the task of setting up the Nursery, it was quickly transferred to Pelzer upon his appointment later that year. Works proceeded quickly and by 28 September 1899 Pelzer reported that the “shade houses and most of the glass frames ... are completed, seeds of about 40 different varieties of shrubs have been sown ... and young trees obtained from the” Garden and Department. A six foot (1.8m) high fence, due to vandalism problems, was erected around the Nursery the following month. By 30 November 1900 some 1,120 trees and shrubs were in cultivation, under “glass frames, shade house, and in the open beds,” ready for transplantation to the Park Lands, streets and squares. Councillor Ponder was also appointed Chairman of the ‘permanent’ Tree Planting Committee (*Annual Report* 1898-99, pp. 20-21; *Digest of Proceedings* 1898-99, pp. 301, 338; 1899-1900, pp. 188, 295; Town Clerk’s Dockets 157 of 1900, 1164 of 1900).

Pelzer was exceedingly pleased with this small Nursery and the work of nurseryman William Dol[ ]man; a commendation that continued throughout Dol[ ]man’s service (*Annual Report* 1899-1900, p. 295; 1903, p. 26; 1904, p. 40; 1905, p. 43). He reported in detail as to the growth of plants:

A large number of young trees and palms out of the shade house, &c., have been planted in open beds, where they will remain until they are sufficiently large and strong enough to be planted in the Squares and Plantations.

Cuttings of elm [*Ulmus* ssp] and plane [*Platanus* ssp] trees, and of various ornamental shrubs were procured about the Park Lands and Squares, and prepared and planted in the Nursery.

The trees, plants, &c., in stock at this Nursery are as follows:-

100 Carob trees [*Ceratonia siliqua*]  
 50 Sugar gums [*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*]  
 100 Sterculia [Kurrajongs; *Brachychiton populneus*]  
 50 Cypresses [*Cupressus* ssp]  
 25 Biotas [*Thuja orientalis*]  
 100 Aleppo pines [*Pinus halepensis*]  
 100 Lagunarias [*Lagunaria patersonii*]  
 100 Pittosporum [*Pittosporum* spp]  
 30 Cork oaks [*Quercus suber*]  
 75 Camphor trees [*Cinnamomum camphora*]  
 10 Araucarias [*Araucaria* ssp]  
 25 Ailanthus [*Ailanthus altissima*]  
 100 various palms [*Phoenix* ssp, *Washingtonia* ssp]  
 50 Pepper trees [*Schinus aerea* var *molle*]  
 50 Aberias [Kaffir Apple, *Dovyalis caffra*]  
 25 Veronicas [*Hebe* ssp]  
 25 various pines [*Pinus* ssp]  
 25 Ash trees [*Fraxinus* ssp]  
 20 Acacias [*Acacia* ssp]  
 60 various trees

1,120 tre[e]s in all [sic] (*Annual Report* 1899-1900, p. 295).

This report is important as it documents the trees Pelzer was immediately drawn to for street tree planting in the municipality in the early 1899-1905 period of his tenure as incoming City Gardener. This included a burst of planting Carobs (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Pittosporums (*Pittosporum* spp), Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) and Camphor Trees (*Cinnamomum camphora*) and gives a clear date period when many of these specimens were planted in the squares, streets and park lands.

This is the plant nursery that was established in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 on Slaughterhouse Road, approximately where the Jubilee Playground is located today. Pelzer often referred to this nursery as the 'West Park Nursery' to distinguish it from the main Corporation Nursery or 'Frome Road Nursery' later established in Karrowirra/Park 12 on the 'University Oval' land in 1901 before it was moved to Warnpangga/Park 10 under Orchard's tenure.

Also in 1899, Pelzer established a "depôt for manure and soil" adjacent to the Nursery (*Annual Report* 1898-99, p. 150).

With the completion of the new 'Frome Road Nursery', the 'West Park Nursery' became the "baby nursery for seedlings." With growth the seedlings were removed to the Frome Road Nursery for "further development and treatment" (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 43). Pelzer reported that trees and plants in stock in the West Park Nursery in 1901 included:

100 carob trees [*Ceratonia siliqua*]  
 100 sterculias [*Brachychiton populneus*]  
 50 cypresses [*Cupressus* ssp]  
 25 biotas [*Thuja orientalis*]

50 Lagunarias [*Lagunaria patersonii*]  
 50 camphor trees [*Cinnamomum camphora*]  
 10 araucarias [*Araucaria* ssp]  
 100 various palms [*Phoenix* ssp, *Washingtonia* ssp]  
 100 pittosporum [*Pittosporum* spp]  
 30 cork oaks [*Quercus suber*]  
 60 various trees

675 in all [sic.] (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 43).

This tree and seedling species list reflects the same profile as being raised in 1899-1900, and that the Nursery performed an important role as the initial propagation venue for many street trees. Similar, but often limited, reports of the West Park Nursery appear in subsequent years (*Annual Report* 1901, p. 43; 1902, p. 31; 1903, pp. 24-25, 46; 1904, pp. 39, 40, 65, 66; 1905, pp. 43, 55; 1906, p. 63).

In 1903 Pelzer reported however the following growing in the West Park Nursery:

30 Aberia [*Dovyalis caffra*]  
 36 Acacias [*Acacia* ssp]  
 20 Amorphia [*Amorpha canescens?*]  
 10 Brachychitons [*Brachychiton populneus*]  
 12 Araucarias [*Araucaria* ssp]  
 50 Ceratonias [*Ceratonia siliqua*]  
 20 Coprosma [*Coprosma repens*]  
 60 White Cedars [*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*]  
 22 Cupressus [*Cupressus* ssp]  
 40 Dracaena [*Dracena draco*]  
 24 Ficus [*Ficus* ssp]  
 6 Euonymus [Winged Spindle-tree; *Euonymus alatus*]  
 20 Grevillia [*Grevillea robusta*]  
 90 Jacaranda [*Jacaranda mimosifolia*]  
 40 Musa [Abyssinian Banana; *Musa ensete*]  
 144 various palms [*Phoenix* ssp, *Washingtonia* ssp]  
 20 Phormium [*Phormium* spp]  
 50 Pines [*Pinus* ssp]  
 12 Planes [*Platanus* ssp]  
 12 Lagunarias [*Lagunaria patersonii*]  
 50 Pittosporum [*Pittosporum* spp]  
 10 Rhamnus [Italian Buckthorn; *Rhamnus alaternus*]  
 3 Sophora [Pagoda Tree; *Sophora japonica*]  
 30 Pepper Trees [*Schinus aerea* var *molle*]  
 50 Sugar Gums [*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*] [sic] (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 25).

This list is important as it indicates Pelzer's shift in preference of street and park land trees suddenly towards White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*), display Dracaenas (*Dracena draco*), Figs (*Ficus* spp), Jacarandas (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Silky Oaks (*Grevillea robusta*), Planes (*Platanus* spp), Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*), New Zealand Mirror Bush (*Coprosma repens*), and Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), and his continuing preference towards Kurrajongs (*Brachychiton populneus*), Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Pittosporum (*Pittosporum* spp), and Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*). The Jacaranda trees (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*) were as a result of a donation by parliamentarian and philanthropist George Brookman MLC. It needs to be noted also that while both nurseries serviced the Corporation area, Pelzer also undertook the propagation of trees for



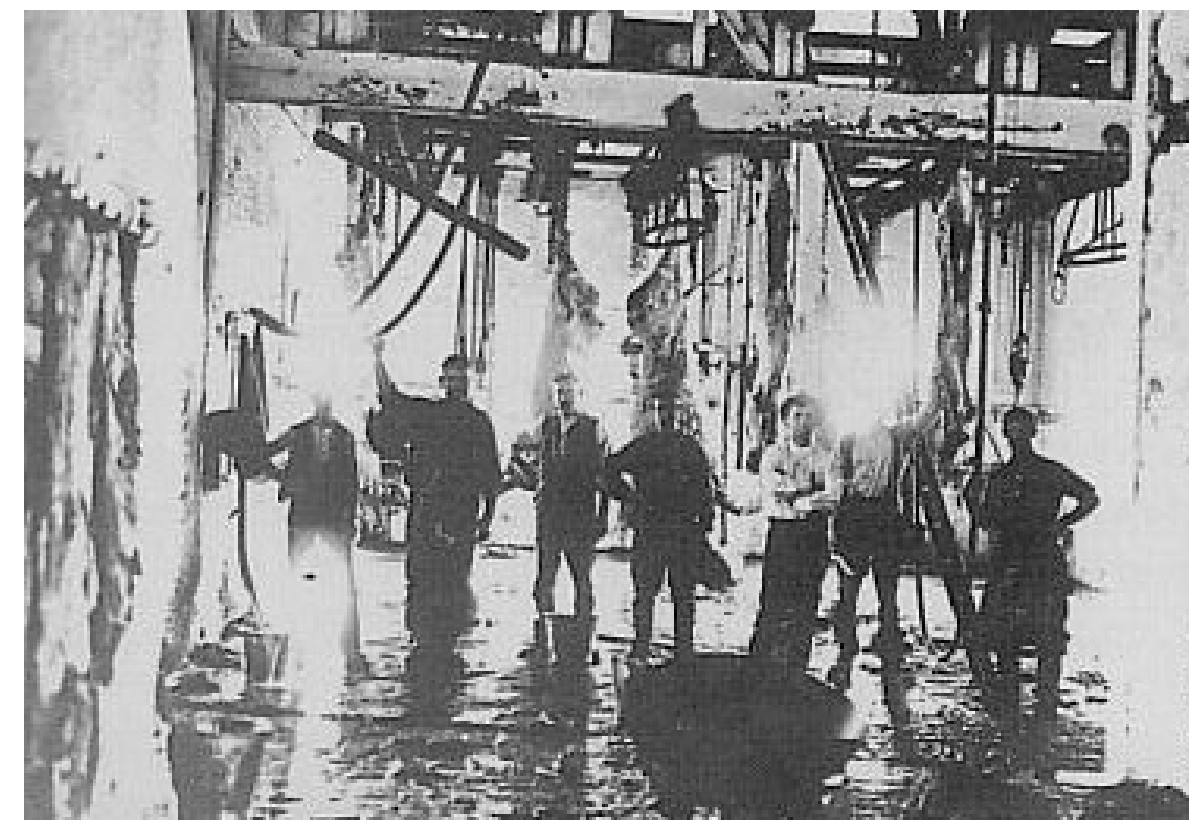
neighbouring municipalities and also occasionally provided specimens as donations to various schools, municipalities, and government institutions from 1900 onwards (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 25; 1906, p. 41; 1908, p. 18; 1909, pp. 46-47; 1909, p. 65; 1914, p. 82; 1915, pp. 68-69; 1916, p. 45; 1917, pp. 43-44; 1918, p. 34; 1920, p. 32; 1922, p. 28; 1923, p. 38; 1925, p. 36; 1926, p. 42; 1927, p. 31; 1929, p. 36).

In the olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations, Pelzer sought to enable their retention but also their care to ensure economical oil and Olive (*Olea europaea*) harvests. In 1899 Mayor Alexander Ware reported that the machinery for oil pressing was stored at the Adelaide Gaol but was in need of repair. In the following year Mayor Ware reported that new machinery had been acquired, in consultation with Sheriff William Boothby, in addition to repairs to the existing machinery at a cost of £10 and £60 respectively. Apart from his nursery responsibilities, West Park Nursery manager William Dol[ ]man appears also to have been placed in charge of supervising the care of the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations surrounding the Gaol. Pelzer caused an extensive pruning of these trees in 1903 giving credit to Dol[ ]man in ensuring their longevity. In 1903 Pelzer reported the pruning of numerous trees with Gaol labour and a poor crop resulting in 176 gallons (800L) of oil which was sold to Messrs Faulding & Co at 8s 3d per gallon nett. In 1904 some 230 gallons (1,045L) were produced which were sold to Messrs D & J Fowler Ltd at 7s 7d per gallon. A new beam press was constructed at a cost of £10 in 1904 and located at the Gaol. Several Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees obstructing the vision of the railway signal man in his signal box were removed in 1910, and some 400 chains of jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) post and wire fencing were erected surrounding the Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations near the Gaol in the following year (*Annual Report* 1899-90, p. 97; 1903, p. 26; 1904, pp. 39, 75; 1910, p. 52; 1911, p. 66; [www.users.on.net/~craighill/Research/Towards.html](http://www.users.on.net/~craighill/Research/Towards.html)).

With the completion of weir construction that formed Torrens Lake, Pelzer commenced ornamental tree planting around the edges of the Lake from 1901 onwards. These works were principally along the northern side of the Lake and along the shores between Morphett Street bridge and the University. Little specific planting was referred as being undertaken along the southern shores within Tulya Wodli/Park 27, west of the Morphett Street bridge. In 1903 a strip of land along the southern shores, between Morphett Street bridge and the Elder Rotunda, was transferred from the State government to the Corporation (*Annual Report* 1901, pp. 41-42; 1903, p. 27).

In 1903 the Corporation approved an expenditure of £1,374 on renovations to the Sheep Market to provide “better facilities” for stock agents and buyers. The Corporation also approved the removal and relocation of the Dairy Cow Market from this complex, to the Cattle Sale yards at Thebarton next to the Slaughterhouse at a cost of £209, to provide for extra accommodation for sheep and lambs (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 24).

As part of a review of all Corporation depots and rubbish tips in the Park Lands in 1903, the Corporation considered the removal of limestone excavation holes and recommended various closures. A “Permanent Depot for any use whatever” was recommended at the Sheep Market in North Terrace. The Corporation also observed that there was “room for tipping for some considerable time to come in the depression on the Park Lands west of the Slaughterhouse.” Following this review, Pelzer was directed to establish hedging around all reserved depots, dumps and blinding pits. Around the Sheep Market depot on North Terrace he planted some 102 Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) plants in 1904-05 (*Annual Report* 1903, pp. 28-29; 1904, 64; 1905, p. 55; 1906, p. 41). This ‘Depot’ began to be called the “City Surveyor’s Depôt”. In 1905 Pelzer proposed tree planting around this Depot with 40 White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australasica*) and an extension of the Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge of 43 plants to connect the Sheep Yard to the Depot along the North Terrace frontage (*Annual Report* 1905, p. 42; 1906, pp. 41, 42, 44, 63; 1906, p. 55)



Figures

Two images of the Corporation’s Slaughterhouse in Tulya Wodli/Park 27. Above, an interior photograph c.1910 of the Slaughterhouse with its timber posts and beams. Source: MLSA B268; Morton 1996, p. 127. Below, an exterior photograph of the two storey red brick structure c.1914 with galvanised iron roof with annex structures to left and right. This image, having regard to extant maps, appears to be looking north at the structure. Source: MLSA B267; Morton 1996, p. 156.





In 1905 Pelzer started forward planning his planting programs for Tulya Wodli/Park 27. Street trees were proposed along North Adelaide Railway Station Road, old Park 27 was to be laid out with two pathways accompanied with trees, and street trees were proposed along Park Terrace. Some 40 White Acacias (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) were planted along North Adelaide Railway Station Road in 1906 with new fencing, and 50 Poplars (*Populus* ssp) along the riverbank from the weir to Port Road. At the same time Pelzer proposed additional tree planting between the weir and Port Road, and planting along Park Terrace (*Annual Report* 1905, pp. 41, 42; 1906, pp. 41, 42, 43, 62, 63). Such works necessitated continual changes and improvements to fencing. New “perambulator” gates and pedestrian openings were installed, and new cable and wire fencing erected along the northern edge of the Lake west of the Morphett Street Bridge (*Annual Report* 1906, p. 63).

Fencing continued to be a source of labour in the early 1900s. In 1903 Pelzer shifted a portion of fencing along Port Road possibly as a precursor to road widening works. In 1904 the Corporation commissioned fencing contractors to erect the “Anchor” style of sawn jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) post and wire fencing. The style consisted of six-wire fencing with jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) posts 3.6m apart. George Wills & Co undertook the erection of much of this style of fencing. Pelzer in the same year erected “three lines of fences across the river near the Slaughter-yard.” In 1905 the fencing along North Terrace to the Sheep Market was renewed. In 1908 the three lines of fencing across the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri were re-erected (*Annual Report* 1903, p. 46; 1904, pp. 39, 66, 74; 1905, pp. 41, 56; 1908, p. 46).

The Slaughterhouse continued to service its functions successfully in the mid 1900s. However, the Corporation determined in 1908 to hand over the operation of the Slaughterhouse to a newly formed metropolitan board under the *Metropolitan Abbatoirs Act, 1908*, the Abbatoirs Board, for public health reasons. The Board, at the same time sought land at Gepps Cross, to develop a metropolitan slaughterhouse operation. This was the realisation of a dream proposed by Town Clerk Torrington Ellery who unsuccessfully sought its incorporation in the *Municipal Corporations Act, 1903*. Ellery’s concern was far-sighted, as he observed that Adelaide was behind Australia in its management of slaughterhouse operations; Melbourne banned them in 1860; by 1900 they were banned in Sydney, Brisbane, and Hobart. In 1908, when they were banned under legislation, the Corporation area hosted some 55 private slaughterhouses mostly associated with butcher shops, and about half the supply of fresh meat came from the Corporation’s Slaughterhouse in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 (Morton 1996, pp. 109, 127-129, 140-141, 152, 155).

While all this was going on, Hemsley reported that the Slaughterhouse paddock fencing was “thoroughly repaired” and the machinery kept in good condition to service the approximately 10,000 cattle that were slaughtered in the building annually. The Sheep Market experienced minor fencing and race improvements, and the Slaughterhouse Superintendent’s “cottage” was renovated “throughout” (*Annual Report* 1904, pp. 62, 74; 1906, p. 61).

Writing recently in 1996, historian Peter Morton summarised the condition and nature of the slaughterhouse operations drawing upon a 1904 investigatory panel report:

*There the cattle were supposed to be killed under regulated conditions in the presence of the superintendent, W.J. Hemsley, and the quality of the meat checked by men with no personal interest in getting all of it to market. But no one who knew anything about the slaughterhouse or heard the ugly rumours which were circulating in the 1890s could place much trust there. The building itself dated back to the early days of the colony and originally has been a barracks. The roof was lofty, unceilinged, and made of crumbling old slate covered with iron. The place where the meat was hung was a mass of dirty, stained timber posts and beams, impossible to keep clean. The floors were in a disgraceful state; a patchy mixture of absorptive brick which soaked up the filth and worn concrete on which pools of blood and water lay until hosed away.*

*There was only one pitching pen, so all the cattle, diseased and healthy alike, had to be killed in the same place. Up to ten were poleaxed at once, and bled where they fell, so that the floor of the pen was “all blood and bullocks”, as an observer described it. No veterinary surgeon was on hand to check the cattle. A mere two per cent of the carcasses were condemned – an impossibly low figure – and they were disposed of by being sprinkled with kerosene and buried in the nearly olive plantation, a procedure fairly described by Mayor [Charles] Tucker in the corporations’ own public report as “cumbersome, inelegant, and from a sanitary and health point of view utterly ineffective [sic.]” (Mayor’s Report 1896, p. 15; Morton 1996, p. 128).*

The Slaughterhouse conditions were appalling both to animals and workers, and the quality of structures and yards equally contributed to the situation. Further, the complex was not connected to the sewer system until 1884 resulting in offal normally being burnt in the open behind the complex or being dumped in the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri. While the Corporation perceived the criticisms were exaggerated, the matter was brought to a head in 1904 through an internal departmental inquiry, “the most lengthy and one of the most unpleasant departmental inquiries yet made.” Every employee was interviewed, and Hemsley resigned prior to the report being tabled probably saving him from being fired (*Annual Report* 1904, p. 25; Morton 1996, pp. 128-129).

From about 1905 Pelzer appears to have added Tulya Wodli/Park 27 to his list of potential landscape treatments. He appears also to be knowledgeable in internal Corporation debates to close the Slaughterhouse operations in Tulya Wodli/Park 27. He proposed a Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge to be planted from the Sheep Market to the Railway Station in the first instance, in part extending his recently planted Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge in front of the Sheep Market (*Annual Report* 1905, pp. 42, 55).

With the success of the ‘Frome Road Nursery’ in Karrawirra/Park 12 Pelzer first proposed the shift of the Corporation’s West Park Nursery to Karrawirra/ Park 12 in a report on 12 May 1906 (*Digest of Proceedings* 1905-06, p. 191).

Along North Terrace West Pelzer commenced the planting of Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) as street trees and he proposed the “planting of shrubbery” in Tulya Wodli/Park 27. Instead gums continued to be pollarded, and Pelzer proposed that “trees to be planted along western boundary of the city” as a forward direction (*Annual Report* 1906, pp. 41, 43; 1907, pp. 55, 72).

As part of the North Terrace West garden establishment works, in front of the Sheep Market on the northern corner of West and North Terraces and Port Road, also in front of the Newmarket Hotel, Mr RV Pulsford donated seven “rustic” seats to this new garden that were positioned together with a new hedge of African Box-thorn (*Lycium ferocissum*). This little garden drew praise from *The Register* as contributing to the city’s amenity: “a city of beauty is not only a joy for ever, but, in a commercial age, is a constant source of advantage and profit.” Another newspaper reported that “two pretty little reserves have been formed” at this intersection and reported that a proposal had been tabled with the Metropolitan Tramways Trust, “which, if acceptable, will result in a great improvement along the new track through the park to the Henley Beach Road at Mile-End.” Fencing, involving “small-fluted corrugated iron,” at a height to 2 feet (0.6m), was also erected around the small gardens. The ‘West Terrace Gardens’ were recorded as comprising ½ acre (0.2ha) in gardens in 1910 (*Annual Report* 1908, pp. 19, 44; 1909, pp. 7, 44, 65; 1910, p. 23).

In 1909 the Adelaide Loop railway line was constructed between the Gaol and Port Road removing direct access to Slaughter House Road, and necessitating the construction of the present southerly entry route to the Gaol. A portion of the Gaol Reserve, at the same time, was

also transferred to the Corporation, under the *Adelaide Gaol Reserve Alteration Act, 1911* (Swager Brook & Partners 1989, pp. 99, 100; Flightpath 2000, p. 81).

By 1909 the Corporation had determined to close and demolish the Slaughterhouse operations, with the opening of the Gepps Cross yards in 1912, and to create a fitting “front entrance” to the municipality from the “sea-board.” Lord Mayor Lewis Cohen wrote wistfully of this dream:

*NORTH WEST PARK LANDS AND CATTLE PADDOCKS.—It has been said, and justly too, that the portion of the Park Lands which meets the eye of the oversea[s] visitor coming to the City, either from port Adelaide or the Outer Harbour, is much in need of improvement. Not only are the Parks bare and unpicturesque, but the River Torrens below the Weir is an eye-sore. When the Abattoirs at Gepp’s Cross are ready, the old City Slaughterhouse and Cattle Paddocks in this locality will become things of the past, and then will be our opportunity (provided of course that the Council orders the work and votes the money for it), fore the Parks and Gardens Department to make a transformation that will be a fitting “front entrance” from the sea-board to the City [sic.] (Annual Report 1909, p. 49).*

A dream that was not realised until 1958 when Town Clerk William Veale again raised the vision and presented a master plan of what could be.

Included in Cohen’s program of removal and relocation was the demolition of the Slaughterhouse and associated yards, together with the removal of the Sheep Market on North Terrace. A transition period of 2-3 years was programmed to achieve these works. Both were facilities originally erected and placed in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 by the colonial government before their functions were transferred to the Corporation. In conjunction with these works Pelzer commenced re-fencing works including 25½ and 31 chains of new post and wire fencing near the Slaughterhouse. It appears that the Corporation’s City Surveyor’s Depot in North Terrace was removed at the same time as Pelzer removed the Sheep Market structures and re-graded the ground (*Annual Report* 1910, pp. 25, 53; 1912, p. 11; 1913, pp. 49, 65; 1914, p. 81; Worsnop 1878, p. 26).

In 1910-11 the railway bridge over the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri was added to with a new single span bridge positioned several metres east of the original bridge thereby displacing the bow-string bridge.

In August 1911 the Corporation received two proposals from Messrs Crompton & Son to purchase the Olive (*Olea europaea*) rights of the plantations in the park lands for a period of 5-8 years. The offers pertained to the Gaol plantations and the Park Lands plantations overall. The former offer proposed:

*... to purchase the whole of the olives grown in the Gaol plantations for a period of five years. That firm offered to spray, prune and generally treat the olive trees (which have for years received no attention whatever) in order to bring them up their full bearing capacity, for a stated sum per annum, and agreed to supply the Council’s officers with all the information in their possession as to the method of treating the trees (Annual Report 1912, p. 62).*

The Corporation proposed to accept this offer, and thereby discontinued the practice of olive (*Olea europaea*) oil pressing and production at the Gaol. At the same time the Corporation received a request from the Railways Department for the removal of tracts of Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees in “Park 25A” due to the proposed erection of a new signal box at the junction of the south and Port railway lines. Some 150 trees were identified for removal and an additional 37 subject to lopping to enable an adequate sightline. Because these works implicated the pending Crompton leasehold, the Corporation negotiated with the Department for the leasehold to include existing plantations “near the Torrens Weir recently transferred from the Corporation

to the Railways Commissioner” to be included in the Crompton lease. This is the first reference to ‘Park 25A’ as a designation in Corporation reports although it does appear as a designation in 1899 ‘plans’ (*Annual Report* 1912, pp. 62, 98; Moreton 1996, p. 159).

During 1912 the Corporation removed 150 Olive (*Olea europaea*) trees from Tulya Wodli/Park 27, adjacent to the railway line. This was a reference to land on the north side of North Terrace within Tulya Wodli/Park 27. These trees were “obstructing the view of new railway signals,” and numerous Olives (*Olea europaea*) were also thinned out (*Annual Report* 1912, pp. 98, pp).

During 1913-14 the State government entertained proposals for the extension of the Railway yards. In 1913 the Corporation agreed to the transfer of some 27 acres (10.9ha) of land, previously occupied by the Corporation’s Sheep and Cattle Markets in Tulya Wodli/Park 27, to be transferred to the Railways Department subject to certain conditions. One condition concerned the development of a garden along the northern alignment of North Terrace and Port Road adjacent to the present Railway Yards. This appears to have resulted in the transformation of the two small gardens that had previously been created on this intersection into a much larger and lineal garden expanse:

*Under the agreement made with respect to the handing over of the land for railway extensions it was arranged, inter alia, that the Government should pay for the planting of a strip of land along North Terrace and the Port Road to be retained by the Corporation. One the Railways Commissioner being interviewed on this matter he agreed to contribute the sum of £100 towards this work. This offer was accepted by the Council, but at the same time it was pointed out that during the progress of the negotiations for the transfer of the land the Commissioner had agreed to plant the land with grass (Annual Report 1914, p. 18).*

Earthworks commenced on this land in 1914, and some 22 “Robinia” (False Acacia; *Robinia pseudoacacia*) trees were planted. An additional 7 trees were planted in 1919. In 1924 Pelzer caused the reinstatement of new water mains to this garden, extended the service, and planted an additional lawn (*Annual Report* 1914, pp. 81; 1919, p. 33; 1924, p. 37).

By 1913 Pelzer had access to the entire Tulya Wodli/Park 27 that now forms Bonython Park. Lord Mayor John Lavington Bonython reported that “additional space” was now available for sporting clubs through the “throwing open” of this land but there appears to have been no financial commitment to landscape renovations of this landscape at the same time going by Pelzer’s works programs. Further, Pelzer makes no reference over 1913 to 1934 to ground preparation works to accommodate sporting ovals, tennis courts, etc., as similar to that which he reported for the other parks (*Annual Report* 1913, pp. 49, 50, 62-66).

As part of the transfer of Sheep & Cattle Yards from the North Terrace land the Corporation agreed to the transfer of 27 acres (10.9ha) of land to the Railways Commissioner for the creation of railway yards, together with the transfer of 5 acres (2.02ha) of land to enable the erection of Police Barracks in Port Road in return for land immediately north of Government House now occupied by the Torrens Parade Ground without restrictions. The *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, No 1140, was passed in 1913 to enact this exchange and the Corporation sought immediate management control of the latter land not occupied by military functions following an invitation by the Superintendent of Public Buildings, Owen Smyth, but subject to it being vested by legislation in the control of the Corporation. As part of this transfer the Commissioner agreed to re-landscape and transfer to the Corporation a strip of land along North Terrace and Port Road. The proposal to transfer management of the non-military portion of the land failed to be realised immediately. Further, upon additional inspection it was found that 5 acres (2.02 ha) designated by the legislation was not sufficient for the Police Barracks and that an additional two acres (0.8ha) was required which the Corporation agreed to

subject to resolution of the transfer of land to the north of Government House. This additional land transfer was contained in the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1917*, No. 1275. In his 1915 works program Pelzer budgeted for some 53 trees to be planted in the new North Terrace – Port Road strip garden that was transferred by the Railways Commissioner. In anticipation of the transfer of non-military land to the north of Government House, Pelzer’s staff took control of the land and started implementing landscape renovations but what actual works his staff undertook are not reported (*Annual Report 1914*, p. 18; 1915, pp. 36, 68, 70; 1916, p. 30; 1917, p. 25; Moreton 1996, p. 154).

There is little reference to landscape works in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 from 1913 to 1917, so it would appear that Pelzer had little funds and staff available during the Second World War to focus his attention on this Park. The land therefore remained as leased agistment paddocks. Instead, Pelzer was principally occupied with playground creation and the development of the War Memorial Drive. In August 1917 however, the Corporation considered a proposal from the Woods & Forests Department to plant a pine (*Pinus ssp*) forest at the top end of Tulya Wodli/Park 27 near Hindmarsh Bridge. The proposal floundered for several years as the Department investigated the proposal, sought state government funding, and concluded that it was necessary to erect a “vermin proof” fence around the proposed forest. Tree proponent Councillor George McEwin revived the proposal in March 1919 but after a protracted debate within the Local Government Department no funding and support was forthcoming other than the provision of information to the Corporation. Accordingly the proposal lapsed. A fence was however erected under Hindmarsh Bridge to prevent cattle from escaping into the adjacent Hindmarsh suburb (*Annual Report 1919*, pp. 29, 48).

During 1915 the WYE Signal Cabin, located near Adelaide Gaol, was constructed (Donovan *et al* 1982, p. 47).

The Torrens Parade ground future continued unresolved through the 1910s-20s. In 1918 the Corporation rejected a proposal to transfer part of the land to the Commonwealth in exchange for the Commonwealth transferring to the state land to the rear of the State Library and Museum (*Annual Report 1918*, p. 26; 1927, p. 19).

During 1917 Pelzer considered a Corporation proposal to establish “experimental areas on the Park Lands to ascertain if trees could be grown successfully for timber purposes ...” of which Pelzer included Piltawodli/Park 1 as a possible site with the cost of the trees borne by the State. In the following year the Conservator of Forests proposed that “either side of the railway were ...” suitable for planting, that returned soldiers might provide the labour, and that such works might enhance the “scenic approach” to Adelaide for returning soldiers and boat travellers. The Corporation approved this proposal but the Conservator later that year withdrew his involvement in the project whereupon the Corporation did not proceed. The proposal, this time adjacent to Hindmarsh Bridge, was raised again in 1919, proposing pine plantations but no action was taken. The Corporation eventually settled upon one acre (0.4ha) in Warnpangga/Park 10, ‘Bundey’s Paddock’, as a site for planting native trees (*Annual Report 1917*, p. 28; 1918, pp. 27-28; 1919, p. 29; 1921, p. 25).

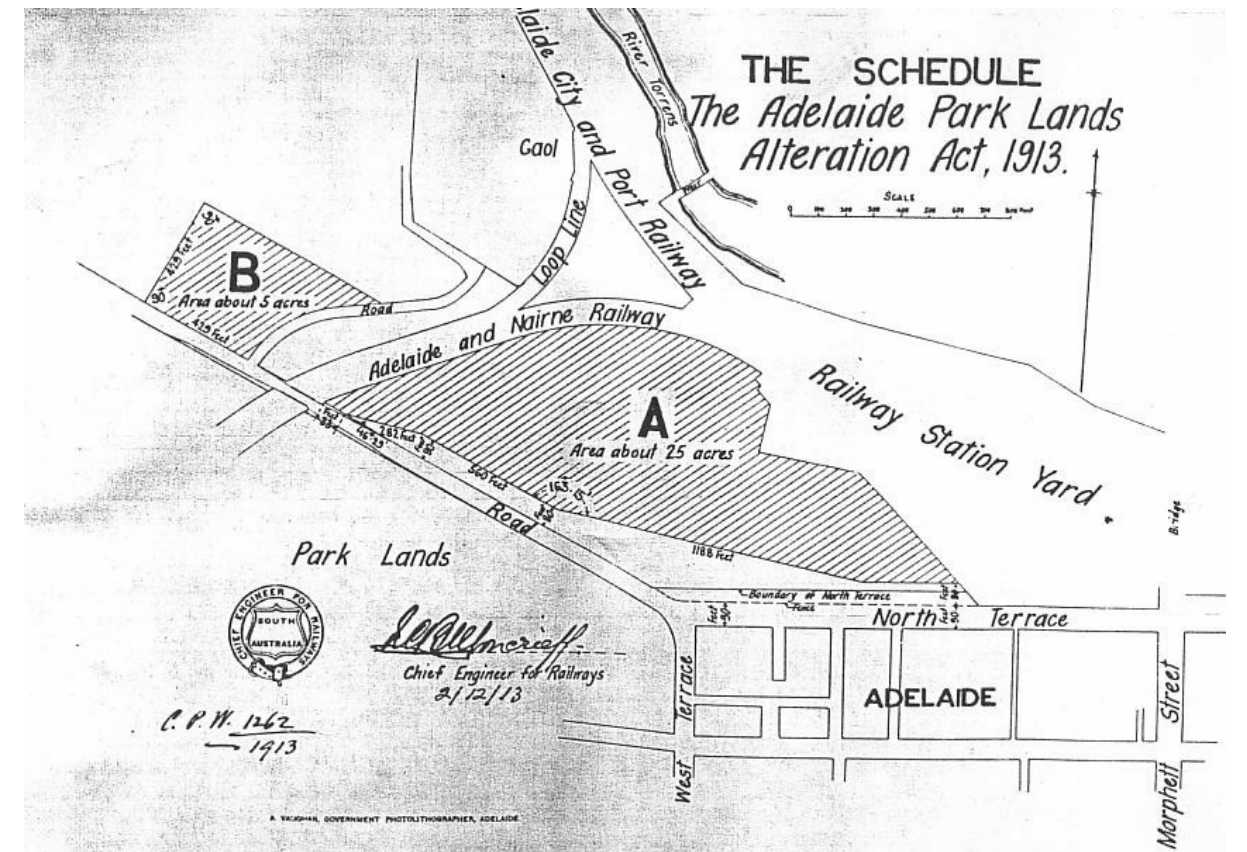


Figure  
Plan attached to the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, depicting the two areas of land alienated from Tulya Wodli/Park 27 in the Adelaide Park Lands for railway marshalling yard and Police Barrack use. Source: *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*.

In March 1917 the South Australian Cadre, and its mounted detachments, ceased occupancy of the Police Barracks behind the present Museum in North Terrace after 59 years of occupancy, and were moved to the present Thebarton site. This shift and the corresponding excision or alienation of the park lands was sanctioned by the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, No 1140, enacted in 1913, and the subsequent *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1917*, No 1270, enacted in 1917. A new barracks and stables complex was opened on 1 March 1917. Cost of the construction works of the initial building complex was £16,000, including original building group, parade ground, kitchen/mess, Administrative quarters, Dormitory, and 2 stables groups, chaff mill, farriery, saddlery, exercise circuit and Quarantine shed. An Inspectors residence was erected to the east of the main complex. The architectural style was simple utilitarian Edwardian lines applied particularly in brick gable and parapet treatments (Heritage SA item 6628-11048; Marsden *et al* 1990, pp. 235-236; Moreton 1996, pp. 148, 154).

The *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, enabled the Commissioner of Police to:

... erect such buildings, and make such other improvements as he deems suitable for the purposes of barracks for the accommodation of members of the Police Force, and may make such other use thereof of the purposes of the Police Force as he deems proper (*Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, clause 3).



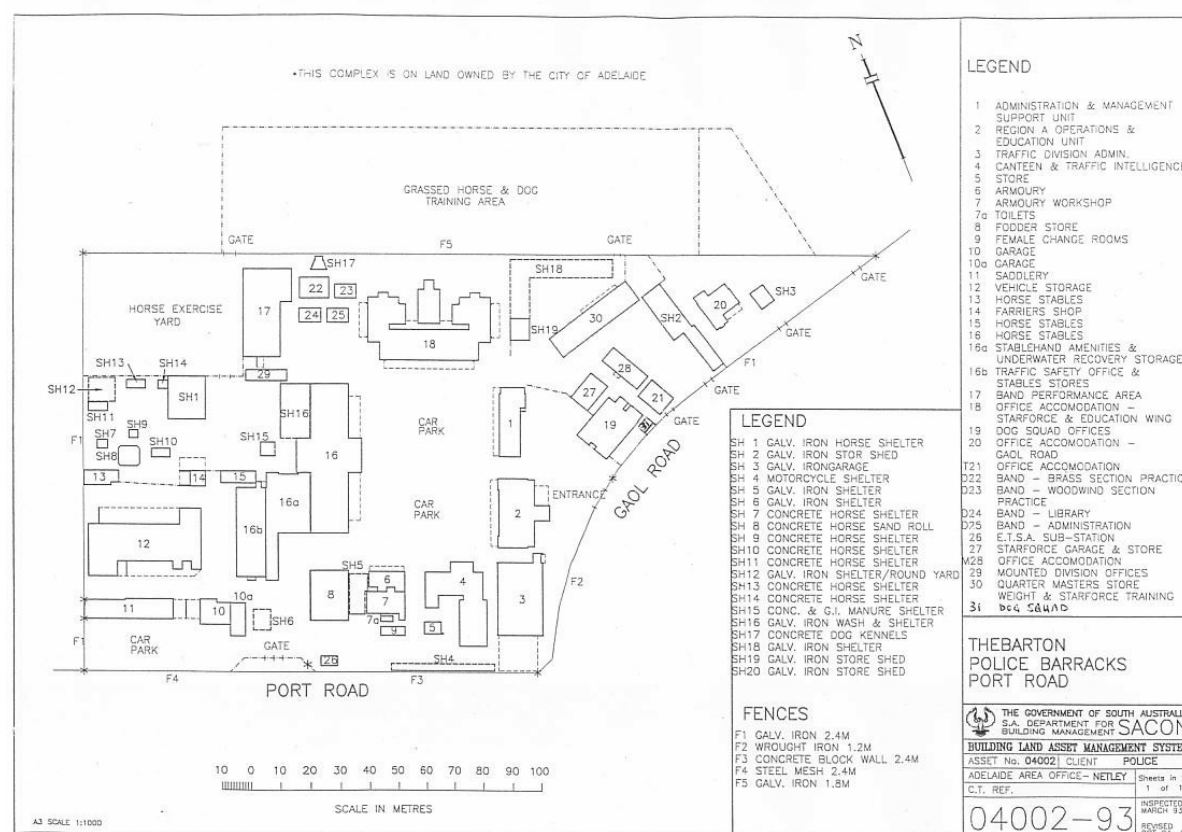


Figure  
Plan of the Police Barracks grounds indicating buildings, structures, and spaces. SACON plan 1994. Source: Heritage SA item 6628-11043.

In conjunction with the alienation of 5 acres (2.02 ha) to the Police Commissioner contained in the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1913*, some 25 acres (10.1ha) were also alienated in favour of the South Australian Railways to create the present railway yards. The overall land alienation arrangement, together with the land alienated in the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1917*, was considered advantageous by the Corporation as it enabled the transfer of land encircling the Torrens Parade Ground to the Corporation and thereby to public recreational and aesthetic use. It also indirectly placed more pressure upon the Commonwealth Government as to the potential transfer for the Parade Ground complex to the state.

This land swap was also considered advantageous by the Adelaide Parklands Preservation League who did not offer any opposition to the proposal and legislation, concluding:

*... having considered the proposal of the Government to erect Police Barracks on a portion of the Parklands, viz; that part known as the gal olive plantations, which have been for fifty years under the control of the prison authorities and used exclusively for its own purposes, and being informed that it is the intention of the Government on acquiring the present Parade Grounds north of Government House, to devote the same to the public garden for the use of the people, the committee is of the opinion that it is not desirable to offer any opposition to the proposal in view of the valuable public property to be acquired in lieu of the suggested occupation of the olive plantation by the Government (Adelaide Parklands Preservation League letter read in the SAPP Second Reading Debates, 1913).*

War memorials became a topic of Corporation consideration as the First World War came to an end. In March 1919 Lord Mayor Charles Glover proposed the creation of a War Memorial Drive along the northern side of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri connecting the carriage

drives in Botanic Park and “terminating at a point on the extreme north-west park lands;” some 2¾ miles (4.42 km) long Glover proposed the construction of the section from Frome Road Bridge to King William Road first, which was heartily approved by the Corporation, and to employ returned soldiers in forming the road and planting trees thereto. Some £500 was allocated by the Corporation for costs with a £240 contribution by the Commonwealth. This section was completed and opened by the State Governor Galway on 30 October 1919; the day the Lord Mayoralty was bestowed upon the City. Glover perceived that “when the whole scheme is completed a noble and permanent memorial to those who fought in the Great War will have been created.” The carriage way concept and its alignment accord with the carriage way proposed by Brown in his *Report* (1880) and it is likely that Pelzer put this suggestion forward as a way of further implementing the *Report’s* (1880) recommendations. The second section, from King William Road to Montefiore Road was constructed in 1920-21. During 1922-23 the third section of the Drive, along side the golf course, was constructed. During 1924 construction proceeded with the fourth section in Warnpangga/Park 10 and Tainmundilla/Park 11. Governor General Lord Foster opened the fourth section on 11 September 1925, by driving along the route, and all works were completed on 30 October 1925 (*Annual Report* 1919, pp. 7-8, 28, 46; 1920, pp. 6, 33; 1924, pp. 37, 38; 1925, p. 2).

In 1920 the Corporation approved a recommendation to establish a Corporation Pound on Park Terrace between the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri and the railway line, allocating £150 for its establishment. It was completed in March 1921. In the triangular portion of Tulya Wodli/Park 27 north of the railway line, Pelzer erected a “large new [foot] bridge” over an open drain to service pedestrians. In 1922 he undertook the erection of 16 chains of perimeter post and wire fencing of this triangle, and a further 17 chains were erected in 1927. In 1926 the fence-line along this triangular portion was shifted back to enable duplication and widening of Park Terrace. In 1921 Pelzer commenced planting a Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) plantation in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 comprising some 114 trees, in the central tract of Tulya Wodli/Park 27 between the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri and the railway line, as well as erecting tree guards. The reasoning for this action is not clear as it was not a works action in his 1921 program of activities. A tennis court was erected in the triangular portion on Tulya Wodli/Park 27 in 1928 (*Annual Report* 1920, pp. 16, 33; 1921, pp. 25, 39; 1922, p. 29; 1926, p. 42; 1927, p. 32; 1928, p. 45).

During 1921 Pelzer planted 74 ash trees along the northern side of Port Road west of the West-North Terrace intersection. The post and wire fencing along the tramway embankment was replaced in 1921. In 1927 he deposited a “large quantity of soil” and spread it about as a part of re-grading works (*Annual Report* 1921, pp. 24-25; 1921, p. 39; 1927, p. 30).

A shelter shed was erected in the south-west corner of the Police Barracks complex in 1922 annexed to the Main Stable enabled horses to be groomed and saddled in open sheltered conditions (Heritage SA item 6628-11043).

The Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 were still being maintained and harvested in the mid 1920s. The Stonyfell Olive Company had the contract during these years, paying £11 per tonne for prisoner-picked olives (*Olea europaea*) from the ‘Olive Yard’ and £5 a tonne for the fruit in other plantations in the Park Lands. The Company also presented a Christmas gift of two bottles per councillor during these years (Moreton 1996, p. 159).

Criticising the condition of the West Park Lands (Wirranendi/Park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25), and perhaps recalling the previously quoted vision of Lord Mayor Lewis Cohen, one anonymous resident wrote in 1925 of Tulya Wodli/Park 27’s “barren” ‘wasteland’ condition and poor aesthetic image:

*The whole of the park between the Squatters Arms and Eleventh St Bowden requires a complete alteration, most of it being nothing but dreary waste: vigorous tree planting operations are much required. ... The plantation in Park Terrace is sadly neglected, and the beautiful woods down the hill from Strangways Terrace are the rendezvous of tramps and undesirables (Register 9 October 1925).*

During 1925-26 the state Parliament debated additional land excisions and transfers to the railway network. These discussions directly affected Narnungga/Park 25 more than Tulya Wodli/Park 27 and resulted in the gazettal of the *North Terrace Alignment Act 1715 of 1925* and the *North Terrace & Railways Act 1742 of 1926* that excised land for additional rail lines in the first Act and land for the realigned Henley Beach-Adelaide tramline corridor.

During 1927 Pelzer erected guard posts along War Memorial Drive to limit vehicle damage to trees (*Annual Report 1927*, p. 31; 1928, pp. 45, 46).

In 1928 the Corporation unveiled a white granite memorial structure, with brass plaque, on the corner of North and West Terraces within the far eastern portion of the Tulya Wodli/Park 27 to honour the survey point of Adelaide and the location of the first colonial Lands & Survey offices.

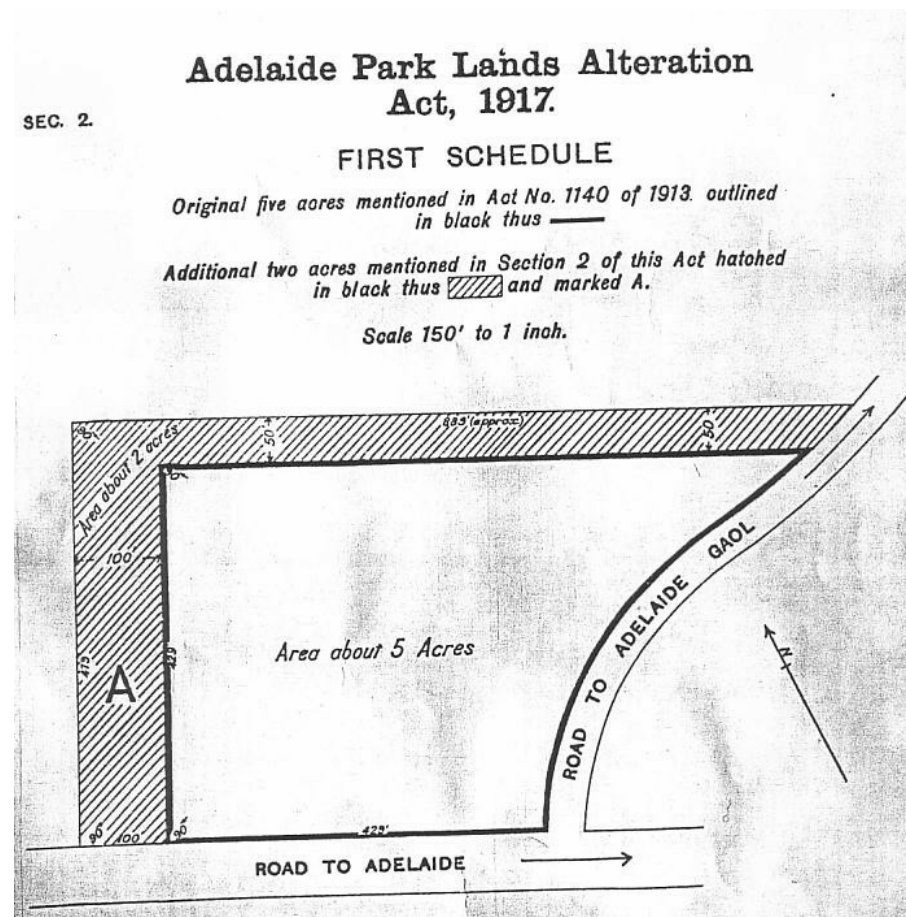


Figure  
Plan attached to the *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration Act, 1917*, depicting the additional area of land alienated from Tulya Wodli/Park 27 in the Adelaide Park Lands for Police Barrack use. Source: *Adelaide Park Lands Alteration, Act, 1917*.

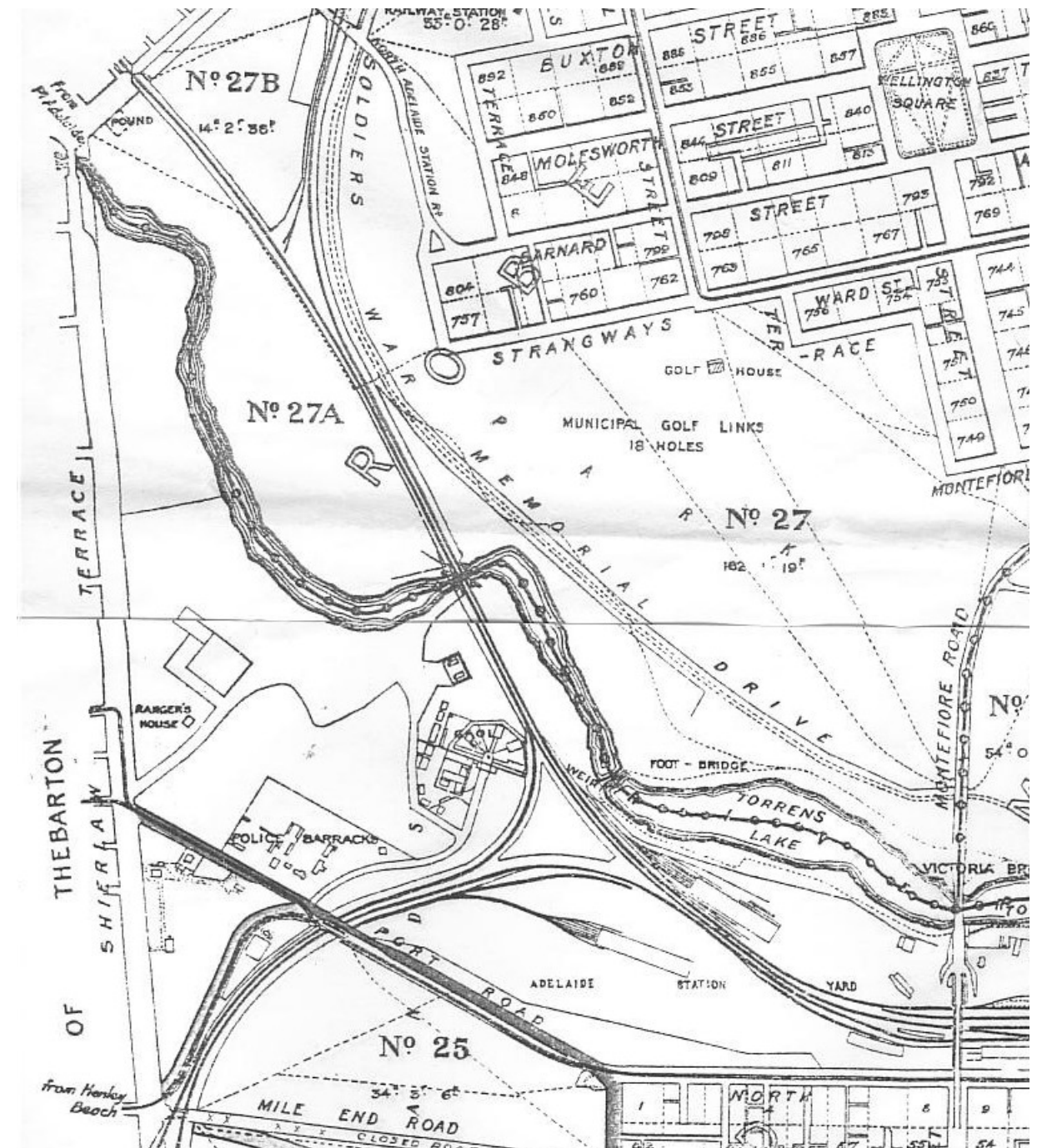


Figure  
Extract of a *Plan Showing Improved Pavements*, 14 November 1927, depicting Tulya Wodli/Park 27. Note the fence lines, the “Ranger’s House” near the former Slaughterhouse site, the collection of small and large buildings on the Adelaide “Gaol” and “Police Barracks” site and the extensive tract of land now alienated by the Corporation along the northern side of Port Road and North Terrace is evident, as also a narrow tract of land between the “Adelaide Station Yard” and the “Torrens lake” with associated dotted pedestrian pathway, land designated as Park “No. 27A” and Park “No. 27B” with the former hosting the “Pound”. Source: ACC Archives.





Figure  
 Photograph of three Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimens on the northern side of War Memorial Drive in 1928 looking northwards. These three trees exist today very close to the Montefiore Road intersection. Note the open paddock behind that is now landscaped as part of the Golf Course. Source: ACC Archive.

During 1929 the Torrens Weir sluice-gates were added to the weir structure by contractors Atkins & Finlayson. In the same year Pelzer ploughed and levelled land in the “North Terrace West Plantation” on the site of the former old Sheep Market, and some 43 trees were planted (*Annual Report* 1929, p. 34).

In 1929, following the earlier opening of War Memorial Drive, the Corporation approved £200 for tree planting along the southern edges of the Torrens Lake in Tulya Wodli/Park 27. The purpose was to, “fairly thickly ... hide the unsightly Railway-sheds from view from the War Memorial Drive.” Pelzer also undertook some bank regrading at the same time (*Annual Report* 1929, pp. 27, 34, 35).

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 is evident throughout the municipality notwithstanding the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936. In terms of Tulya Wodli/Park 27 little improvement works were entertained from 1932 up until the 1960s (*Annual Report* 1935-36, p. 37).

Interesting the ‘Frome Road Nursery’ in Karrawirra/Park 12 was very successful in providing for street tree propagation purposes, but lacked an adequate capacity to cultivate flowering plants and shrubs for Corporation purposes. At least, this was the opinion of City Gardener A Stanley Orchard in June 1936 when he reported to the Corporation on:

... how severely handicapped his Department was by the lack of proper facilities and limited accommodation by the present Nursery for propagating purposes and the raising and growing of numerous types and varieties of plants ... (Town Clerk’s Docket 2428 of 1936).

During the mid 1930s extensive alterations and renovations occurred at the Police Barracks. In 1935 a new Quartermaster’s Store, behind the Saddlery, was erected. In 1937 a large Dormitory was erected in the northern portion of the site later to serve as the Star Force Headquarters. A large galvanised iron clad Gymnasium was also erected in 1937. During 1938-39 extensive additions were also undertaken to the kitchen block. The Gaol Road entrance was also remodelled in the 1945 (Heritage SA item 6628-11043).

While the Lawn Tennis Association of South Australia was hampered by space in terms of growth and development in Tarndanya Womma/Park 26, it did succeed in gaining a 21 year lease under the *Local Government Act, 1934*, over 1.0ha of land in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 immediately west of Morphett Street Bridge to erect additional tennis courts (*Annual Report* 1933-35, p. 25).

Under the “Overway Bridge” (Morphett Street Bridge) the Corporation positioned a granite boulder obtained from Palmer and affixed a bronze tablet commemorating the first school in South Australia erected near this site, with support from the South Australian Teachers’ Union (*Annual Report* 1935-36, p. 37).

On 30 May 1937 the Corporation received a deputation of councillors from the Hindmarsh and Thebarton municipalities seeking improvements to Tulya Wodli/Park 27A “between Shierlaw Terrace [Port Road] and the Port and North railway lines.” The Corporation debated the deputation substance, but deferred the matter pending clarification as to possible road widening works along Port Road (*Annual Report* 1937-38, p. 13).

In the following year the Corporation considered an application from the Government requesting a lease of 5 acres (2.0ha) adjoining the Police Barracks “for use as a sporting ground by Police trainees.” The Corporation initially refused the application but in March 1939, following extensive negotiations, approved the application for a “yearly permit” subject to a cyclone fence not more than 1.2m being erected around the “police training ground”, that the Government pay for the cost of tree screen planting around the area, and that the lessee fully protect the Corporation “in regard to the lessee of the olives [*Olea europaea*] growing in the area,” a Mr S Manos (*Annual Report* 1938-39, p. 26). In the Police Barracks complex, several further changes were undertaken in the 1950s. The old Chaff Mill was converted into a Motor Mechanics workshop in 1951. The old Stables annex was converted into a galvanised iron Motor Transport Workshop in 1954, and with further conversions in 1958 to accommodate vehicles the Traffic Division accommodation building was erected involving the demolition of 2 timber wings of the kitchen block (Heritage SA item 6628-11043).

During March – August 1957, the Town Clerk, Colonel WCD 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. Piltawodli/Park 1 was proposed for the major golf course renovation together with the construction of a Lake-front restaurant in Tulya Wodli/Park 27. There were several specific recommendations for Tulya Wodli/Park 27 and the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri corridor. Veale occasionally referred to Tulya Wodli/Park 27 as the “Siberia of the Park Lands”, as it was the “most unsightly location with its almost ravine like appearance” along the banks of the river [sic.] (Sumerling 2003, p. 113).





Figure

Extracts of two aerial photographs of Tulya Wodli/Park 27. The left is a 1936 aerial photograph and to the right is a 1940 aerial photograph.

The photographs confirm the complete absence of vegetation in Tulya Wodli/Park 27. However perimeter planting around Tulya Wodli/Park 27's northern portion has already commenced; the existing diagonal pathway and drainage swale in the northern portion had been constructed and tree planting commenced between 1936-40; the line of Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in the central portion had been established; a small tree lined footpath through the central portion connecting Mill Terrace to Port Road across the railway lines; Pelzer had established new perimeter plantings along the north-south alignment of Port Road by 1940 perhaps in anticipation of its widening which were plantings removed with the duplications of the road; a semi-linear plantation to trees adjacent to the site of the Slaughterhouse which appear to be *Eucalyptus* species according with the location of several mature River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*) today; the West Park Nursery and Park Land Ranger's House positions, and that two tennis courts were constructed just north of these facilities between 1936 to 1940; the continued use of an unnamed road servicing the Nursery and House; the extensive Olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations that were larger in size than today; land and buildings associated with the Police Barracks and the Adelaide Gaol. Note also the tree-lined roadway or pathway through Tulya Wodli/Park 27 from Park Terrace southwards and thence across the Railway Line joining with a corner of Strangways Terrace in North Adelaide. Source: ACC Archive & University of Adelaide.



The first recommendation by Veale was for the erection of a Torrens Weir Restaurant “in conjunction with the Administrative buildings for the Pitch and Putt Course.” Veale noted the existence of the neglected weir landscape, the views towards the city and Adelaide Hills the site afforded, and examples that he observed overseas (Veale 1958, pp. 59-60).

*This area could be made one of the most beautiful parts of our Parklands, whilst at the same time the revenue earning potentialities of the Pitch and Putt Course and the Restaurant would probably be sufficient to enable it to be developed upon a credit earning basis to the City Council, or at least in such a manner as to eventually offset the expenditure involved in the establishment of the area, including the Restaurant (Veale 1958, p. 60).*

Veale proposed a building design in his report. Ground floor was allocated to golf administration, change rooms and toilets. Adjacent to the lake, and on a lower split level, was the café, kitchen and storage rooms. Upstairs was proposed a restaurant with kitchen, with a large opening balcony, and caretaker’s quarters. A cost estimate of £20,000 was proposed for this project. This recommendation was actioned with a somewhat similar architectural design to that proposed by Veale (Veale 1958, pp. 60-62, 131-132, 139).

Turning to the golf course, he noted the popularity of such venues in overseas cities. He concluded that:

*... the standard of the Municipal Golf Links in the North parkland, namely our No. 1 Golf Course, could compare very favourably from the point of view of maintenance of fairways, greens, etc., and in respect to the general environs, with Municipal Links seen overseas, although the Clubhouse facilities as a general rule were greatly superior to our own (Veale 1958, p. 68).*

Thus he proposed the development of a golf range “in a central location in [Nanto Womma] Park No. 6,” near LeFevre Terrace, together with a 9 hole golf link. This recommendation was not actioned (Veale 1958, pp. 68-79, 132, 139). In Tulya Wodli/Park 27, adjacent to the weir, he recommended the development of a Par 3 Pitch and Putt Golf Course similar to that seen overseas:

*This type of course, which requires only a small area of land, from 5 to 7 acres [2.0-2.8ha] for eighteen holes, was increasing in popularity and the small area necessary resulted in low costs for construction, maintenance and operation. All the holes are short, Golf Irons only are used and the “par” or number of golf strokes which a good player would be expected to make from the tee to the hole on the green of the shorter distance is three. Hence the name “Par-3 Golf Course.” Each green is surrounded with sand bunkers normal to the regulation golf course. Irons are the only club used which usually “pitch” the ball, the putter is used on the greens. Hence the alternative name “Pitch and Putt” Golf Course (Veale 1958, p. 79).*

Veale recommended the construction of this type of golf course adjacent to a new restaurant by the weir. Drawing much reference to Los Angeles examples, he initially proposed a 9 hole course. This recommendation was substantially undertaken (Veale 1958, pp. 79-87, 133, 138).

In examining overseas golf courses Veale concluded that the existing clubhouse was of a poor standard, and too small to accommodate the numbers of players and visitors now using the north and south courses. It had not been renovated or modified since 1928. Accordingly he proposed a major extension to the clubhouse southwards and eastwards enabling a two-storey structure, at a projected cost of £25-30,000. This recommendation was never actioned (Veale 1958, pp. 87-93, 133, 140).

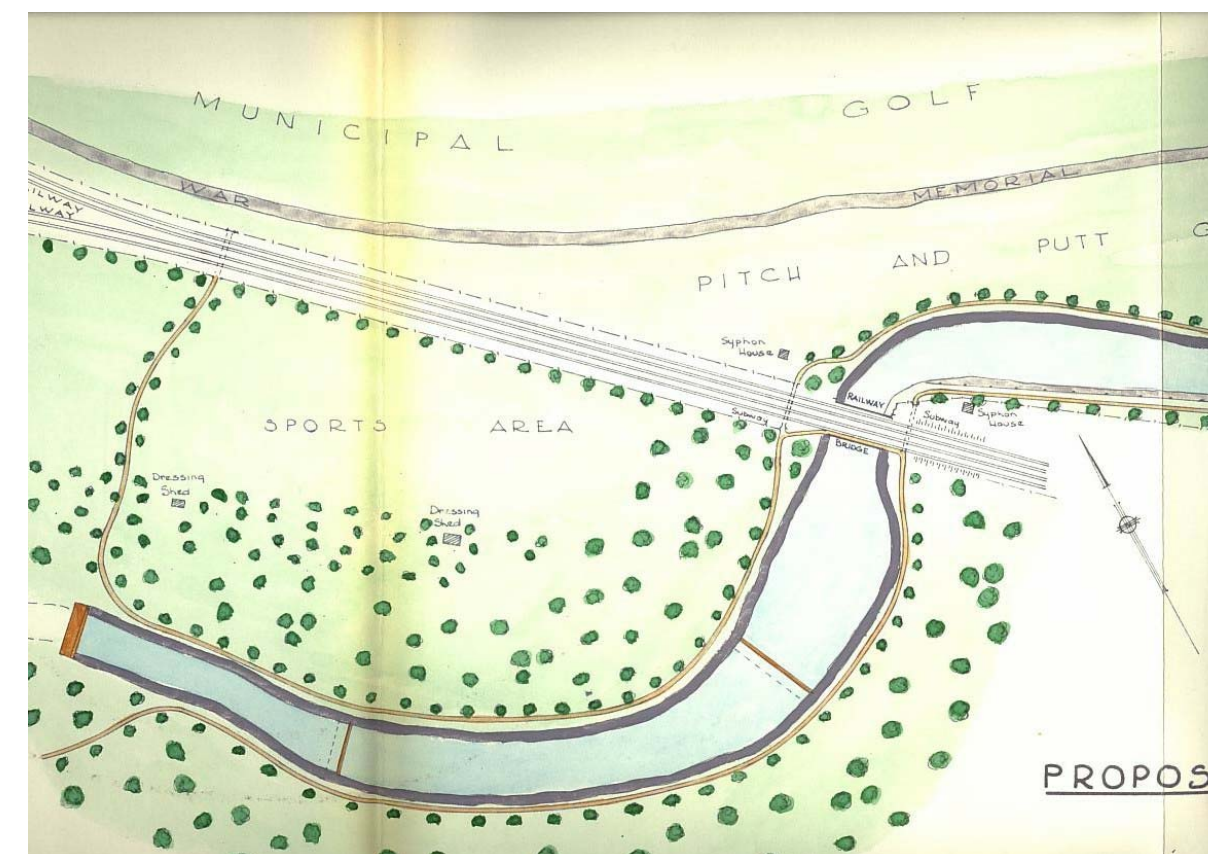


Figure  
‘Proposed Shallow Lakes’, Figure 7, in Veale 1958. Watercolour plan indicating the shallow water bodies with weirs proposed by Veale, together with a conceptual planting scheme, circulation system, and series of ‘Dressing Sheds’. Source: Veale 1958, Figure 7.

Veale also proposed the construction of a second weir downstream of the present weir that would enable the form of another ornamental shallow lake for recreational activities including boating, canoeing, salmon fishing and picnicking. It would comprise three shallow lakes, of a 1.2m maximum depth, covering an area of 33,778m<sup>2</sup> and holding some 1,816,992 litres of water. This recommendation was partially actioned (Veale 1959, pp. 104-109, 135, 138).

A larger proposal concerned the redevelopment of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri downstream of the Weir. He recalled an earlier recommendation he had made in 1929 to the Corporation for the “establishment of a second lake between the Torrens Weir and a position approximately upstream 700 feet [213m] of the Hindmarsh Bridge (Veale 1958, p. 104):

*This scheme envisaged a lock at the Torrens Weir to permit of the passage of pleasure boats, as it was essential for the water level in the proposal lake to be 7½ [2.2m] below that of the existing lake because of the height of the superstructure of the Railway Bridge which passes over the Torrens watercourse. The estimated cost at that time of the lock and weir was £48,000 and for financial reasons, the work was not undertaken.*

*The equated estimated cost to-day on the basis of the original estimate would be within the region of £115,000. The present estimate cost of the proposed weirs is approximately one-quarter of the last-named figure (Veale 1958, p. 104).*

His rationale for the shallow lake proposal drew from his observations of a number of “artificial pleasure lakes” overseas particularly those with an average depth of 0.4-1.2m and the “ornamental gardens and playing grounds” developed adjacent (Veale 1958, p. 104).

Veale proposed the development of a playground in Tulya Wodli/Park 27; “in the area adjacent to the lake ponds in what is known as Park 27A, and more precisely described as being in the area between the river and the Olive Grove behind the Police Barracks.” He envisaged innovative playground equipment similar to what he had seen overseas in Vienna and the United Kingdom, together with “fixed tables and seats ... in suitable locations under shady trees and at suitable distances apart” as observed in Houston, New Orleans and Montreal (Veale 1958, pp. 98, 100, 134, 140).

Included in his *Report* (1958, No. 4, p. 105) was Figure 7 entitled ‘Proposed Shallow Lakes’. While his proposal was never implemented a cheaper version creating a shallow lake, using a low weir where the existing weir is located, was implemented.

Accordingly he recommended, along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri in Tulya Wodli/Park 27, the “Establishment [of] Shallow Lakes,” pointing to Figure 7, and:

*Adjacent area – Lawns, picnic grounds, etc.* These ornamental lakes would prove to be the focal point for which the surrounding area could be developed with lawns, picnic grounds, provided with permanent tables, barbeques and playgrounds, refreshment booths, etc. etc. together with gardens. The adjacent park could be planted with suitable ornamental trees effectively landscaped with the requisite paths of varying widths, garden seats, etc.

*Banks terraced and planted.* The steeper banks could be terraced and planted in a manner suitable to terraced gardens with inclined paths leading to the level of the surrounding Parklands. The trees, lawns and gardens could be watered with Lake water.

*Lake stocked with Fish.* At least one of the lakes could be stocked with fish and small wooden piers could be constructed to facilitate the activities of the keen fisherman.

*Canoeing, small boats, etc.* Other lakes could be used for canoeing and small boat rowing, pedal boats, etc. as this type of recreation finds great favour with children of varying ages. The canoes and small boats and pedal boats could be hired out and supervised by the lessee (Veale 1958, pp. 106-107, 135,138).

In making these proposals, Veale envisaged three shallow lakes formed by three low concrete weirs:

*The first weir would be located 500 feet [152m] south-west of the Railway Bridge; the second a further 900 feet [274m] downstream adjacent to the southern end of the stand of Gum trees on the high land between the Port Railway line and the River Torrens; and the third weir would be located 400 feet [121m] downstream from the second weir opposite to the northern end of the stand of Gums previously mentioned (Veale 1958, p. 107).*

But, overall,

*This scheme envisages the eventual beautification of the whole of Park 27A, as outlined above and including the sports grounds and circus area (Veale 1958, p. 109).*

The Corporation approved most of these recommendations in December 1958, but sought additional investigations into the engineering and economic viability of the weir proposals (Sumerling 2003, p. 113).



Figures

Two photographs taken by Veale on his international tour. Above are permanent picnic facilities and barbeques in an open woodland park in Houston, USA. Below is a “Refreshment Pavilion” in Stanley Park, in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, that inspiring the present former kiosk building in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 and the Pavilion Restaurant in Walyo Yerta/Park 21/Veale Gardens. Source: Plates 53 and 55, Veale 1958.





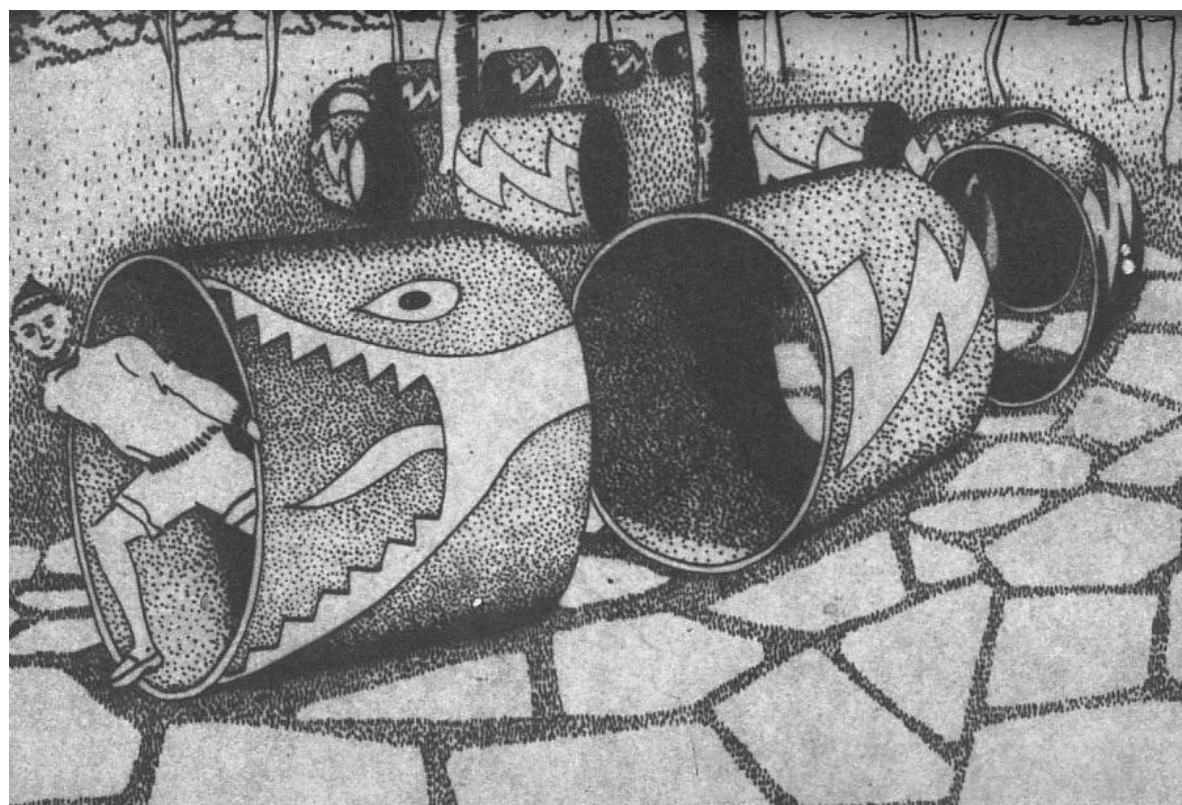
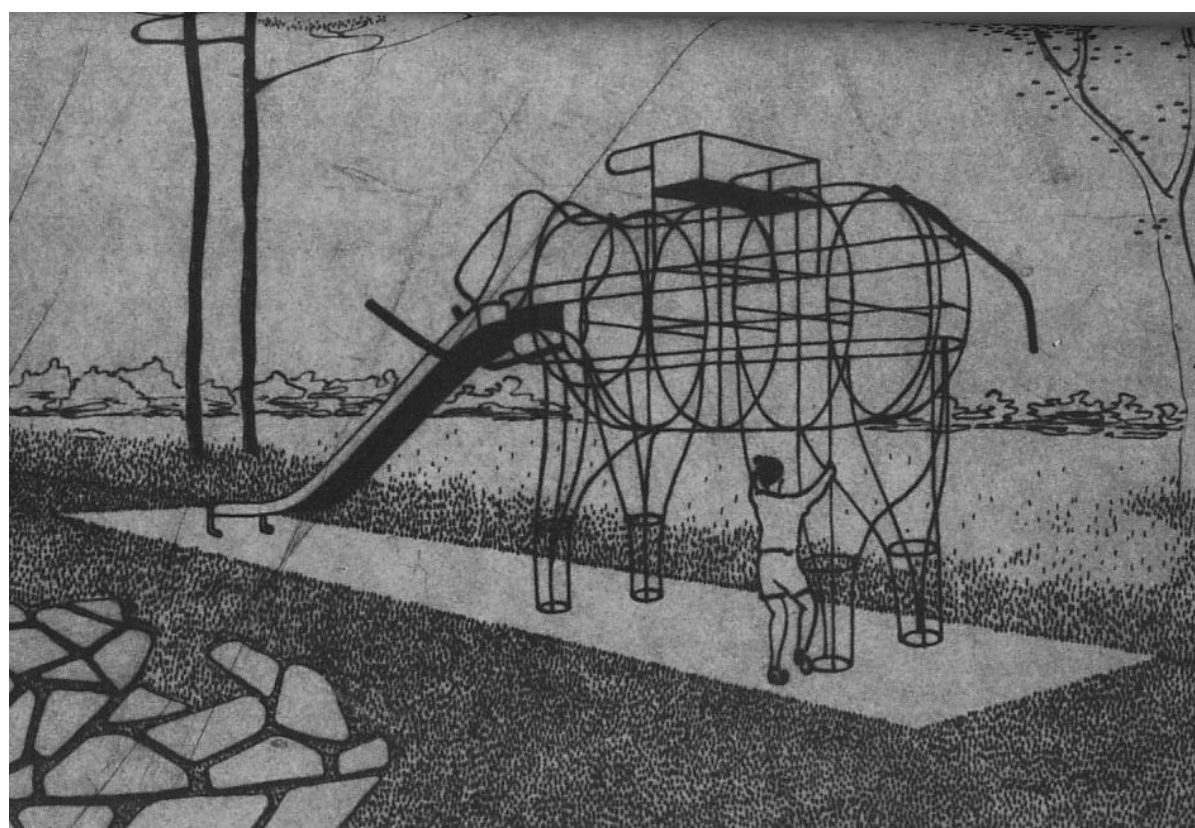


Figure  
Playground equipment proposed in Tulya Wodli/Park 27/Bonython Park, Figures 5 and 6, in Veale 1958.



Following six years of planning and debate over various schemes, the first weir was built across the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri in 1967. Landscape creation works proceeded largely over 1962-1967, and 'Bonython Park' was opened in 1964. Major earthworks were undertaken in the contouring and grading of the banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri between the weir and Hindmarsh Bridge; "it was a massive bulldozer scheme for the contractors FT & BI Thomson & Son who were responsible for the removal of over 35, 000 cubic yards of soil." The years of work required to construct Bonython Park proved to be worthwhile proving popular with families from the western suburbs, particularly for picnics, and children using the miniature boating facilities. Ironically, despite Sir John Lavington Bonython's resolute opposition to Bonython Park being designed while serving as Lord Mayor (1927-30) and Alderman (1935-60), with three shallow waterbodies, rather than a second large lake as he had so vehemently fought for, the park was named in Bonython's memory after his death on 6 November 1960. During 1965-67 the Port Road was also widened, Carey Gully stone walling was erected along the newly created embankments, and the old road to the former Slaughterhouse and now the Ranger's Cottage was closed and grassed (Corporation Digest Minutes 12 November 1962; Sumerling 2003, pp. 114-115; Town Clerk's docket F.477K).

Tenders for the erection of the new toilets, kiosk and boat store were called for in mid 1961. With their construction the Corporation called for tenders in late 1961 for the "rights to hire boats on the two new shallow lakes" and to lease the rights of tenancy of the new kiosk. Mr J Libiseller was successful in the building works at a cost of £8,711, and Mr DJ Feeney was successful in the tendering for the rights for the kiosk and rights to hire boats at £625 and £725 per annum respectively. Feeney ordered some 75 boats immediately to service this lease and quickly fitted out the kiosk; some 45 canoes, 20 skiffs or dingies, and "additional paddle boats" were thereupon available for hire (City Engineer Report F.411/P, 1 August 1961; *Advertiser* 23 August 1961; Memorandum from City Engineer to Town Clerk, 4 September 1961; Digest Minutes 16 October 1961).

Veale was very proud of these developments, stating to the *Advertiser* that:

*Council's project, hoped t be completed by next summer will include artificial lakes and picnic ground below the Torrens Weir, alpine gardens in South Parklands and a bronze statue of Alice in Wonderland in East Parklands.*

*The Town Clerk, Mr. Veale, said today the lakes, formed by building two small weirs across the river, would be part of a delightful picnic setting.*

*The lakes would vary in depth and stretch 3,400 ft. downstream from Torrens Lake.*

*"A kiosk, boat-house and toilet facilities will be a focal point of a highly developed pleasure resort, including lawns, gardens, playing field, and picnic areas with barbeques and playgrounds," he said.*

*An access road from Port road, with liberal parking space for motorists, would be constructed, Mr. Veale added (*Advertiser* 23 August 1961).*



Figure  
Aerial photograph of Bonython Park indicating park construction works in 1961-62 period, including the near completing of most of the pathway and roadway system, kiosk, and associated facilities. Source: ACC Archives HP0438

An “elephant” shaped “jungle gym slippery dip” was procured and installed in the playground at a cost of £395 in late 1961. A “Dragon” was also added to the playground. Veale’s penchant to install this type of play equipment was inspired by his visit to the Children’s Playground in Birmingham, as photographed in his *Report No. 4 – Parks and Gardens* (1958). The round pond, “similar to that constructed in Kensington Gardens, London,” was constructed in late 1962 at a cost of £7,900, and immediately “proved very popular for the sailing of model craft ... The Model Ship and Power-boat Club of South Australia holds regatta with approximately 25 members participating every second Saturday.” The pond had a diameter of 240 feet (73.1m), with pumps drawing water from the lakes. This tradition continues today (Veale, *Report No. 4 – Parks and Gardens*, p. 97, plate 51; Memorandum from City Engineer to Town Clerk, 4 September 1961; Town Clerk’s docket F.477/K; Council Digest Minutes 18 June 1962).

In addition to these works, Veale included in the master plan design provision for a permanent site to host visiting circuses. The first circus to occupy this site was Wirth’s Circus on 26 December 1961. This provision drew upon the repeated need to provide accommodation on the park lands for circuses, with perhaps the first circus being Ashton’s Circus that was granted use of Tulya Wodli/Park 27 in April 1954 at a rental of £54 a week (Minutes of the Parks & Garden Committee, 22 March 1954; Town Clerk’s docket, F.477/K).

As part of the works, extensive tree planting was undertaken. Willows (*Salix* spp) and Poplars (*Populus* spp) were planted “adjacent to the lakes, and other suitable trees such as elms [*Ulmus* sp] and Norfolk Island Pines [*Araucaria heterophylla*], in other areas.” Trees were deliberately “planted in clumps” and included Elms (*Ulmus* spp), Ash (*Fraxinus* spp), Poplar (*Populus* spp), and “nettle trees” (*Celtis occidentalis*). Parks & Gardens Director, Benjamin E Bone, recorded that some 423 trees and 588 shrubs had been planted along the river edges in late 1961. Despite

Bone’s endeavours numerous young tree were subject to vandalism, and Veale had to report to the matter to the police to provide some degree of supervision from vandals (*Advertiser* 8 August 1964; Town Clerk’s docket F.477/A, 22 November 1961, p. 2; Memorandum, Benjamin E Bone to Town Clerk, 18 December 1961).

‘Bonython Park’ was officially opened for public use on 21 December 1961.

The Adelaide Gaol was classified by the National Trust of SA in November 1965, on the Register of the National Estate in March 1978, and on the State Heritage Register in November 1984.

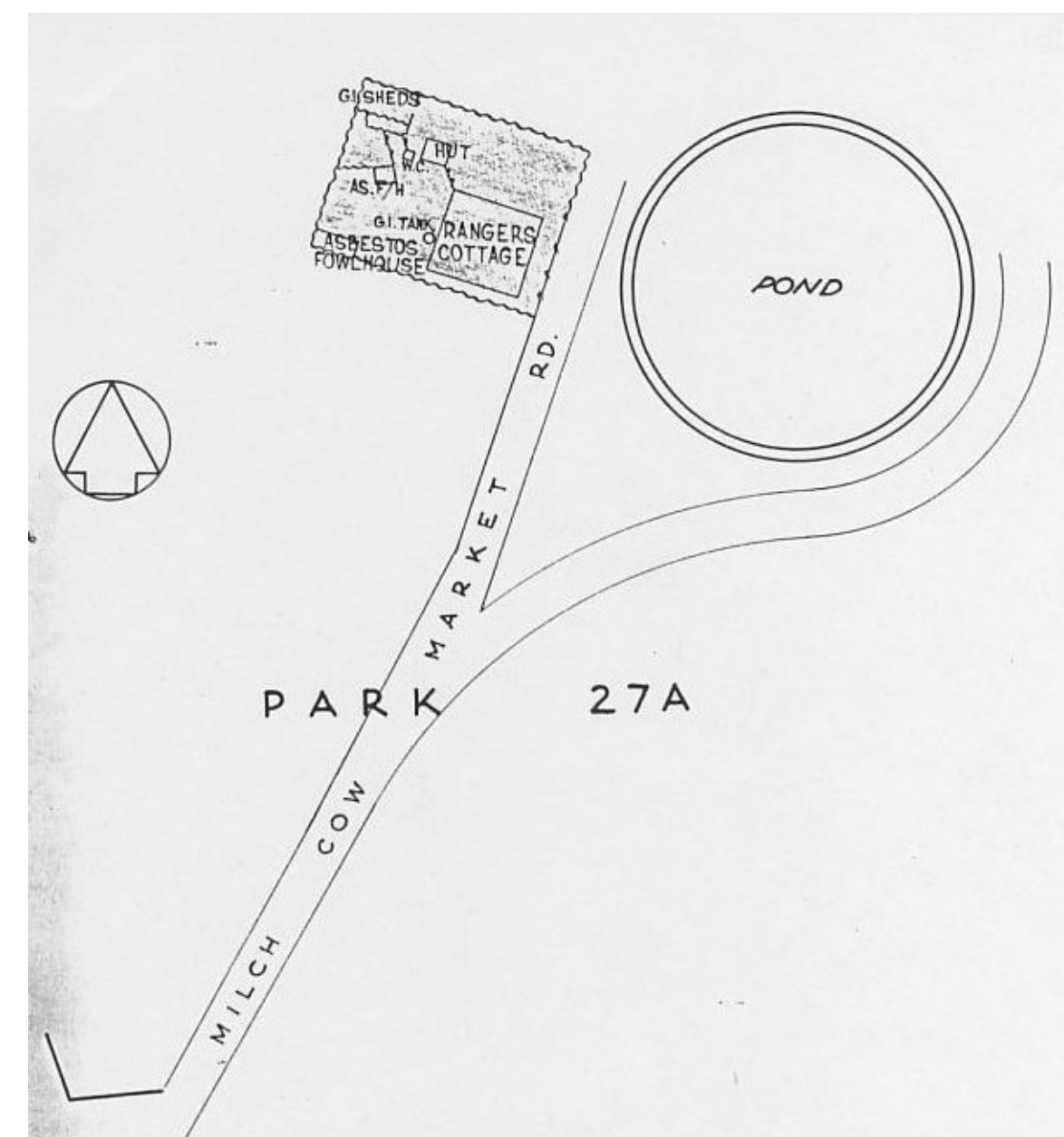


Figure  
Extract of a plan of ‘Rangers Cottage Park 27A Demolition Plan’, indicating is former location to the north-west of the present circular pond, and the details of perimeter corrugated iron fencing, “GI Sheds”, “Hut”, “W.C.”, “AS. F/H”, “Asbestos Fowlhouse”, “G.I. Tank” and “Rangers Cottage” located on “Milch Cow Market Road”. Source: ACC Archives R66.



Following an assessment of the quality of the Park Lands Ranger's Cottage in 1962-65, the Corporation consider options as to its future especially given its undesirable aesthetic appearance so close to the newly developed Bonython Park. Alderman LMS Hargrave described it as "a little boy God forgot" in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 during Corporation deliberations in 1962 as to its future. The options included demolition and the sourcing of a suitable new residence for the Ranger, and the Chair of the South Australian Housing Trust was consulted in this process. In November 1967 the Corporation called for tenders for the demolition of the former Ranger's Cottage which was completed by April 1968. The contracted works included the complete razing of the cottage, asbestos fowl-house, outbuilding, galvanised sheds, hut, galvanised water tank, removal of fencing, and felling and grubbing of all vegetation within the fenced enclosure "with the exception of the pine [*Pinus ssp*] tree." The cottage had been originally constructed to house the Slaughterhouse Superintendent, John Hemsley, in 1897, but with the demise of the Slaughterhouse it was progressively taken over by the West Park Nurseryman and then the Park Lands Ranger. It was described in 1967 as "a relic of the days when the parklands really were cow paddocks, with hundreds of cows and horses grazing on them." Park Lands Ranger Lance Shattock was its last occupant (Town Clerk's docket F.477/K; Special Committee Re Development of Parklands Minutes, 7 February 1962; *Advertiser* 1 February 1963, pp. 1-2; 31 August 1967; ACC 569A, memorandum 19 April 1969; City Engineers Memorandum to the Town Clerk, 10 May 1962, Town Clerk's docket F.477/K; Town Clerks Report, F.477/K, 4 August 1965; City Engineer docket 1522/53, p. 1).



Figure

Extract from the Metropolitan Adelaide Transport Scheme (MATS) master plan depicting the location of proposed freeways alignments through the Adelaide Park Lands. In this image Tulya Wodli/Park 27 was extensively saved from intrusion by a freeway. Source: *Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Scheme* 1962, figure 14.

During the early 1960s the state government started investigating options for the construction of a freeway network through and to serve the growing Adelaide metropolitan region. The Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Scheme was published in 1962 prompting considerable community angst from the very detailed freeway construction proposals set out in the report that included an underground public transport tunnel under King William Road connecting the Glenelg tram route with the northern tram routes. In terms of Tulya Wodli/Park 27, very little of Tulya Wodli/Park 27 was affected by these proposals.

In 1971 most of the gaol cottages along Slaughter House Road, in an area now known as the 'Dog Paddock', were demolished. These included the original 1875 cottages together with additional cottages erected in 1885 and 1925. The reasons for the demolition were security problems with the "village-like atmosphere" and dissatisfaction by warders as to the Gaol proximity and their orientation to the Gaol's eastern boundary wall (Danvers 1986, p. 36; Flightpath 2002, pp. 81-82; *SAPP* No 29, 1876).

In 1979 State cabinet considered options for the future expansion of the Police Barracks complex. Options for the development of a new complex at Yatala and Northfield were considered, before it was agreed to continue to base the Mounted Cadre and Band Branch at Thebarton (PBD 4507, 1979; Heritage SA item 6628-11043).

A new railway bridge across the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri was completed in the 1980s as part of railway track standardisation.

In 1983 a memorial plaque on a boulder in the eastern portion of Tulya Wodli/Park 27 was unveiled by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Donald Dunstan, to honour the endeavours of Thomas Allen and the second site for the Adelaide Botanic Garden. Allen established the first commercial nursery in the colony in 1837. The location of the memorial is not the correct site, which lies more to the north within the railway yards.

In the mid 1990s several depressions opened up around the approximate site of the Slaughterhouse and the Corporation undertook ground stabilisation works to remedy the situation. This was most likely poorly filled holes associated with the former Slaughterhouse subsided from poor ground stabilisation works when the complex was originally demolished.

In 2000 the Corporation commissioned KBR (Kinhill) to prepare designs for a Skate Park on North Terrace near to the Morphett Street Bridge. Included in this commission were funds for art components. The art components included steel sculptural fencing and an acrylic mural by Gerry Weld, Scott Colman and David Ladd of the Jam Factory Metal Studio.

Between 2000-05 CanoeSA through their executive officer, Ian Hume, pursued an idea of developing a water screen and world class white water and surfing course through the reaches of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri between the restaurant and the railway bridge. The water screen was allied with investigations by the Torrens and Patawalonga Water Catchment Management Boards and the Environmental Protection Agency to devise ideas on how to improve the water quality of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri. At the same time the Corporation was considering designs for a fish ladder adjacent to the weir. These ideas are in progress and may impact upon the Par three of the golf links and the weir itself (Stott 2005, p. 10).



Amery (1997; 2002: 271; Amery & Williams 2002, p. 271) proposed *Tainmundilla*, meaning ‘mistletoe place’, to Tulya Wodli/Park 27. The nomenclature was derived from *tainmunda* meaning ‘mistletoe’ and *-illa* meaning ‘location’ and gives recognition to the prevalence of mistletoe in the eucalypts along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri that was recorded by early settlers. *Tainmundilla* was eventually applied to Tainmundilla/Park 11.

Notwithstanding this recommendation by Amery, the Corporation sought a more relevant Kaurna epithet for Tulya Wodli/Park 27. The name *Tulya Wodli* was selected as it is a direct translation of ‘Police Barracks’ the physical presence of which has historical associations with the site and not just to the present Police Barracks complex. When the Kaurna tried to express the term ‘soldier’ they substituted a ‘t’ for an ‘s’. Thus, ‘soldier’ became *tulya*. This is because there are no ‘s’ sounds in the Kaurna language. The word was also used to generically describe ‘police’. Teichelmann (1857) records two sentences where this word was used:

*Kartammerurlo ngurlo, Kadlitpidlo ngurlo tulyana karanono, ‘that Kartammeru (probably referring to Mullawirraburka or King John) and that Kadlitpinna (Captain Jack) have instigated the Soldiers, or moved them to come etc.’*

Mullawirraburka and Kadlitpinna were both appointed honorary police constables in 1837, and had a close relationship with the colonial police authorities. The second sentence is:

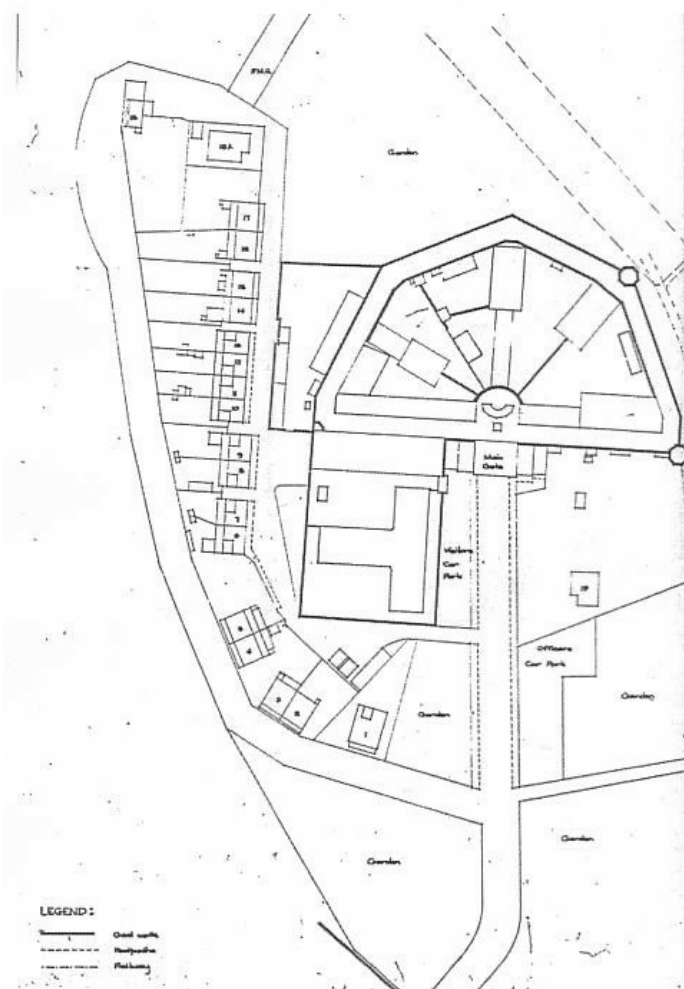
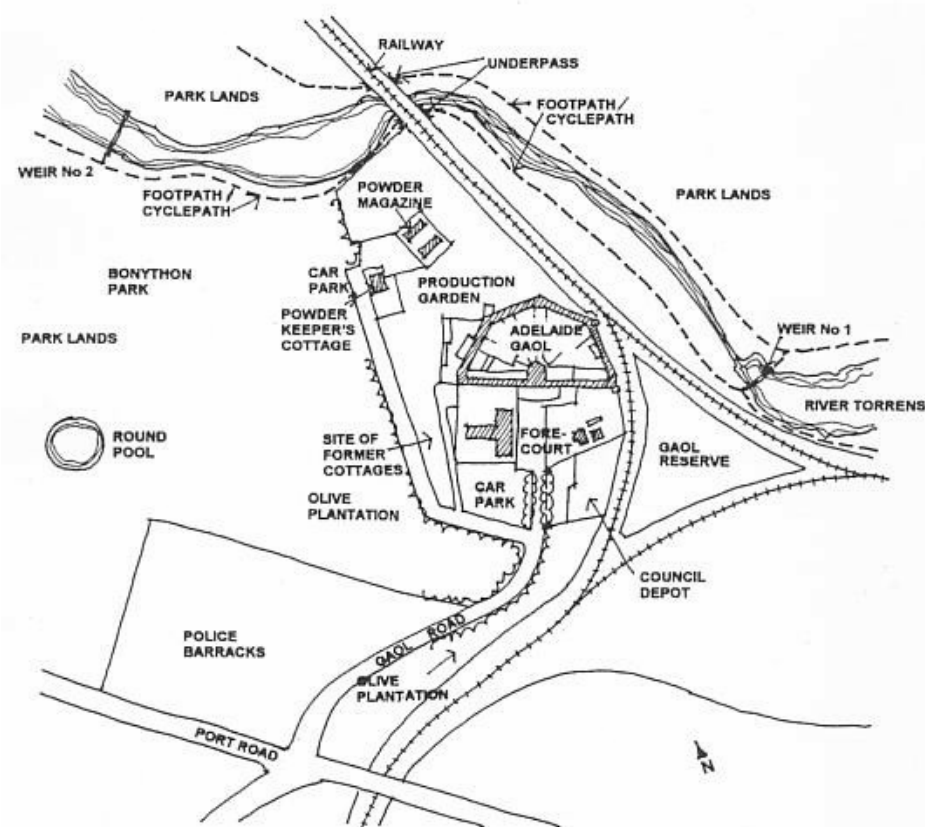
*Ngaiyerli pudlondo, burro ngaii wortarra padneta, perkabbinama ngaii yailtyattoai tulyarlo. ‘tell my father that I shall come after you, later, lest he think the police have shot me’.*

Reflecting the difficult times to Kaurna in the 1830s-50s, the assumption was that if someone did not arrive home at the expected time, it was presumed that they had been shot. The term ‘wodli’ referred to house and is a derivation of the English word *wurley* (Information sign in Park 27). Thus, the Tulya Wodli ‘Police Barrack’s is the derivation of Tulya Wodli/Park 27 epithet.

For Piltawodli/Park 1, Amery (1997; 2002, p. 269) proposed the toponym of *Piltawodli* meaning ‘possum place’. The term is derived from *pilta* ‘possum’ and *wodli* ‘house; camp; place’, and spatially the term relates to a site on the Par 3 of the Golf Links. This toponym derives much from the linguistic recordings of Teichelmann & Schürmann (1840). Included within Piltawodli/Park 1 was the Tinninyawodli or ‘The ironstores’ (*tinninya* ‘rib’ and *wodli* ‘house’ (Hemming 1998, p. 35; Draper *et al* 2005, pp. 41, 49).

A biological survey of the Adelaide Park Lands in 2003 found that:

*The site is dominated by planted exotic species. The horse paddocks adjacent the Police Barracks have been planted out with now very old olive trees and a mixture of exotic and native Australian tree and shrub species. Some native Australian species exist along the banks of the river at this site, namely *Typha domingensis*, *Calystegia sepium* a few *Cyperus* or *Juncus* species and several large colonies of *Persicaria decipiens*. The Torrens Lake is also a part of site 27, this area is used for recreation and sporting activities (Long 2003, p. 51).*



Figures  
Above: Features associated with the Adelaide Gaol in 2002. Map depicts the sites or extant and former structures associated with the Gaol. Source: Flightpath 2002, p. 84.  
Left/Below: Plan by the Public Buildings Department in 1971 depicting the cottage and their grounds, on Slaughterhouse Road, prior to their demolition. Source: Flightpath 2002, p. 82.