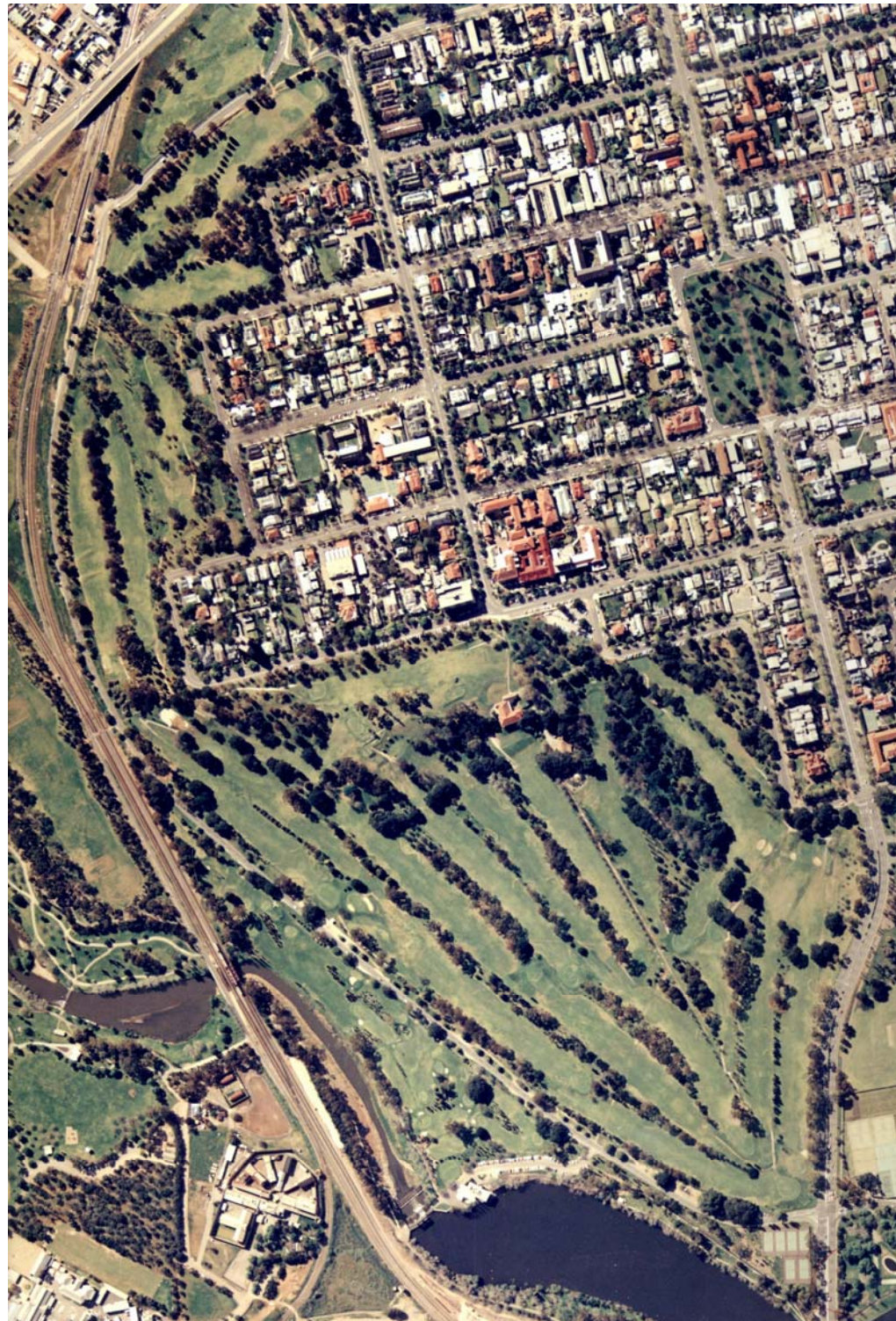


3.0 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

3.1.1 Piltawodli/Park 1 Report



Piltawodli/Park 1

Historical Overview: Site Context

Arising from Light's plan, Piltawodli/Park 1 originally comprised Parks 1, 29, 28 and 27. Tulya Wodli/Park 27 originally comprised the entire southern Golf Course expanse, a portion of Montefiore Hill now excised as a consequence of the re-alignment of Montefiore Drive, and land including War Memorial Drive down to the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri banks. This Park ran northwards, along the Railway Line to the North Adelaide Station Road, now closed. It has now been redesignated as Piltawodli/Park 1 and the portion of land between the railway line and the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri to Park Terrace is now designated as Tulya Woldi/Park 27 where previously it was Park 27A and Park 27B.

Piltawodli/Park 1 by contemporary Corporation of the City of Adelaide definition includes all park lands north of War Memorial Drive and bounded by Strangways Terrace, Mills Terrace, Barton Terrace, Jeffcott Road and Park Terrace. It excludes land between War Memorial Drive and the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri which is contained with Tulya Wodli/Park 27. For the purposes of this Report, this spatial approach has been applied despite discussions by Hemming (1998) and Draper *et al* (2005) that merge the riverscape area in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 with the upper Golf Course area into a generic discussion under 'Piltawodli/Park 1'.

Park 28 ran from the North Adelaide Station Road, now closed, to Mildred Road. Park 29 ran from Mildred Road to the now closed Barton Road. Park 1, occasionally called the 'Horse Paddock' in Council reports, ran from Barton Road, now closed, to Jeffcott Street.

These comprised areas of 14.24, 8.13, 14.16 and 73.69 ha respectively. The below map indicates the original Park Land blocks. The Golf Course overall comprises old Sections No. 27 (182/0/19 acres or 73.66ha) No. 28 (35/0/28 acres or 14.175ha), No. 29 (20/1/36 acres or 8.149ha) and No. 1 (35/2/19 acres or 13.039ha). These areas are depicted in the below map of 1927 prepared by the Council.

Several boundary changes occurred subsequent to the spatial survey of the Parks. Parts of the Montefiore Hill in Park 27 were excised and added to Park 12 arising from the re-alignment of Montefiore Drive. Road closures in the northern portions resulted in additional land being added to Parks 1, 28 and 29. These closures included the closures of the North Adelaide Station Road, Barton Road. Morphett Road Bridge was also originally called the Victoria Bridge.

With the extension of the golf course northwards in the late 1940s, and subsequent revised to Park Lands management practices in the 1960s, Parks 1, 28 and 29 were combined as one management unit under the designation of Park 1 because of efficiencies of management practices as the three areas were effectively one large golf course complex with the same management regimes and practices.

From the 1850s to the late 1870s the Park 1, 28, and 29 were used for grazing, fire wood collection, limestone excavation and agistment. Park 27 was used for various military activities, grazing, and for various government purposes including a Colonial Store, Iron Stores and an Aboriginal settlement notionally called the 'Location' and now renamed as Piltawodli/Park 1. This history is reviewed in the following pages. Parts of Parks 1, 27, 28, and 29 were fenced in white-painted timber post and wire in the late 1860s, and by this time most of the indigenous vegetation had been effectively removed from Piltawodli/Park 1.



Figure

Extract of Colonel William Light's water-coloured Plan of Adelaide 1837 indicating the master survey and the allotments in Adelaide and North Adelaide being prepared for sale to immigrants and investors. The image is interesting in that it records the sites of the newly erected Colonial Store and Iron Store in the centre of the image, a proposed roadway route through Piltawodli/Park 1 today, and a proposed site for a Botanic Garden on the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri to the middle left edge. The latter indicates an often historically incorrectly assumed "island" location on the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri. The "island" however never existed and the colouration in this map was the discretion of the watercolourist. This site was never actioned but clearly William Light was thinking about the possibility of a botanical garden, as distinct from an economic garden, being established in Adelaide and proposed this location as his preferred option. Source: ACC Archives.

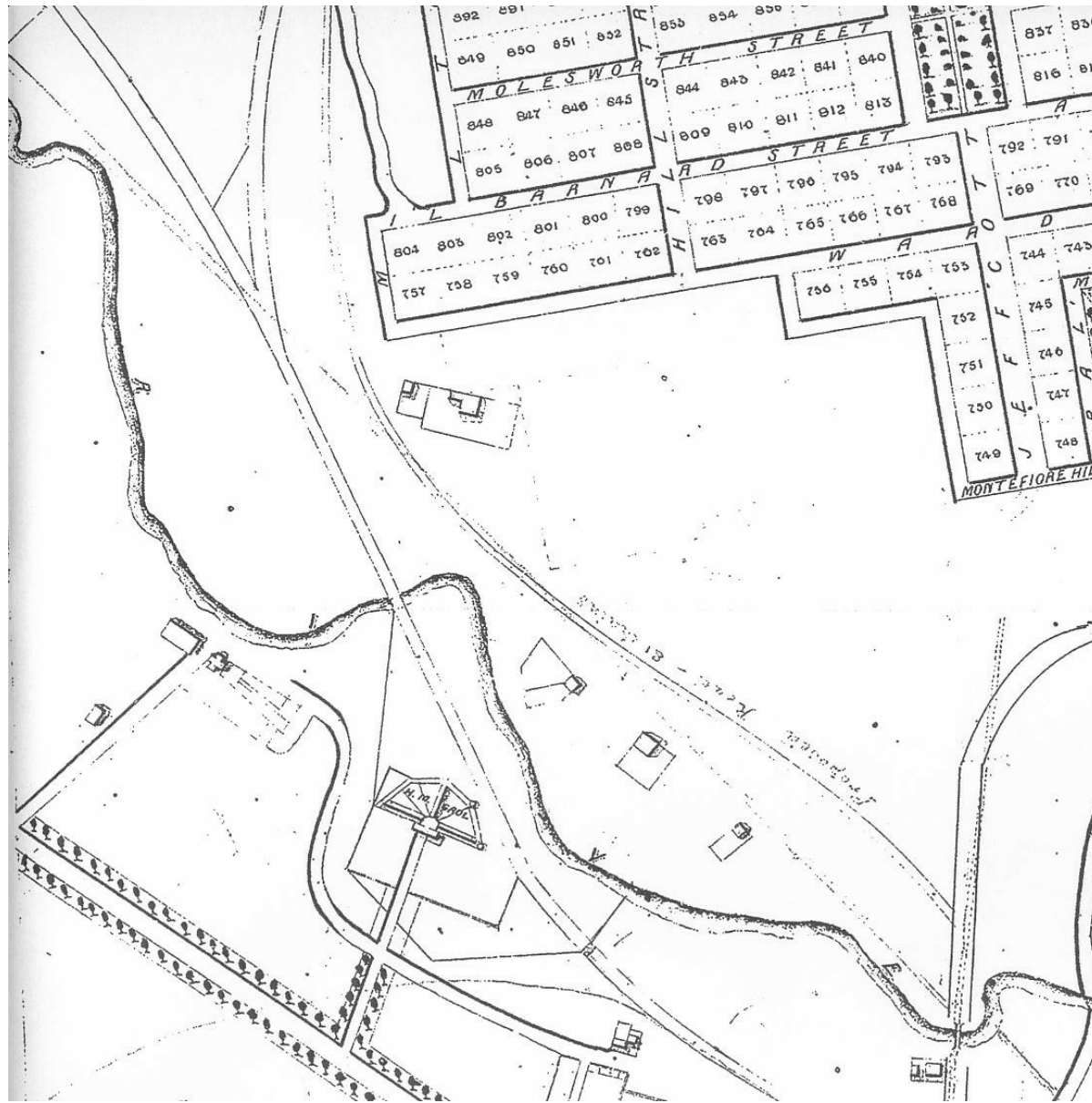


Figure
 Extract of a 'Plan of the City of Adelaide' prepared by the City Surveyors Office, 11 February 1865, depicting much of Piltawodli/Park 1 with three structures associated with the 'Aboriginal Location' and Sappers Quarters in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 together with a 'Proposed Road' from Montefiore Road to Park Terrace. Note the Iron Store near Strangways Terrace. Source: ACC Archive.

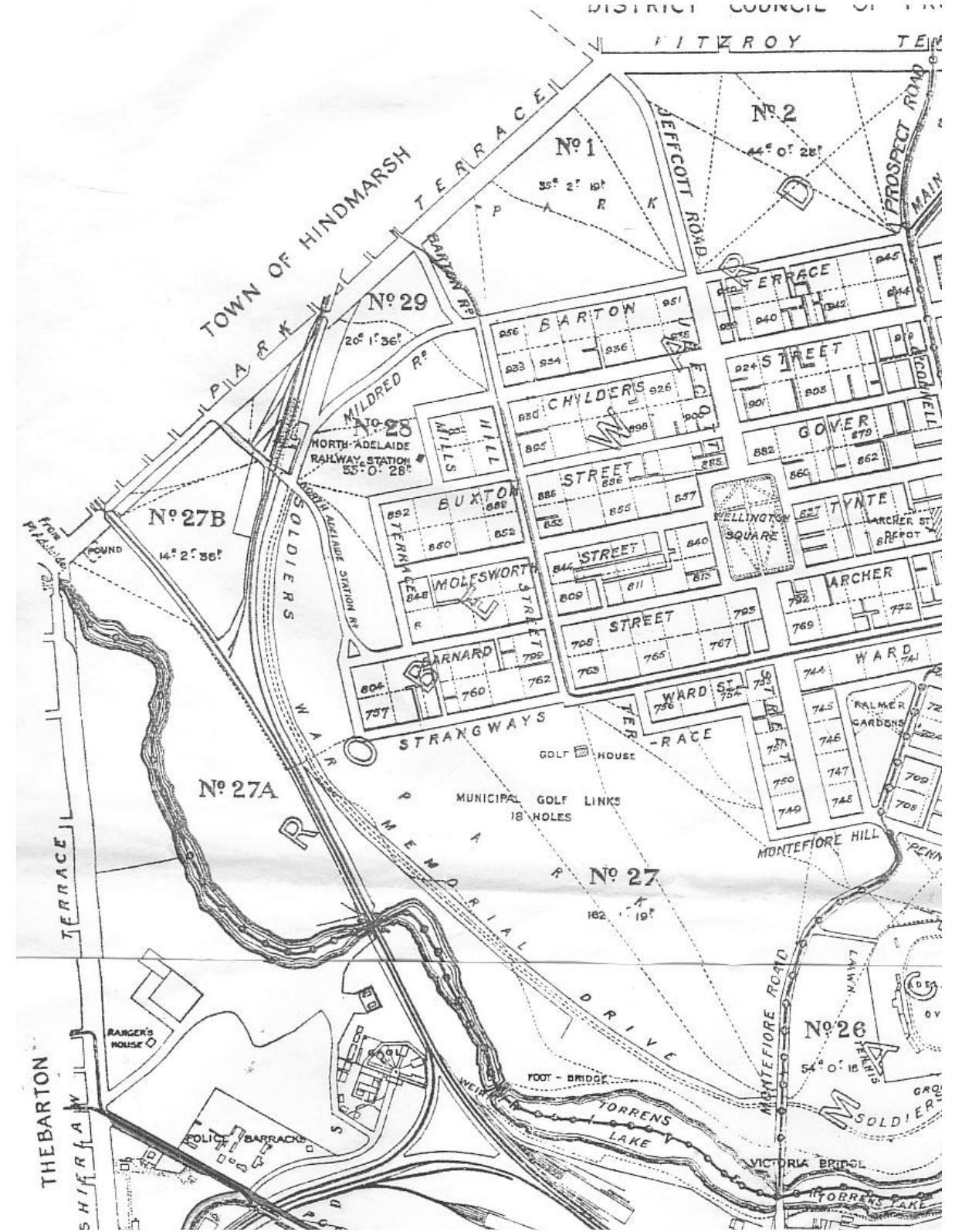


Figure
 Map of the City of Adelaide prepared by the City Engineer 'showing improved pavements', dated 14 November 1927, depicting the former numerical designations for Park segments in Piltawodli/Park 1 and Tulya Wodli/Park 27, including Sections No. 27 (182/0/19 acres or 73.66ha) No. 28 (35/0/28 acres or 14.175ha), No. 29 (20/1/36 acres or 8.149ha) and No. 1 (35/2/19 acres or 13.039ha).

Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations

There are considerable references to Kurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Piltawodli/Park 1 and these are discussed in the following historical overview. Much of this discussion relates more particularly to Tulya Wodli/Park 27 which hosts the majority of sites and where these activities primarily occurred and that **Report** discusses these at length (Hemming 1998; Harris 1999, 2000, 2005).

To the north side of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri, between the River and War Memorial Drive today, at a location called *Piltawodli*, the first 'Native Location' or 'Aboriginal Location' was formally established in the colony of South Australia. Deputy Surveyor George Kingston identified the boundaries of this 'Location' in his 1842 Map of Adelaide.

South Australia's second interim Protector for Aborigines, Captain Walter Bromley, first established the 'Native Location' site on the edge of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri in April 1837 within the Bonython Park area of Tulya Wodli/Park 27. This site, perceived to be on the former 'botanic gardens' site, was slightly shifted to a "place chosen by the natives" along the River in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 and not to a site adjacent to the present Weir and Restaurant. Both sites were very close to each other (Harris 2005, p. 11).

Work constructing and developing the official 'Native Location' or 'Location' or 'Aborigines Location' site, between the Weir and War Memorial Drive, occurred in early 1838. Moravian Pastor Schürmann described this new 'Location' as:

... on the site of the parklands between North and South Adelaide where the natives most commonly have their camp. The spot is on the north side of the Torrens on a triangular reach into the stream enclosing about two to three English acres [0.8-1.2ha]. My and Brother Teichelmann's house, each stands in a base corner, his in the eastern and mine in the western angle and that of teacher Oldhams stands in the apex. For this last-mentioned house a row of houses for the natives is to be built in a straight line to mine and in a curved line to Teichelmann's as the line of the streambank determines. In this latter row here houses are already standing, which the natives have helped build, and two others are under construction near me. The gardens lying in the river bed are each to [be] individually fenced in and, in addition, a fence is to be erected around the whole area. The natives' name for this section of land I have described is Piltawodly (Schürmann, letter to Angas, 12 June 1839; Harris 2005, pp. 5-6).

As part of this encampment, the colonial Governor designated that the "... northern boundary should be the ditch or dry river bed, which is not far from the Harbour Road" resulting in some 13 acres (5.26ha) being designated as the 'Location'. The "ditch" can be discerned in Freeling's 1849 Map of Adelaide slightly north of the present War Memorial Drive alignment. Kingston's 'Map of Adelaide', dated 1842, also designates the "Location" as consisting of a polygon shape with "roughly 13 acres" (c.5.26ha) (Kingston, Map of Adelaide, 1842; Hemming 1998, p. 37; Freeling, Map of Adelaide, 1849; Harris 2005, p. 6; Schürmann diary 12 July 1839).

The Protector of Aborigines noted the occupancy and function of this 'Location' in a letter in 1846:

The adults have for six years been allowed to locate on a plot of Park Lands between the South Side of Port Road and the Torrens, and extending to the Eastward and Westward of the old Location fence 400 yards [365.8m] (State Records, GRG 52/7/1, Protector of Aborigines, Letterbook, 18 February 1846, cited by Hemming 1998, p. 36).

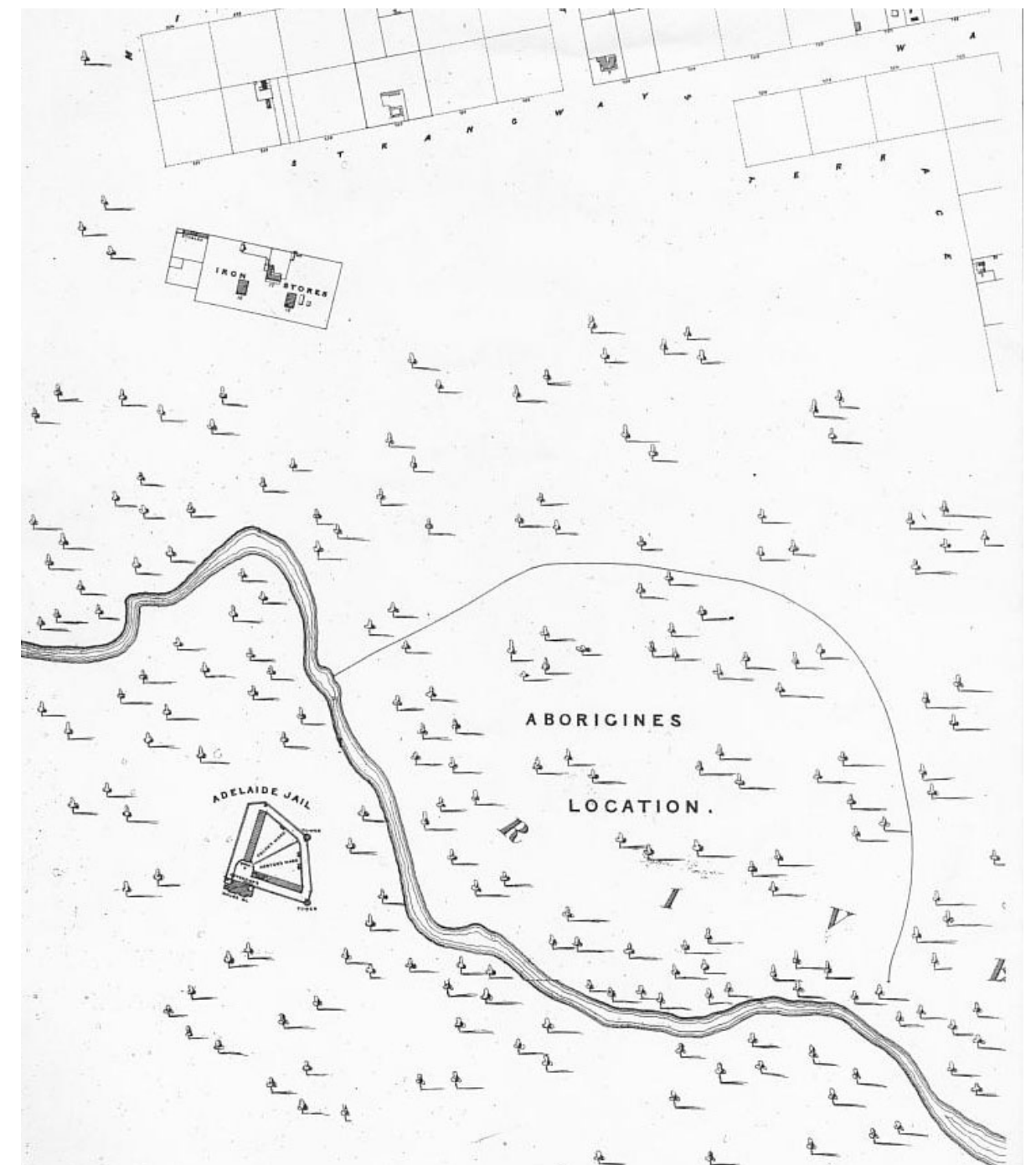


Image:
Extract of George Kingston's 'Map of Adelaide', 1842, depicting the 'Aborigines Location', the Adelaide Gaol [Jail], and the Colonial Store (or Iron Stores) and its associated fencing structures. Note the detail for the Colonial Store including buildings and fencing. Source: ACC Archives.

In 1845 the 'Location' was disbanded in favour of a new location immediately east of the Government House Domain. This resulted in most of the huts and buildings being demolished and the military Sappers taking charge of the remaining structures. All Aboriginal residents were ordered from the site. Only Klose, who continued to live in his house, and "3 old people and 2 children who were not in a condition to go with the rest" were allowed to remain. The children, together with children from the Walkerville School, were taken to the 'Native School Establishment' in Kintore Avenue and placed in dormitories previously occupied by the Sappers and Miners (engineers). The Sappers and Miners thereupon took over the 'Location' site

including school, gardens and most of the remaining buildings. Their occupancy is noted in Freeling's 1849 'Map of Adelaide' where all structures are recorded as "Sappers Quarters".

The first Colonial Store (*Tinninyawodli*), also called the Iron Store, was also erected on the upper reaches of the present Golf Course below Strangways Terrace. This was a regular venue for interchanges between colonialists and Indigenous people. It was also the site of regular hangings of Indigenous men reinforcing the dominance of the colonialists over Indigenous peoples. Public executions always drew large crowds in Adelaide, whether they were held at the Adelaide Gaol, at the Mounted Police Barracks, or at the Colonial Store and these events continued at the Store until 1858. The first public execution recorded was of Michael Magee, which took place "from a large gum tree on the present day golf course at the base of the hill 'a 100 yards [91.44m] from the iron stores'" (Hemming 1998, pp. 20, 32; Sumerling 2003, pp. 15, 16; Draper *et al* 2005, p. 27).

The *Register* recorded the events as follows:

A scaffold was erected in front of the iron stores on the Park Land, North Adelaide ... On passing the native butts immediately after the execution, we found the women and children and many of the men lamenting, in a most piteous manner (*Register* 1 June 1839, p. 5c1).

All the natives, particularly the relatives and tribal friends of the condemned ones, were deeply touched and cried very much. On many morning and evenings I heard their touching laments and condolences (Schürmann, Diary 7 January 1840)

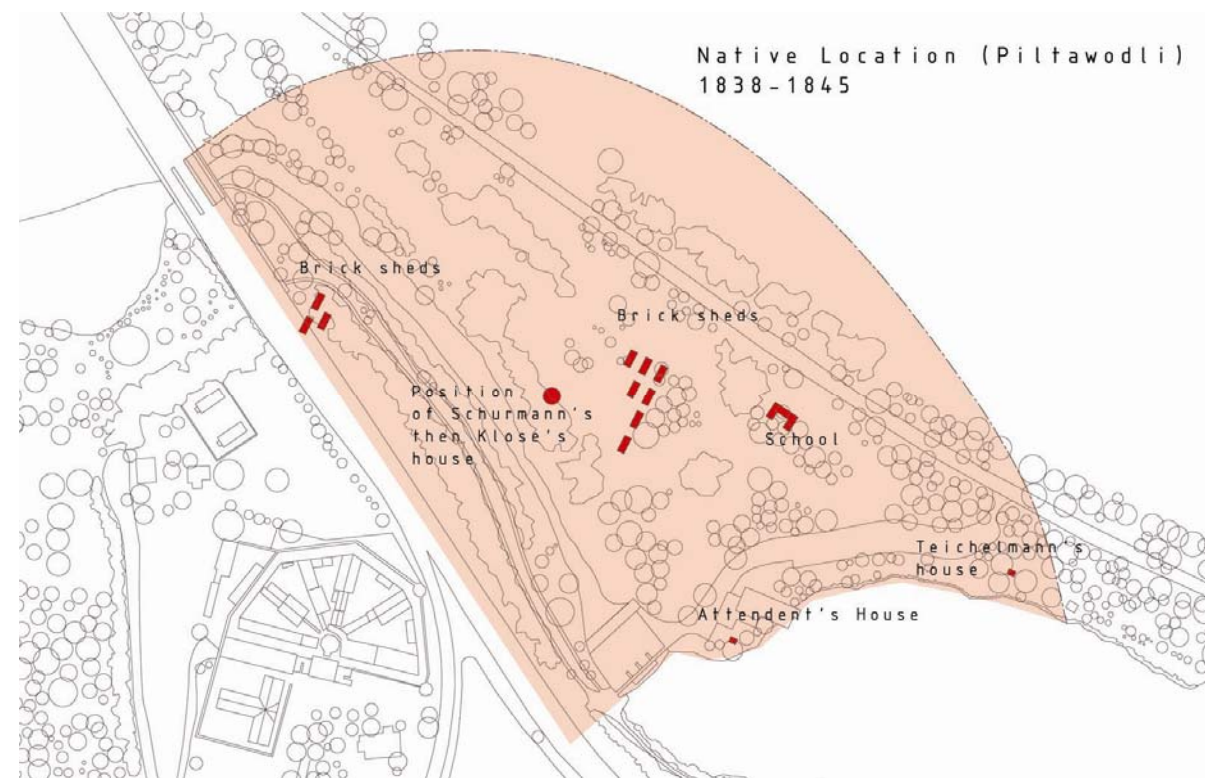


Figure
Composite map produced by Harris (1998) using Freeling's (1842) and Kingston's (1842) maps of Adelaide superimposed upon a contemporary colour aerial photograph of 'Piltawodli', which as indicated is predominantly within Tulya Wodli/Park 27, with annotations highlighting the likely locations of the Sappers Quarters, Native School, Aboriginal 'sheds' and Colonial Store. Teichelmann's House is positioned where two elderly Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) are growing today. Source: Draper *et al* 2005, p. 50.



Figure
The Piltawodli 'Native Location' buildings, derived from Harris (1998) overlaid on top of an autocad survey plan of the precinct prepared for the City of Adelaide. As can be seen, the 'Piltawodli' site or 'Native Location', is located within Tulya Wodli/Park 27 today, where as the Colonial Store is within Piltawodli/Park 1 located near Strangways Terrace. Note the locations of the Brick Sheds, School, Schürmann's House, the Sappers Quarters, the Attendant's House, and Teichelmann's House.

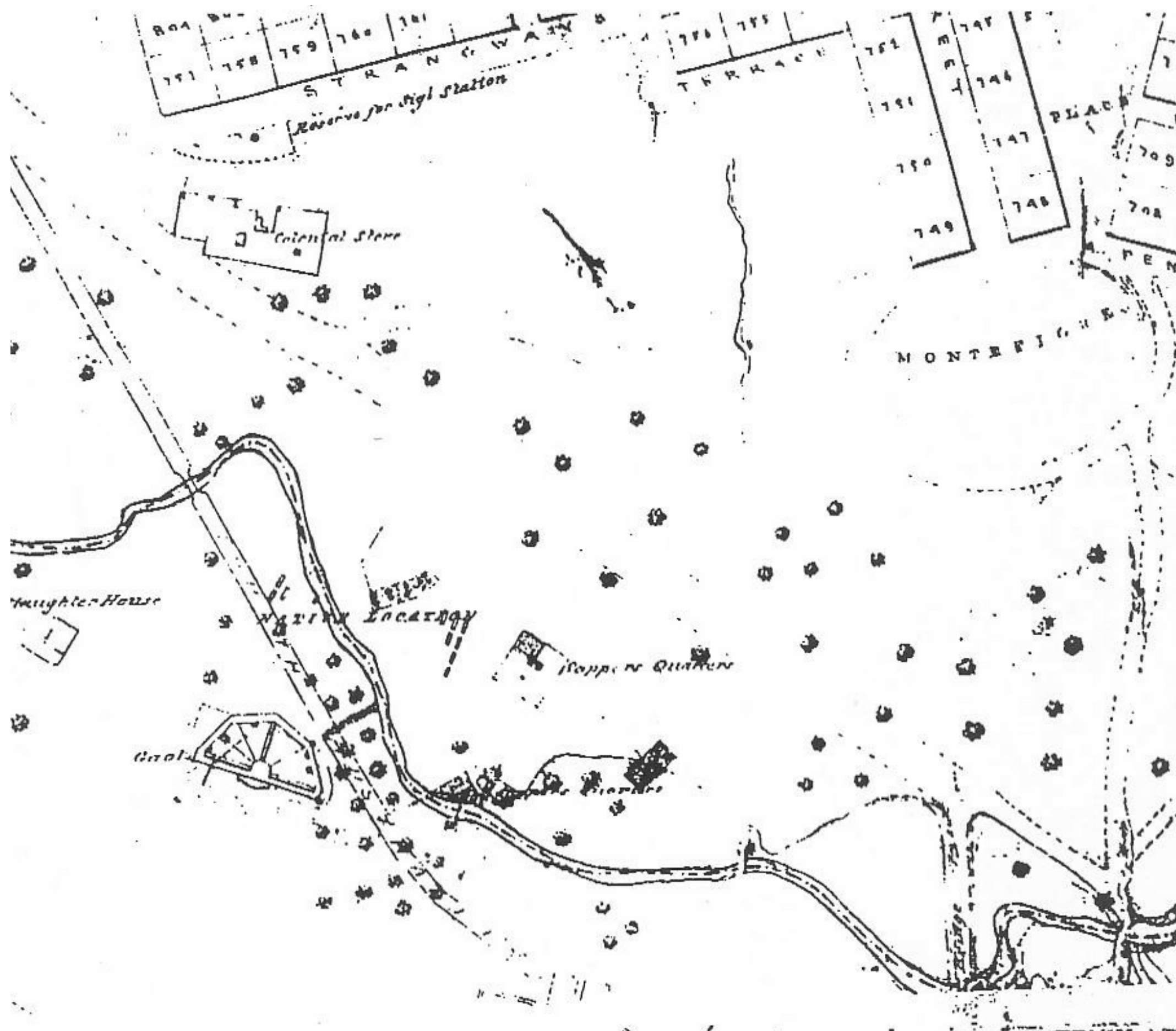
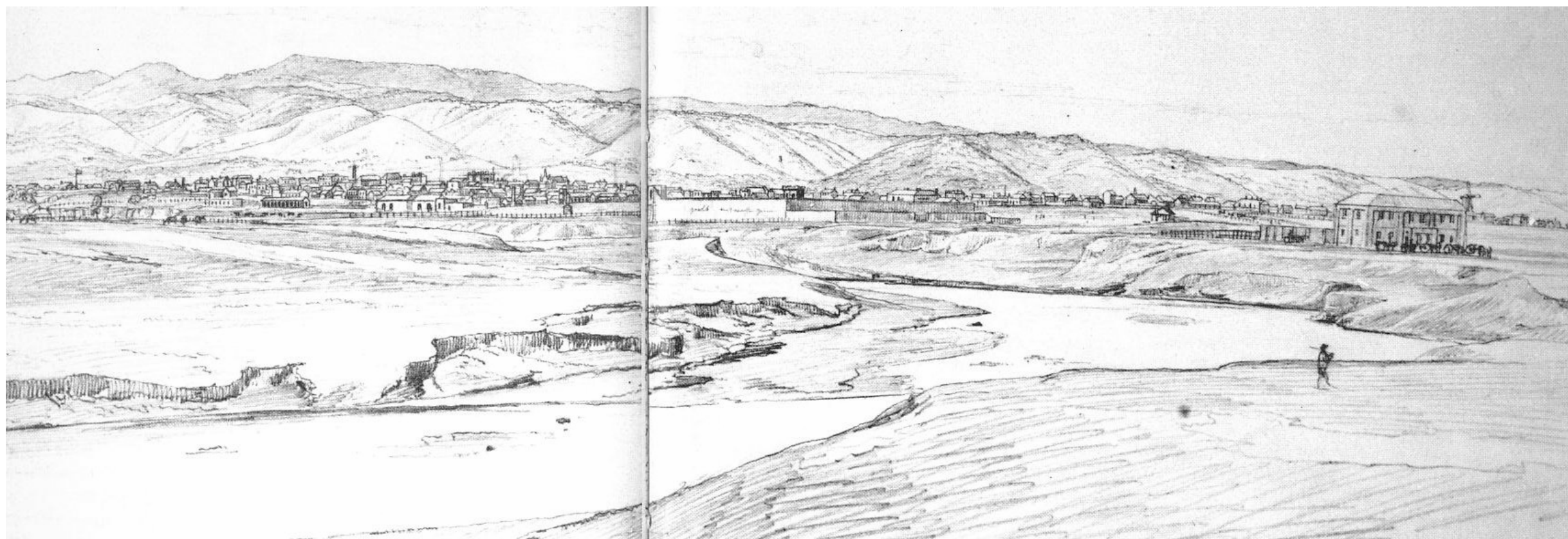


Figure:
 Extract of Freeling's 'Map of Adelaide', 1849, depicting the locations of the 'Colonial Store', near Strangways Terrace, with associated structures and fencing, a 'Reserve for Signal Station' positioned above the 'Colonial Store' on the western escarpment crest of Strangways Terrace, the 'Sappers Quarters' near the present Torrens Weir, huts for the Aboriginals on the 'Native Location' on the present Par 3 golf course, the 'Adelaide Gaol', the northern railway line alignment reserve, a semi-tree lined track across Piltawodli/Park 1 & Tulya Wodli/Park 27 that conceptually matches the extant plantings of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimens in War Memorial Drive today, and a sweeping oblong-shaped carriage drive circle on 'Montefiore' Hill that was never constructed, and the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri crossings in the lower right corner that include a bridge on the present Morphett Street Bridge and the original River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri ford to the far bottom right
 Source: ACC Archives.



Figures

Above: A sketch by Eugene von Guérard depicting the tree-less plains along the deeply incised and eroded banks of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri with the settlement of Adelaide in the centre rear and the Adelaide Gaol in the right rear, taken from Tulya Wodli/Park 27, dated 30 July 1855. The scene is prepared looking east with the Corporation's two-storey masonry Slaughter House, with associated fencing and holding yards, to the right foreground, the walled Adelaide Gaol to the right middle-ground, and the Adelaide townscape beyond. An open tree-less landscape is very evident on the left side of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri where the Par 3, Torrens Weir and lower parts of the Adelaide Golf Course are located today.

Below: A sketch by Eugene von Guérard prepared at a site on the present alignment of King William Road overlooking the old River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri ford below, now under Lake Torrens, and depicting the steeply incised and eroded embankments of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri, the stark absence of all growing trees accentuated by the lonely defoliated single tree specimen on the crest overlooking the ford, with samples of trees and shrubs in the left foreground approximately where the Governor's Garden was located as developed by Thomas Allen. In terms of Piltawodli/Park 1 & Tulya Wodli/Park 27, the image repeats information about the absence of vegetation on both sides of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri west of the King William Road alignment.

Both images are relevant as they record the extent of vegetation removal along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri and within Tulya Wodli/Park 27 and Piltawodli/Park 1 by c.1855. Source: Carroll & Tregenza 1986, pp. 58, 78-79.



Located just above the Colonial Store, or Iron Store, was the Signal Station presumably meant to signal the arrival of ships at Port Adelaide to the residents of the village of Adelaide. It was a timber structure on a raised platform. The site is now marked only by a small obvious mound.

The River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri corridor was very important to the Kurna both spiritually and functionally. Draper *et al* (2005) have concluded that the cultural significance pertains to both sides of the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri as it passes through Piltawodli/Park 1 and Tulya Wodli/Park 27. Further, that while the nature of this significance is 'confidential' to the Kurna the physical manifestations of this significance include:

... the physical status of the river, banks, and environs including native vegetation, associated physical evidence such as traditional burials and archaeological sites, and the historic associations of the area as an important place for pre-colonial habitation, ceremony, hunting, etc, as well as its central role in colonial and recent history. These factors make it equally important for the future, as an ongoing part of Kurna cultural life and relationship to their cultural landscape (Draper *et al* 2005, p. 49).

In 1926 anthropologist Norman Tindale recorded the reminiscences of a Mr Chalk, an early Adelaide 'settler', about the burial activities on the western side of the present Morphett Street bridge:

Native child died and was ... the mother lit fire over grasses to keep child warm, buried near Morphett St Bridge ... Burial ground at north side about Morphett St. Three cottages east of view. Sappers and Miners Aboriginal shelters west of this, behind gaol (Chalk in Tindale, 7 November 1926).

The presence of burials along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri from the Bridge north-westwards towards the Railway Bridge in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 is also evidenced in the findings of an archaeological honours study of part of this location. In reviewing the area, Wilson concluded that landscaping works associated with the development of the golf course near the weir has affected the natural topography of this landscape thereby exposed evidence of bones:

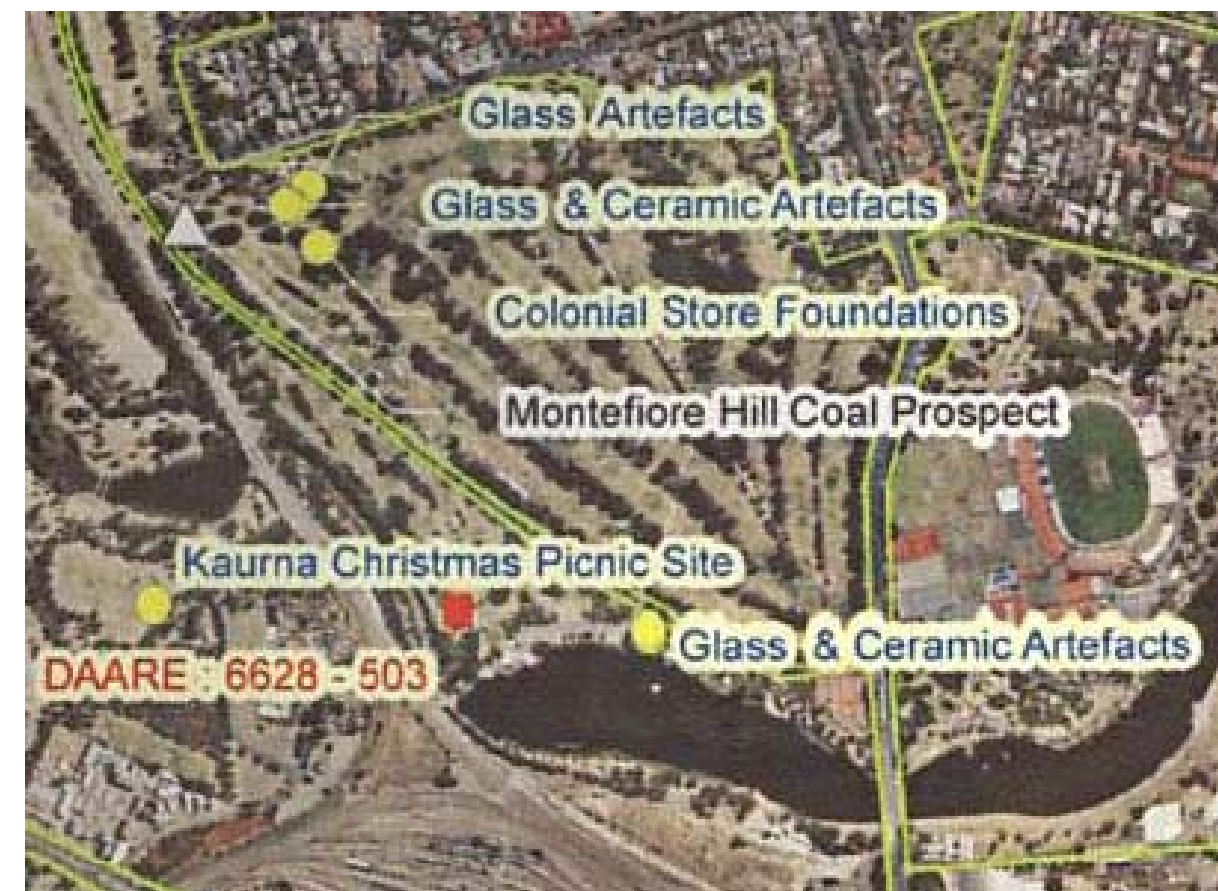
Still, works on the banks in this area turn up the bones of Aboriginal graves, indicating that the site has not been completely destroyed by landscaping (Wilson 1995, p. 29).

The remains of the first Colonial Store, located immediately south of the Strangways and Mills Terrace intersection, cannot now be discerned on the surface. Evidence of a wooden staircase, leading up the hill away from the Store, was clear in the 1980s but the staircase has since been removed. Two nearby rubbish tips associated with the Store, also partially evident in the 1980s, are now also obscured due to changes in earthworks and plantings associated with the Golf Course. Archaeological excavations will undoubtedly uncover more evidence given the relative lack of landscape disturbance in this locality (Hemming 1998, p. 40; Draper *et al* 2005, pp. 27, 53-54).

Harris' (1999) research has identified and documented extant evidence associated with the Piltawodli, Colonial Stores and Iron Stores sites. This research has confirmed the relative positions of these structures and also surface archaeological evidence that demonstrates their existence under the veneer of new soils and re-contoured land formed as a consequence of the development of the golf course (Harris 1999, figure 14; Draper *et al* 2005, p. 49).

Adjacent, to the west of the Store, was the Iron Stores. Amery provides the toponym of *Tinninyawodli* for this place and feature but Draper *et al* (2005) have re-ascribed the toponym to the Colonial Stores. This was a regular camping location for Indigenous peoples according to Schürmann and he has recorded the designation of *Wirra meyunna* to describe the place. While Schürmann translated *Wirra meyunna* as 'forest men' (*wirra* = forest) 'from the North' Forster

associates *Wirra meyunna* with the Ngadjuri people (Hemming 1998, pp. 40-41; Schürmann, Diary, 7 January 1840; Amery, 1997, p. 3; Draper *et al* 2005, p. 27).



Figure

Extract from Draper *et al* 2005, indicating sites identified as possessing Aboriginal and or Kurna historical association post-contact, including the Colonial Store, Aboriginal Location, and the Montefiore Hill Coal deposit site. Source: Draper *et al* 2005, p. 55.

Historical Overview: Post-Contact Associations

Discussions by the Corporation and the Mayors (Lord Mayors) about landscaping the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri embankments as well as the Park Lands generally were commonplace from the mid 1850s onwards.

The thoughts may have really been prompted by critical comments and articles in *The Register*, including reports of public meetings that voiced critique of the quality of the Park Lands, in 1854 onwards (eg., *The Register* 17 June 1854, p. 4; 8 July 1857, p. 2), that were in many ways directed towards the colonial Governor than the Corporation.

For example, the editor of *The Register* wrote in July 1857:

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

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

In the 1858 there was a record of the Montefiore Hill Coal Prospect establishing a coal tenement near the south-western corner of Strangways Terrace. Reputedly 'Lancashire Smut' or soft coal was discovered but the deposits were insufficient to justify further exploration activities. The site approximates to the immediate west of the old Colonial Store site (Draper *et al* 2005, p. 54; Pike & Moore 1983, p. 73).

In 1862 the first River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri weir was constructed using prison labour. It was subsequently destroyed by flood waters in 1872.

In 1879 the Corporation "obtained the sum of £375 for the limestone in Barton Terrace paddock" which accorded with John Ednie Brown's interim recommendations. This appears to have been from the original Park 1block (*Annual Report* 1879-80, p. 105).

In January 1880 John Ednie Brown tabled his *Report into a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) to the Corporation. Brown provided a quite detailed proposal for the southern portion of Piltawodli/Park 1 (originally Park 27) from the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri northwards, and smaller design proposals for the upper portions of Piltawodli/Park 1 (originally Parks 1, 28, and 29) opposite Barton, Park and Mills Terraces.



Figure
Morphett Street/Montefiore Road looking north from near the present Morphett Street Bridge in c.1880. Note the open paddocks to the left, Sir Samuel Way's residence 'Montefiore' on the far hill, and the landscape works along the roadside. Source: Pike & Moore 1983, p. 73.

In terms of the southern portion, Brown observed that it was a "magnificent piece of land, and has great capabilities in an ornamental point of view." It was a tract of land regularly being used for "military reviews, parades, and sham fights" because of its openness and visual access to observe these activities from the Strangways Terrace escarpment. Given this practiced, Brown sought to enable its continuation in the planting design proposal. The use of this area for military practices, particularly by the Adelaide Volunteers, continued for some forty years (Brown 1880, p. 13; Sumerling 2003, p. 64).

Brown recorded the existence of several plantations of trees along the top of the escarpment, and proposed their enlargement. In doing so he reviewed the soils, geology and exposure of the top of the escarpment. He noted the existence of several new plantations, presumably established by Pengilly, that several "young plants" were growing "fairly well" but that the majority would have to be removed "before the most can be made of the site." The reason was the incompatibility of the species selected and planted having regard to the "limestone formation" so close to the surface and the site exposure; "two peculiarities requiring special and very careful planting." Notwithstanding this, the hollows within this expanse lended themselves to "growing a good variety of trees" because of its "deep red loam" (Brown 1880, p. 13). The planted *Eucalyptus* spp appear to the most inappropriately selected species in this location:

Those kinds of trees which will not succeed here and which ought therefore to be removed without delay, are the Gums principally. These are showing evident signs of decay already, and in another year of two will, if left on the ground disfigure it very much (Brown 1880, p. 13).

In proposing trees to be established in this area Brown was forthright in recommending that the maximum amount of limestone should be removed as much as possible when preparing holes for new trees. "The soil on the top of the ridge is, especially, of a very poor character" and the careful earth works and hole preparation was needed. But that such planting should "not

interfere with the view from the road and the houses beyond” stressing that aesthetic and amenity should be considered in both tree siting and species selection. His desire was to craft a vegetation expanse on the crest and slopes of the escarpment that resulted in a strong visual corridor that wrapped the escarpment and its crest in somewhat dense foliage:

The larger kinds of trees should occupy the hollows and lower-lying parts of the enclosure, and be inserted in an irregular manner at from twenty to thirty feet [6.0-9.1m] apart, more or less according to habit, and the different kinds intermixed and massed as much as possible so as to present a massive appearance at the foot of the hill. On the side of the slope, and on the ridge, the trees should have a more of a park-like appearance, showing clumps and single trees here and there over it. In short, the planting here ought to be conducted in such a manner that, when completed, the enclosure will have a natural appearance with a mass of foliage on the richer portions and a sparse crop only on the higher-lying and poorer portions of the ground (Brown 1880, p. 13).

Brown prepared specific planting specifications for on top of the ridge and within the “ravines” or “hollows” as follows, respectively:

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880) [sic.]	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
<i>Casuarina Stricta</i>	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
<i>Casuarina (Kingston's variety)</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Helepnensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus Laricio</i>	<i>Pinus nigra var. maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Pinus Pinea</i>	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Stone Pine
<i>Frenela Robusta</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<i>Sterculia Heterophylla</i>	<i>Brachybiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Cupressus (the common kinds)</i>	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	Cypress species
<i>Acacia (several kinds)</i>	<i>Acacia spp.</i>	Wattle species

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880) [sic.]	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
<i>Pinus Insignis</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	<i>Pinus nigra var. maritime</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
<i>Pinus Austriaca</i>	<i>Pinus cembra</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>Pinus Longifolia</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Canariensis</i>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine
<i>Pinus Radiata</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus Laricio</i>	<i>Pinus nigra var. maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Pinus Excelsa</i>	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Bhutan Pine
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
<i>Biota Orientalis</i>	<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Bookleaf Cypress, Biota
<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Cupressus (several kinds)</i>	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	Cypress species
<i>Ulmus Suberosa</i>	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
<i>Ulmus Campestris</i>	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Schinus Molle</i>	<i>Schinus aerea var. molle</i>	Pepper Tree
<i>Grevillea Robusta</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
<i>Sterculia Heterophylla</i>	<i>Brachybiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Araucaria Excelsa</i>	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
<i>Lagunaria Petersonii</i>	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>	Pyramid Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus
<i>Taxus Baccata</i>	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Common Yew
<i>Eucalyptus Globus</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum
<i>Eucalyptus Lencoxylon</i>	<i>Eucalyptus leucoxydon</i>	Yellow Gum
<i>Casuarina Stricta</i>	<i>Casuarina stricta</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak

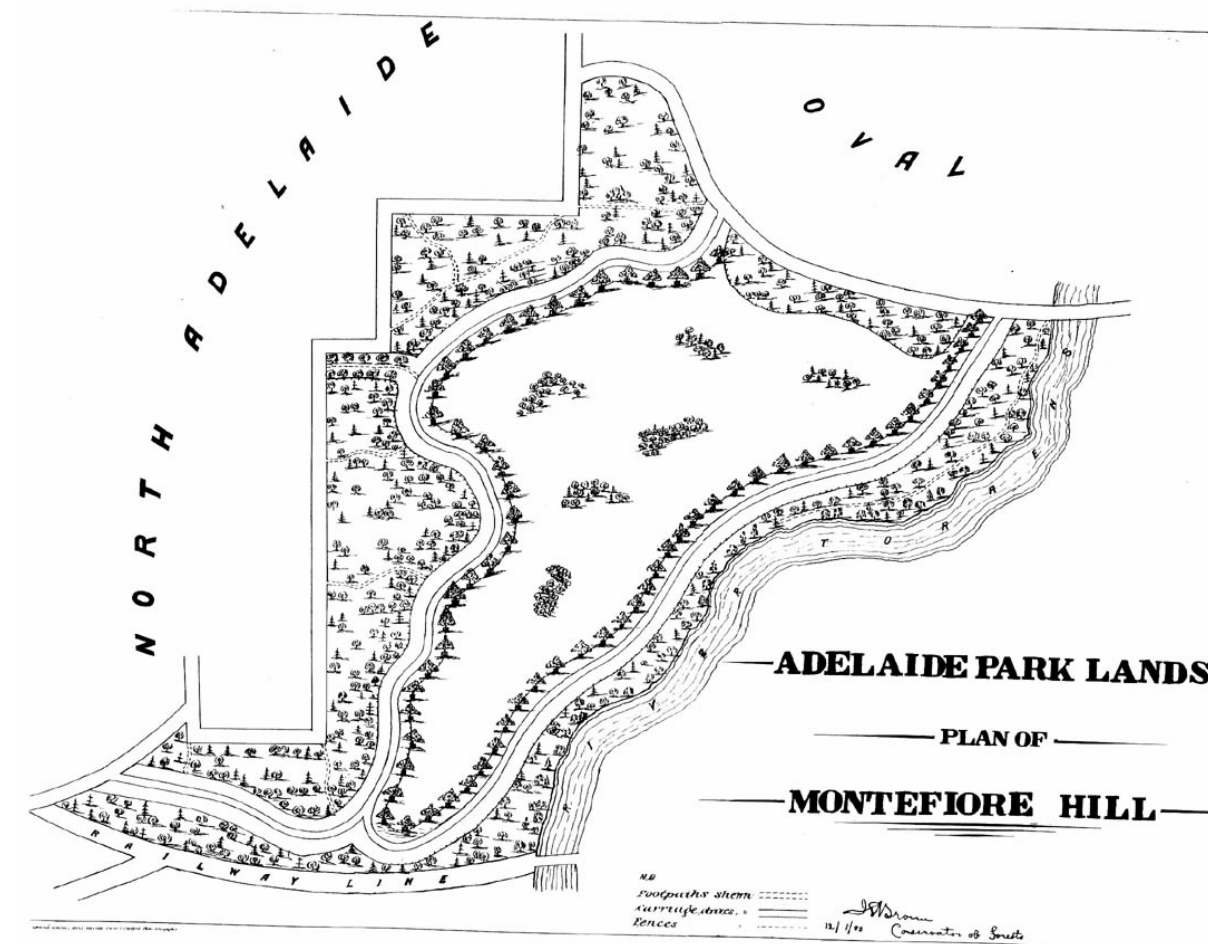


Figure
 Extract from John Ednie Brown’s *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) depicting part of Piltawodli/Park 1 (originally Park 27) with west to the bottom and east to the top of the Plan. A notional alignment for a “carriage drive” along the Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) lined southern flank now mirrors the location and alignment of War Memorial Drive, whereas the perceived not-constructed northern “carriage drive” as indicated on plan as a notional alignment but was in fact planted with Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) and other Victorian-era ornamental trees and a gravel journey route constructed within these plantings. Source: Brown 1880.

Central in this planting design proposal for the escarpment was the establishment of a carriage drive along the base of the escarpment. A further carriage drive was proposed along the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri edge also along the present boundary of Piltawodli/Park 1 and Tulya Wodli/Park 27. Brown is quite specific in his intent and the locations of these carriage drives:

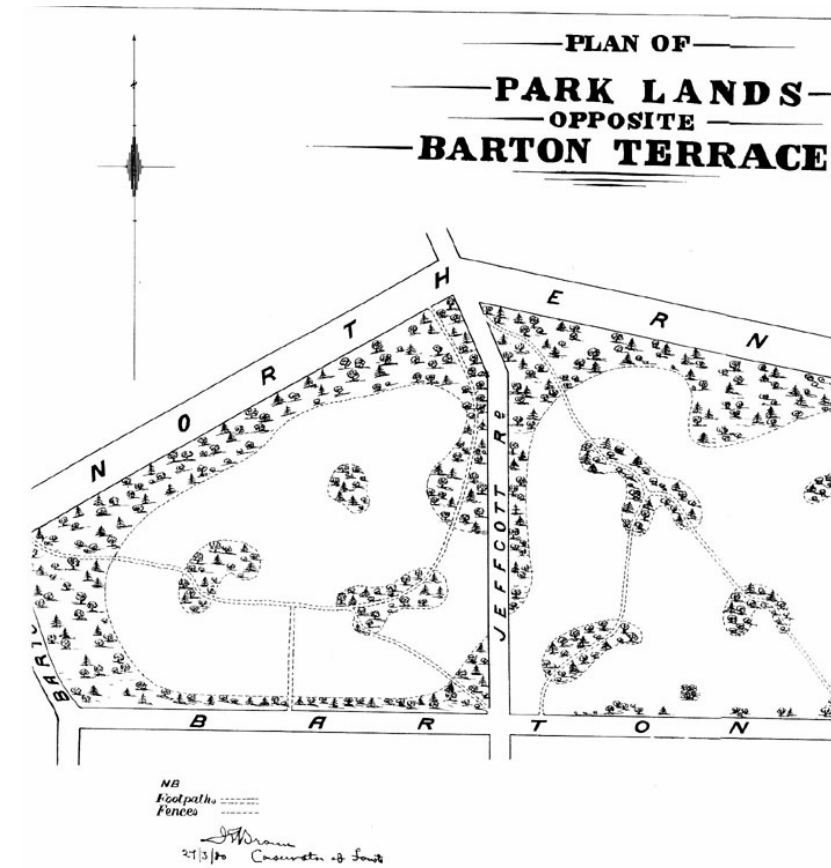
In order to make this Park deservedly popular on such occasions as those referred to, I have to advise that Carriage Drives be constructed through the grounds as shown on Plan; that is, one starting from gate at end of present plantation near Victoria [Morphett Street] Bridge, running along back of an parallel to the fence of plantation on river side to near the Railway Bridge, thence along line of Railway until it joins the road from Nort Adelaide to Hindmarsh; and another Drive entering from Montefiore-road opposite the Oval, and winding round the foot of hill, also parallel to fence of plantation, until it joins the other Drive near the Railway.

On the inner or park-side of the road described above, I would suggest that a row of trees be planted; these to be Ficus Macrophylla [Moreton Bay Fig; Ficus macrophylla], and to be inserted at fifty feet [16.76m] apart and protected by guards ... (Brown 1880, p. 14).

These are very specific instructions as to carriage drive creation and siting, and the manner and species that needed to accompany these routes. Substantially, the upper carriage drive appears to have been constructed and planted, and a large part of the southern or river-side carriage drive was constructed and planted; both with Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*).

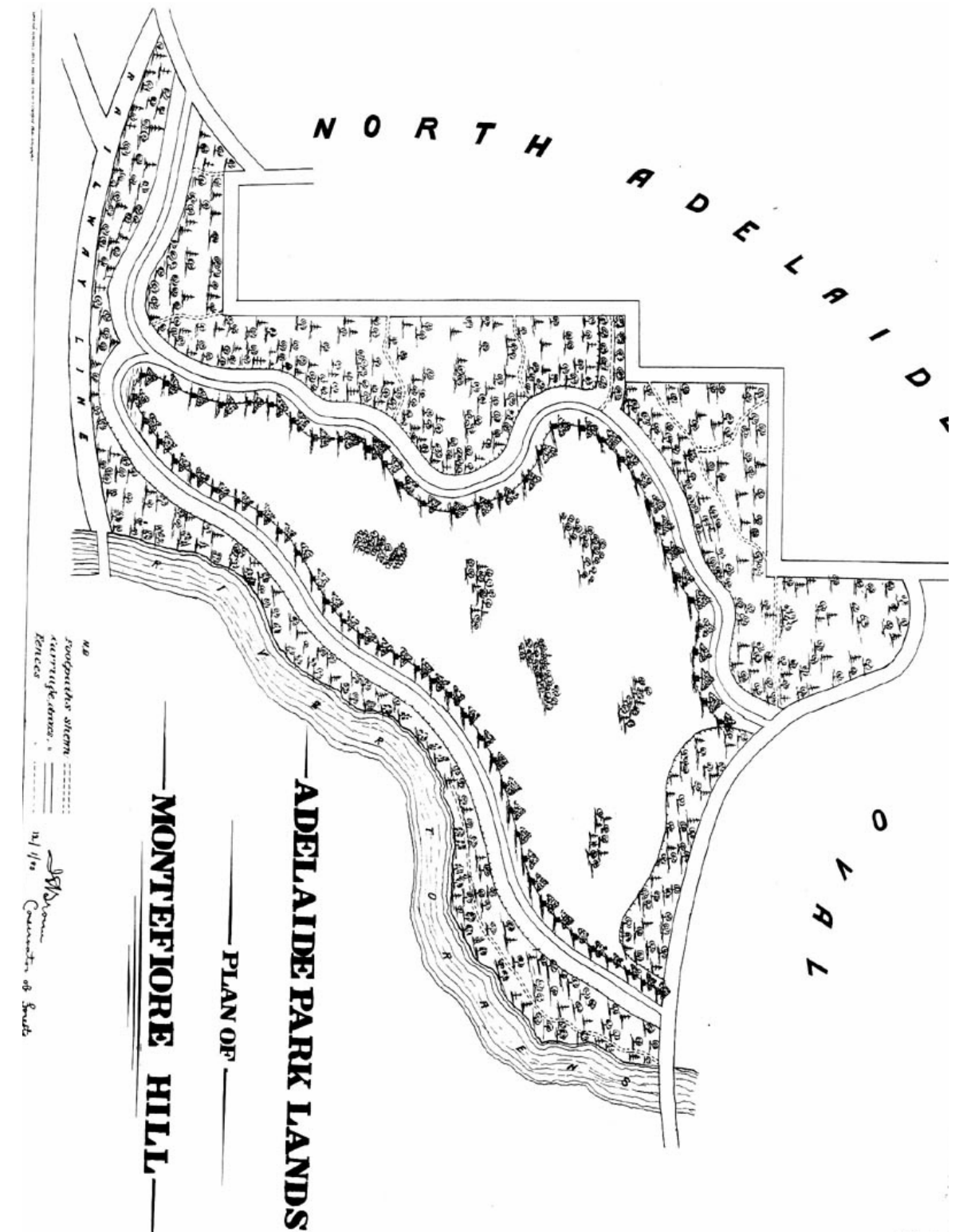
Along the original alignment of Montefiore Road a small plantation had apparently been established under City Gardener's William O'Brien or more likely William Pengilly. Brown was critical of Pengilly's choice of trees and logic of plantation locations. He proposed the extension of this plantation along the length of the road corridor, the removal of the "worst of the Red Gums [*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*] and Cypresses [*Cupressus* spp] in it grubbed out" and that the plantation be planted more densely in-filled with tree species that he proposed (Brown 1880, p. 13). To this end, Brown proposed the following trees suitable to be planted in this plantation:

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880) [sic.]	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
<i>Pinus Insignis</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Pinus Halepensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus Longifolia</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Canariensis</i>	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Islands Pine
<i>Pinus Geradiana</i>	<i>Pinus geradiana</i>	
<i>Cupressus Lawsoniana</i>	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Lawson Cypress, Port Orford Cedar
<i>Schinus Molle</i>	<i>Schinus aerea</i> var. <i>molle</i>	Pepper Tree
<i>Grevillea Robusta</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
<i>Araucaria Excelsa</i>	<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
<i>Cedrus Atlantica</i>	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas Cedar
<i>Abies Excelsus</i>		
<i>Abies Douglasii</i>	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
<i>Picea Amabilis</i>	?	
<i>Picea Webbiana</i>	?	
<i>Ulmus Suberosa</i>	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
<i>Ulmus Campestris</i>	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm
<i>Fraxinus Americans</i>	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	American Ash
<i>Populus Nigra</i>	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Black Poplar
<i>Populus Alba</i>	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar, Silver Poplar
<i>Populus Acladesca</i>	?	
<i>Robinia Pseudacacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<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</i>	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Tasmanian Blue Gum



Figures
 Upper Piltawodli/Park 1. Note the spatial arrangement and locations of perimeter and internal clump plantations with the below aerial photograph that indicate a substantial correlation of planting to design plan. Above: Extract from *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880), Map 16. Brown 1880, Figure 16. Below: Extract of an aerial photograph of metropolitan Adelaide in 1936. Source: University of Adelaide.





Figures

Two images of the southern golf course portion of Piltawodli/Park 1 to enable a visual comparison of what John Ednie Brown proposed in 1880 to what was growing in 1936. On the right side is Brown's plan in 1880, and on the left what existed in 1936. The plan has been re-aligned to enable this visual comparison. There is a very close correlation between design plan to actual planting locations for the perimeter and "carriage drive" components.

On the left is a 1936 aerial photograph of the locality that depicts the site prior to the development of the golf course, indicating two lines or corridors of what appears today as Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) trees. The lower corridor, with an access track winds considerably but links with the weir. The upper corridor is more pronounced, follows the lower edge of the North Adelaide escarpment in a circuitous manner, and is accompanied by a more defined track of carriage drive. The presence of these two corridors has been somewhat obscured as a consequence of the development of the Golf Course and War Memorial Drive. Interestingly, Plan 3 of Brown's *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880), inverted in this image, proposes the establishment of two carriage drives in exactly the same positions and using Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) as the tree to edge the drives. This is substantive evidence that Brown's *Report* was faithfully executed by Brown and Pelzer during their tenures as 'Conservator of Plantations' and City Gardener respectively. Sources: Left: University of Adelaide; right: Brown 1880, Figure 3.

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 block 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 Padipadinyilla/Park 2, Kandarella/Park 3 and Kangattilla/Park 4 as well as the original Park 29 approximately between North Adelaide Railway Station and Mills Terrace. 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” (*Eucalyptus* ssp) 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 [0.9m] plant from plant; ...

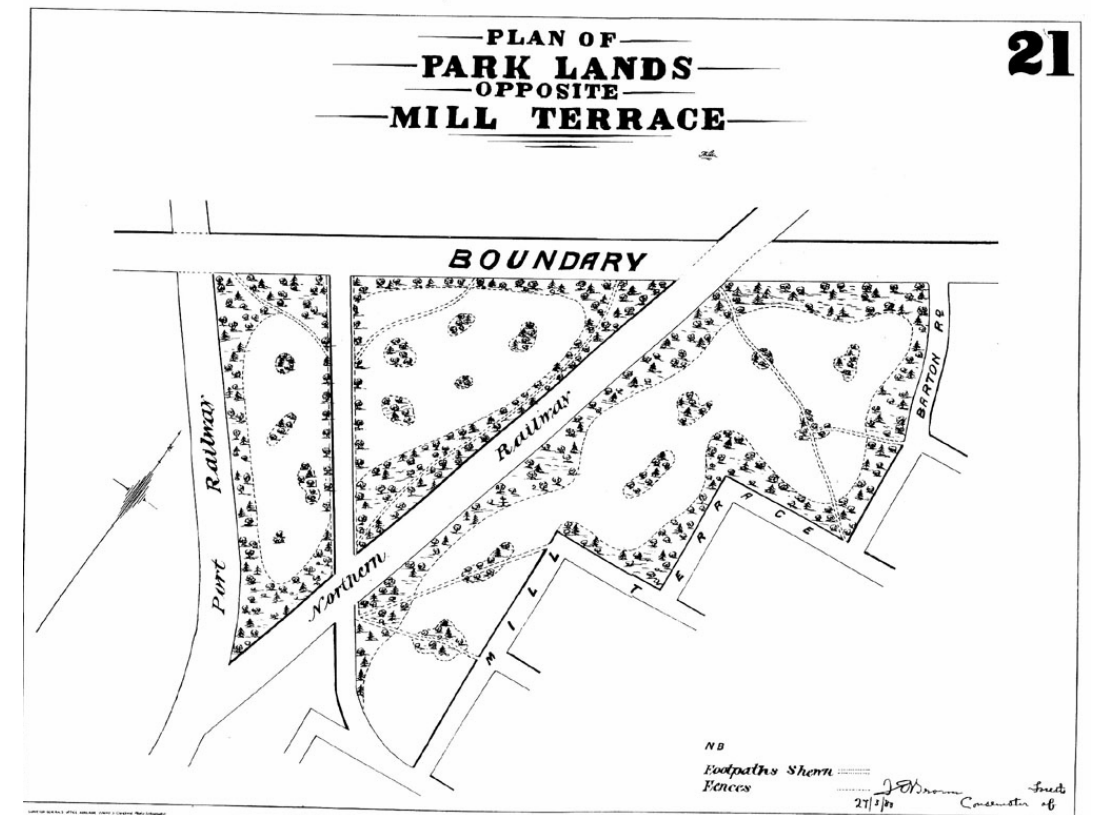
I have also to recommend that footpaths be constructed through the grounds as represented on the Plan. Following is a list of those kinds of trees which may be planted on the block ..., with fair chance of their succeeding upon the site:-

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* (Aleppo Pine), *Pinus pinaster* (Maritime Pine), *Pinus nigra* var *maritime* (Corsican Pine), *Pinus nigra* var *maritime* (Corsican Pine), *Robinia pseudoacacia* (False Acacia), *Allocasuarina verticillata* (River She Oak), *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig), *Schinus aerea* var *molle* (Pepper Tree), *Grevillea robusta* (Silky Oak), *Melaleuca* sp (Melaleuca species).

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).



Figures

Above: extract from Brown’s *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880), Map 16. Note the extensive use of perimeter plantings, a system of pedestrian pathways through the landscape as well as through the perimeter plantings.

Below: extract of a 1936 aerial photograph of metropolitan Adelaide for the same area. Note the relative lack of perimeter and clump plantings unlike other areas of Piltawoldi/Park 1. Source: University of Adelaide.



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

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880) [sic.]	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
<i>Pinus Halepensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus Laricio</i>	<i>Pinus nigra var. maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Pinus Insignis</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Cupressus (several of the common kinds)</i>	<i>Cupressus spp.</i>	Cypress species
<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 var. molle</i>	Pepper Tree
<i>Sterculia heterophylla</i>	<i>Brachybiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	<i>Melia azedarach var. australica</i>	White Cedar
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak

Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880) [sic.]	Current Scientific Nomenclature	Current Common Name
<i>Pinus Longifolia</i>	?	
<i>Pinus Geradiana</i>	<i>Pinus gerardiae</i>	
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	<i>Pinus nigra var. 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

With Brown’s appointment as ‘Supervisor of the Plantations’, upon the invitation of City of Adelaide 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 serious of City Gardeners until such time as August Pelzer (1862-1934) was appointed City Gardener (1899-1932) in mid 1899.

In 1883 Pengilly reported indirectly his plantation establishment activities by decrying the loss of vegetation he was experiencing claiming that the loss was from “missing trees” rather than fro a failure to strike. In the sweep of old Park 1, to Parks 27, 28 and 29 perhaps some 1,000 trees died or were missing in a twelve period over 1882-83. This is a considerable amount to simply credit to “missing” where rather it appears that the trees were evidently dying. During this period he also laid out new plantations in these Park Lands but the actual location, which Park Land block, species, number, and design arrangement is unclear (*Annual Report* 1882-83, pp. 134-135).

In the subsequent financial year 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).

During 1884 Campbell erected post and wire fencing along Barton Road and Mildred Road surrounding the original Park 29 involving some 69 rods of fencing. He also erected the new ornamental wire cable-fencing, imported from England, along 38½ chains of Strangways Terrace and 20 chains along Barton Terrace West. In the following years he erected a further 37 chains of ornamental fence along Mill Terrace, 16 panels of post and wire along North Adelaide Railway Station Road, 264 panels along the west side of Victoria Bridge Road (now Montefiore Drive), an additional 20 panel along North Adelaide Railway Station Road, some 343 additional panels of post and wire along Victoria Bridge Road, 20 panel around the south-west corner of old Park 1, along the North Adelaide Railway Station Road, 50 panels along Mills Terrace, and renovated ornamental chain fences along Mills and Strangways Terraces. In 1898 Campbell was still undertaking extensive fencing works; some 145 post and wire panels were erected along Strangways Terrace (*Annual Report* 1884-85, pp. 102-103; 1886-87, p. 112; 1887-88, p. 81; 1888-89, p. 135; 1889-1890, pp. 118-119, 142; 1897-98, p. 134).



Figure

Extract of a watercolour by Edmund Goldsmith entitled 'Adelaide looking from Montefiore Hill' painted in 1885. The watercolour depicts Adelaide from the south-western corner of Strangways Terrace indicating an extensive open landscape scene present at the time with an open light forest of trees along the northern shores of Lake Torrens edge and the young Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) specimens to the right background now growing along War Memorial Drive. Cattle, in an unfenced setting, are in the foreground. A tall brick chimney indicates, most likely, a brickworks located in Tarndanya Womma/Park 26 at the Pinky Flat locality on the northern shores of Lake Torrens. Source: Lock-Weir 2005, pp. 28-29.

Fencing along Barton Terrace West in 1894 continued to develop an inner linear garden along this roadscape. An inner fence was specially erected to protect the new shrubs about to be planted. "When finished it will be an ornament to the locality, and beautify the outlook of property in the neighbourhood," Mayor Charles Tucker extolled (*Annual Report 1894-95*, p. 65).

During 1894 the Corporation reported a profit on the basis of limestone excavations in the North Park Lands. Some £75 was realised from sales to a Mr R Lewis of Prospect with the removal of some 4,000 cubic yards (3344²m) of limestone. This indicates that the Corporation was continuing to permit quarrying activities in the North Park Lands in the 1890s where a profit and unemployed labour could be engaged. The Corporation again let out limestone excavations in old Park 1 in 1896 to a Mr Harrington raising some 2,000²m of limestone as a rate of 1s 3d per yard. 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. The Corporation reported that limestone excavations also occurred in old Park 28 in 1903 amongst the "limestone holes" in the Park that used to store street sweepings. 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 August 1899 August Wilhelm Pelzer was appointed as 'City Gardener' to the Corporation. With Pelzer's appointment a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands was implemented and it appears that Pelzer somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown's *Report* (1880) as the guiding master plan for this planting activities. At the same time Councillor William Ponder was appointed to chair a new 'permanent' Tree Planting Committee. Both proved "indefatigable" personalities with mutually compatible objectives, and over the next 20 years set in place a major renovation to the squares, plantations, streets and park lands with an extensive tree planting program and "firmly established on a scientific basis" the City Gardener's department (*Annual Report 1899-1900*, p. 104).

Pelzer's first act in Piltawoldi/Park 1 appears to be normal pruning and grubbing activities, and the planting of ninety varieties of "young trees" with guards along Barton Terrace West but he also reported the death of several of these trees in the following year (*Annual Report 1899-1900*, p. 294; 1901, p. 42).

In April 1899 a nine-hole golf course was established in this locality by a group of golfing enthusiasts, thus forming the original 'Adelaide Golfing Club' now the North Adelaide Golf Club. This course probably drew out of problems that had been experienced with the golf course in Nanto Womma/Park 6 that was operating in the early 1890s that served both men and women. The new course initially comprised "six iron posts and a wire fence around three small enclosures." But by May 1907 the Club had outgrown its course and grown in membership and interest resulting in an application to the Corporation to extend the course, to establish new fairway greens and to install an irrigation service fed from a water main in Strangways Terrace. This application was approved by the Corporation in June 1907. There were a trickle of complaints by the public about the use of the new land for a golf course but there was general community consensus that the role of the land as a golf course was successful (*Observer* 18 November 1893; Nagle 1971, p. 63; Sumerling 2003, pp. 64, 78).

From 1903 onwards Pelzer appears to have commenced regular tree planting activities in Piltawoldi/Park 1. During 1903-05 trees were planted in the Mills Terrace plantations and Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) in Hill Street, and in the following year he planted a significant amount of hedging plants (generally *Dovyalis caffra* and *Lycium ferocissimum*) around the Corporation's depots and yards in the Park Lands. New pines (*Pinus* ssp), Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*) were also planted in Mills and Barton Terraces in 1904 together with a 70 shrubs in the Barton Terrace West garden (*Annual Report 1903*, pp. 44, 45; 1904, pp. 39, 64).

In 1905 Pelzer started forward planning his planting programs for Piltawoldi/Park 1. Street trees were proposed along Mills Terrace and 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, a further 40 planted as street trees along Strangways Terrace, two pines (*Pinus* ssp) and two palms (*Washingtonia* ssp) in the Mills Terrace plantations. The palms may have been part of 30 palms donated by prominent nurseryman Alfred Sewell to the Corporation in 1906. At the same time Pelzer proposed additional tree-lined pathways in old Park 27 near Ward Street corner, 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 made in the Strangways Terrace cable wire fences in 1906, 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).

During 1914 Pelzer proposed the planting of ‘clumps’ of vegetation on the ‘Montefiore Flat’ and a general tree planting program that included parts of Piltawodli/Park 1. Park Lands Ranger, William T Shepley also replaced about 35 chains of old fencing below Montefiore Hill with new post and wire fencing (*Annual Report* 1913, pp. 50, 65, 66). But little planting on the flat areas of Piltawodli/Park 1 was entertained because it was still being used for military training purposes. The “greater part ... has for years been reserved for the purposes of a military drill ground ... on payment of the regular fees”, within ‘Montefiore Park’, was suggested by the Corporation in 1914 to be shifted to recreational purposes to accommodate some seven grounds for football and cricket activities. Some governmental correspondence and parliamentary debate about military use of the north-west Park Lands occurred during the First World War, and there were also suggestions that the flats of Piltawodli/Park 1 could suitably accommodate new Police Barracks. Eventually land in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 was allocated for the purposes of a new Police Barracks. This discussion was associated with negotiations as to the future of the Torrens Parade ground (Karrawirra/Park 12). At the same time, Pelzer recommended that levelling works be undertaken to accommodate these activities, and Shepley was continuing with further post and wire establishment works (*Annual Report* 1914, pp. 71-72, 73, 83; 1915, p. 36; 1916, p. 30; 1917, p. 25; 1918, p. 26).

Levelling works in Piltawodli/Park 1 commenced in 1915 as also in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 adjacent. These appear to be concentrated in the top northern portion of Piltawodli/Park 1, in the original Park 1 block. Pelzer reported on additional levelling works in 1919 “where limestone was raised some years ago” that included the spreading of street sweepings on the (*Annual Report* 1915, p. 34; 1919, p. 48).

War memorials became a topic of Corporation consideration as the First World War came to an end. In March 1919 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. 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 Councillor William Pullin (1900-20), in the last year of his Councillorship, proposed the establishment of a linear garden along the edge of Barton Terrace West. This was the site of the major dispute between ‘Conservator of the Park Lands’ John Ednie Brown and City Gardener William Pengilly that led to the resignation of the former and the latter’s dismissal. It was also a site that Pelzer nurtured as a possible site for a garden, recognising the tree planting

recommendations contained in Brown’s *Report* (1880) but Pelzer had to wait until 1927 to undertake these garden planting works (*Annual Report* 1920, p. 17; 1928, pp. 45, 46).

Up until the 1920s, Piltawodli/Park 1, except the original Park 1 section in the northern corner, was not the subject of planting activities by Pelzer. The continuing leasehold for military drill purposes prevented Pelzer’s attention being drawn to the area. Notwithstanding this, numerous Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) were planted along the bottom edge of the escarpment, along the alignment of the carriage drive route proposed by Brown in his *Report* (1880). In 1920 Pelzer records the commencement of pathway construction in Tulya Wodli/Park 27 but this would be the present Tulya Wodli/Bonython Park precinct, and also plantings to the north of the North Adelaide Railway Station and connecting to Mills Terrace. For the latter he selected and established an “avenue of white acacia (Robinia)” (False Acacia; *Robinia pseudoacacia*). In his report he records that some 114 trees were planted in “Park 27” which included Piltawodli/Park 1 at the time (*Annual Report* 1920, pp. 31, 32)

In December 1920 the Corporation first considered a proposal to establish a ‘municipal golf links’ in the Park Lands. Following various site visits, investigations, and discussions with the Chair of the North Adelaide Golf Club, Mr WHR Porter, the Corporation concluded that the most suitable ground was in ‘Montefiore Park’ then within old Park 27 (now Piltawodli/Park 1); the present golf course area today. The Corporation noted the existence of a nine hole course already established on this land, used under a yearly permit by the Club.

It was decided to approach the Club, and ascertain if it would be prepared to hand over the links to the Corporation, if an additional nine holes were constructed, and what number of its members would be prepared to become annual subscribers to the Municipal Golf Links. To this a reply was received, stating the membership of the Club was approximately 150, of whom 100 were men and 84 members had, up to date, agreed to become annual subscribers in the event of Council establishing a course as suggested (*Annual Report* 1921, pp. 26-27).

The Corporation deliberated this advice, together with its feasibility studies and recommended the establishment of an 18 hole golf course, accepting the following Sub-Committee recommendations:

1. *that the proposal to establish municipal links on the park lands be favourably entertained.*
2. *that the nine-hole course used by the North Adelaide Golf Club in Park No. 27 (North Park Lands) be taken over by the Corporation, and an additional nine holes, with necessary bunkers, etc., be constructed in accordance with the plan submitted, at an estimated cost of £400.*
3. *that the annual subscriptions and charges be as follows:--Gentlemen, £2 2/- per annum; ladies, £1 1/- per annum. Charges to Non-Subscribers:--Week days, 1/- per round; Saturdays and holidays, 2/- per round. Ladies (members or otherwise) should not be allowed to play on Saturdays and holidays.*
4. *that if the proposal be adopted the sub-committee be empowered to remain in office and deal with all matters connected with the carrying out of the proposal on the above lines* (*Annual Report* 1921, p. 27).

The Corporation officially took over the nine hole course on 1 April 1922 and commenced works. Tree planting was incorporated within this proposal and also the construction of a new clubhouse. The clubhouse was erected at a tender cost of £999 by builders Messrs James King & Son and included “ladies’ and gentlemen’s dressing rooms, caretaker’s office, spare office, lavatories, and a verandah along the eastern frontage.” Golf fairway greens were enclosed with jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) post and wire fencing, comprising some 182 posts (*Annual Report* 1921, pp. 37, 39; 1922, pp. 20, 29; Sumerling 2003, p. 68).

Pelzer recorded the progress and nature of this development in his *Annual Report*, noting that:

In Montefiore Park Municipal Golf Links have been established, a total of eighteen holes. Five greens of the North Adelaide Golf Club have been reinstated, and thirteen greens in addition have been made and planted. The area of each is 75 feet [22.86m] by 45 feet [13.71m]. The length of the fairways varies from 117 yards [106.9m] to 520 yards [475.5m]. Bunkers and other obstacles have been provided (Annual Report 1922, p. 27).

Unfortunately Pelzer provides no indication of tree number and species that were planted in the golf course development.

The new Golf Course was opened by Lord Mayor Charles Glover on 11 August 1923, with completed clubhouse (*Annual Report 1923*, pp. 19-20). The Corporation obviously revisited its conditions of operation, advising the following fees and rules:

[The clubhouse] ... contains ladies' and gentlemen's dressing-rooms, lavatory accommodation, and caretaker's room, besides lockers for the use of players at a charge of 7/6 per annum (subscribers having the preference). Any person may become a subscriber. The year begins of 1st April, and the annual subscriptions are £2 2/- for gentlemen and £1 1/- for ladies and juniors (under 18 years). Charges to non-subscribers, who pay on the links and receive a receipt, which must be produced when required, are 1/- a round on week-days and 2/- a round on Saturdays and holidays. Ladies may play on Saturdays only before 12.30 and after 3 p.m. The Council voted £10 10/- towards a trophy in connection with the Australian Championship matches held in Adelaide in August. Local rules and regulations have been drawn up. The revenue since 1st December, 1922 (including green fees, subscriptions, lockers, sale of cards), is £600. The number of subscribers is 120 (Annual Report 1923, p. 20).

On the Municipal Golf Course all the greens have been top-dressed with sandy loam. Around the newly erected golf-house in Montefiore Park an area has been enclosed with a light fence, the ground has been graded and prepared, and two lawns have been planted (Annual Report 1923, p. 37).

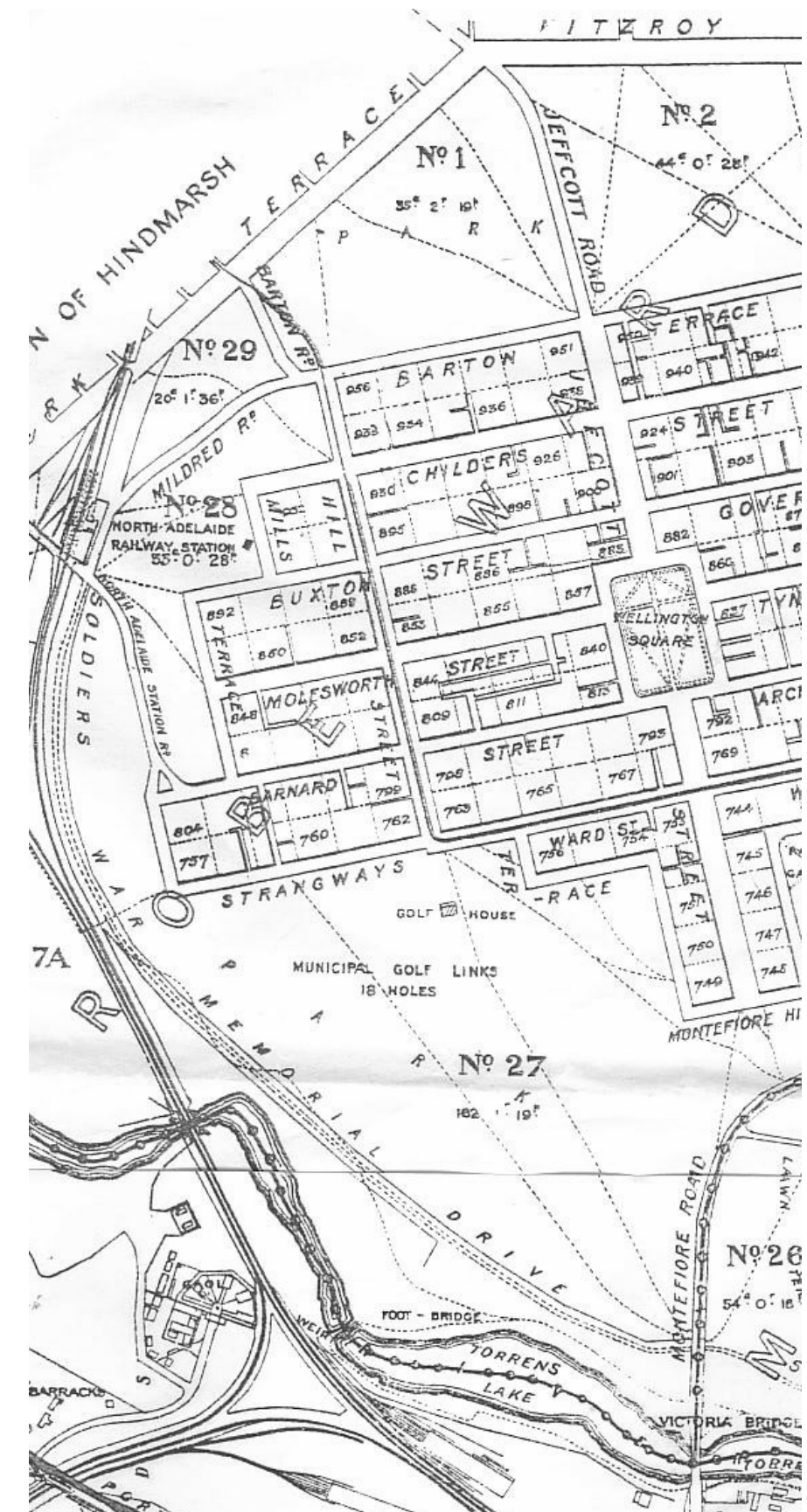


Figure
Extract of the 'Plan showing Improved Pavements' in the City of Adelaide, dated 14 February 1927, depicting the original designations and areas of Parks 1, 27, 28, 29 that collectively today comprised the re-numbered Piltawodli/Park 1. Source: ACC Archives.

Drinking fountains, near the clubhouse and near Green 9 were installed in 1923. During 1922 Pelzer however had to remove 14 trees in (old) Park 1 due to the Bowden tramway track duplication and constructed 1 tennis court in this (old) Park. But he also planted 62 ‘various’ trees along Montefiore Road. In the following year he erected another tennis court in (old) Park 1, reconstructed a steep pathway from the corner of Strangways and Mills Terraces to the Railway Station, and grubbed and removed some 25 trees along Montefiore Road together with fence realignment works due to road widening works (*Annual Report 1922*, pp. 20, 28; 1923, pp. 37, 38, 40; 1925, pp. 35, 74).

The road widening works relates to the upper portion of Montefiore Road. Originally the road arc-ed in a curve and terminated at the southern point of the Palmer Place roadways at Pennington Terrace, and not directly into Jeffcott Street as today. Pelzer summarised these works as follows:

Montefiore Road—Widening—In order to improve Montefiore Road at the curve near Pennington Terrace, where considerable inconvenience to vehicles has existed in the past owing to visibility of approaching vehicles being impaired by trees and high ground on the western side, the roadway on that side is being widened for a length of 5 chains, some 30 feet [9.1m] from the line of the old fence, in order that traffic may have a clear view of vehicles approaching in the opposite direction. The work, which embraces the removal of a number of trees, excavation of 1,000 cubic yards of earth, and widening the metalling of the roadway, is now in progress (Annual Report 1924, p. 83).

In 1925 the Light Horse Regiment sought permission to undertaken military practice within the new golf course precinct. The Corporation declined and negotiated an alternative venue for such activities. In the same year the Corporation approved tree planting works on both sides of Mildred Road; “this thoroughfare constitutes the continuation of the War Memorial Drive towards Barton Terrace, and was bare of trees.” Section of the internal fences of old Parks 28 and 29 were also renewed this year (*Annual Report 1925*, pp. 14, 15, 36).

Even though the golf course was established the Park Lands Ranger continued to lease the Park out for grazing and agistment. Accordingly there would have been some days when cattle obstructed putting greens and fairways. In 1926 Pelzer criticised this practice, proposing a shift to sheep agistment:

The fact of cattle grazing on the golf links constitutes a great nuisance. Apart from making the links dirty, they make tracks along the fences enclosing the greens and are damaging the bunkers. I strongly recommend that in future the golf links be cleared of grass by depasturing mobs of sheep there (Annual Report 1926, p. 41).

In 1927 the Corporation approved the renovation of nine tees at a cost of £100, an increase in fees, and extensions to the clubhouse. The members were obviously very pleased with the creation of the 18 hole course, the management system applied by the Corporation, and improvements proposed. The Corporation also connected the clubhouse to sewer, and fined the building contractor for late completion of extensions to the clubhouse. These extensions were opened by the wife of Lord Mayor John Lavington Bonython on 1 June 1928 (*Annual Report 1927*, pp. 19-20; 1928, p. 28).

The North Adelaide Golf Club wrote to the Corporation stating:

The thanks of your Committee are also extended to the officers of the City Council controlling the Municipal Golf Links for the excellent manner in which they have caused the greens and fairways to be kept throughout the golfing season, and it is with pleasure we note that extensive improvements are now being made to the existing Municipal Golfhouse’ (Annual Report 1927, p. 19).

During 1927 Pelzer erected a tennis court in old Park 28, along the Mills Terrace frontage. He also widened the depth of the tree plantation along Barton Terrace West to a depth of 60 feet (18.2m), removing stunted and dying trees, and creating the ornamental garden that Councillor William Pullin (1900-20) first suggested in 1920. Guard posts were also erected along War Memorial Drive to limit vehicle damage to trees (*Annual Report 1927*, p. 31; 1928, pp. 45, 46).



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.

In 1929 the Corporation considered changes to the layout of tee 1 in the golf course and accepted a recommendation to shift the tee location, and that the putting greens be enlarged. It also received a petition asking that “the depasturing of cattle on the links be prohibited, and that fences around the [putting] greens be removed.” The Corporation considered this petition on site and recommended the prohibition of cattle grazing in the golf links, the erection of a new fence from the top of Strangways Terrace hill to War Memorial Drive and then along the Drive to Montefiore Road, and the construction of a vehicle parking area in the north-eastern corner of Piltawodli/Park 1 to service club members. Pelzer was overjoyed with this recommendation. During the course of the 1920s and 1930s the Corporation undertook minor changes and re-numbering of trees and fairways to realise a design suitable from trial and error of use (*Annual Report 1929*, pp. 26, 35; 1935-36, p. 35).



Figure
 Extract of a 1936 aerial photograph of metropolitan Adelaide depicting Piltawodli/Park 1. Note the extensive dense foliage along the base of the Strangways Terrace escarpment and the associated gravel driveway or 'carriage way' within this foliage; the newly constructed War Memorial Drive that has a gravel rather than bitumen surface; now removed tennis courts in the top corner of Strangways Terrace and on Mills Terrace; Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) tree plantings along War Memorial Drive that pre-date the development of the Drive; ground cover and shrub plantings on the western Strangways Terrace corner on the site of the former Colonial Store; some indications of the golf course layout including greens and sand traps is evident. Source: University of Adelaide.

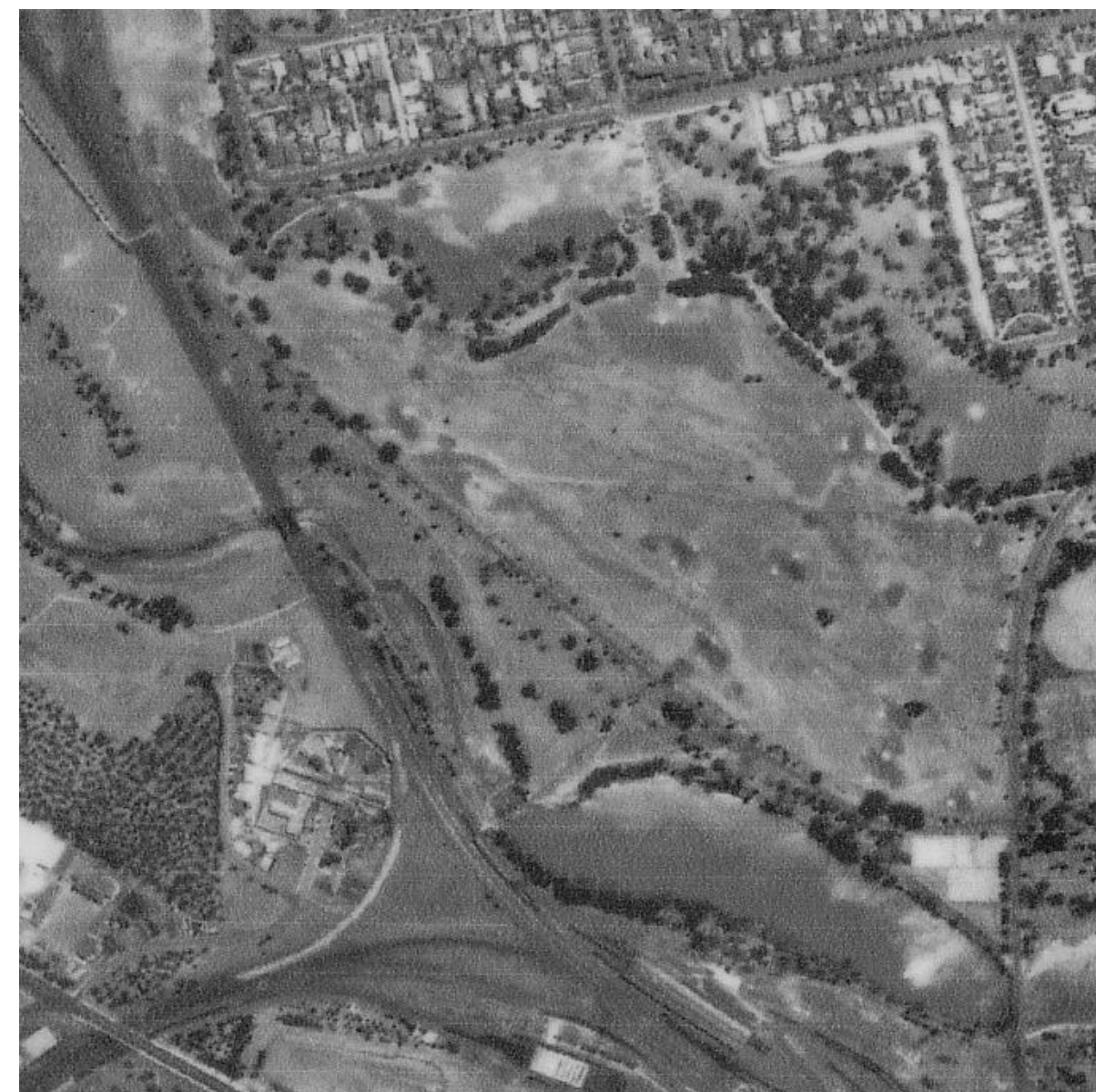


Figure
 Extract of a 1949 aerial photograph of metropolitan Adelaide depicting Piltawodli/Park 1. Note the extensive dense foliage along the base of the Strangways Terrace escarpment and the associated gravel driveway or 'carriage way' within this foliage; the War Memorial Drive now has a bitumen surface; tennis courts on the corner of War Memorial Drive and Montefiore Drive; Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) tree plantings along War Memorial Drive that pre-date the development of the Drive; and, some indications of the golf course layout including greens and sand traps is evident. Source: ACC Archives.

During 1929 Pelzer planted some 132 'various' trees in old Park 1, and replaced 10 *Eucalyptus* spp in Mildred Road. In the Barton Terrace West plantation he erected three pedestrian openings in the cable-wire fencing (*Annual Report 1929*, pp. 35, 36).

With growth of leisure and the popularity of golf, Lord Mayor John McLeay in 1949 promised to consider the expansion of the golf course to two courses of 18 holes each with a major renovation to the existing course. This renovation included the redesign of the fairway greens and links to enable "new holes to dovetail into the area already occupied." The new and renovated courses were opened for play on 23 May 1950 (Sumerling 2003, p. 69).

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

In terms of 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 Piltawodli/Park 1, 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).

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 (MATS) was published in 1962 prompting considerable community angst from the very detailed freeway construction proposals set out in the report that include an underground public transport tunnel under King William Road connecting the Glenelg tram route with the northern tram routes. In terms of Piltawodli/Park 1, a considerable portion of Piltawodli/Park 1 was affected by these proposals as a consequence of a ‘North Adelaide Connection’ that was to run through the northern section of Piltawodli/Park 1, Padipadinyilla/Park 2, and Kandarilla/Park 3 immediately adjacent to Barton Terrace.



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 Piltawodli/Park 1 was extensively saved from intrusion by a freeway except the most northern portion along Barton Terrace. Source: *Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Scheme* 1962, figure 14.

Amery (1997; 2002, p. 269) proposed the toponym of *Piltawodli* for this park 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). Within this Piltawodli/Park 1, near the lower reaches by the River Torrens/Karrawirra Parri was the Tinninyawodli or ‘The ironstores’ (*tinninya* ‘rib’ and *wodli* ‘house’) (Hemmings 1998, p. 35; Draper *et al* 2005, pp. 41, 49).

Piltawodli/Park 1 in post-contact times carried the nomenclature of ‘Native Location’ and Montefiore Park (Amery 2002, p. 269)

Piltawodli/Park 1 consists today as an amalgamation of various tree planting and management strategies. Further, it joins together a part of the original Park 27 with Parks 28, 29 and 1 to form a larger Piltawodli/Park 1. It bears the underpinning plantings, planting design patterns, and carriage drive locations as proposed by Brown in his *Report* (1880). Central in the former are curvilinear lines of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) along the lower escarpment proposed carriage drive, on the crest of Montefiore Hill, and a scatter of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) along the lower proposed carriage drive. In successive years plantings of False

Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), Cork Oak (*Quercus suber*), Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Sugar Gum (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) have been established where once every tree in Piltawodli/Park 1 was felled and grubbed. In the 1920s-30s the southern Golf Course was laid out and planted with tree species typical of the period. In the 1940s the northern Golf Course was laid out and appropriated and incorporated pre-1940s plantings extant on the site, with additional plantings of *Eucalyptus* ssp species occurring in the 1960s with Ironbarks (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) and Lemon-scented Gum (*Corymbia citriodora*). Thus the 1920s-30s, 1940s and 1960s planting layers subsumed the original character set by Brown's *Report* (1880) but hidden within the landscape is still this underlying structure.