
3.0 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS & SQUARES

3.1.23 Tambawodli/Park 24 Report



Tambawodli/Park 24

Historical Associations: Site Context

Arising from Light's plan, Tambawodli/Park 24 consists of 35.7 ha of land bounded by Hiton Road [now Sir Donald Bradman Drive], West Terrace, Mile End Railway Yards and Glover Avenue.

The *Municipal Act* of 1849 excised four acres (1.6ha) of Tambawodli/Park 24 for the purposes of a Government barracks. The *Municipal Act (Amending) Act* of 1861 continued the excision of the Observatory site from the Park Lands. The Adelaide Observatory stood on the north-eastern corner of Tambawodli/Park 24 from 1860-1952. It existed on Latitude 34° 55' 38" S and Longitude 138° 34' 58" E and was the standard geodetic survey point for South Australia.

The original Mile End Road was closed in 1925 and a new roadway opened directly connecting Currie Street with the Bakewell Bridge. Land within this triangle, enclosed by old Mile End Road, Glover Avenue, West Terrace and the Railway line, was incorporated into Narnungga/Park 25.

Historical Overview

There are several specific references to Kurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Tambawodli/Park 24. The South Australian Museum has a record of a stone flake artefact that was obtained in the West Park Lands and a surface archaeological investigation was undertaken of Tambawodli/Park 24 as prior to the siting and development of the 'Lie of the Land' installation (Hemming 1998, p. 56; SA Museum Records, Unit 14, Shelf 8, Lot 2934; Draper et al 2005, p. 73).

During the late 1830s and early 1840s a section of Tambawodli/Park 23 was known as 'Emigration Square' as this was an disembarkation immigration camp and general camping venue before emigrants were formally allowed to 'enter' into Adelaide and South Australia. In Light's watercolour rendered 'Plan of Adelaide' the site is depicted at the end of Franklin Street with West Terrace, and comprised an encampment of some four structures. Surveyor Freeling's Adelaide map of 1849 also records the conceptual location of Emigration Square at the same location. The 'Plan of the City of Adelaide', prepared by the Corporation's City Surveyor dated 11 February 1865, also records the existence of a structure on this site in 1865. John Ednie Brown's plan for Tambawodli/Park 24 in his *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) also records the existence of a "Signals Station", enclosed within a square fenced paddock, on this same site. Accordingly, it did exist and abridged colonial reports tell of its existence and its role as an interim encampment, but the actual development erected on this site is unclear.

In 1844 the Protector of Aborigines, Moorhouse, reported a gathering of Aboriginal clans, associated with an inter-tribal fight between the Adelaide and Encounter Bay versus the Murray River Tribes, on the Emigration Square on 22 April 1844:

On the 22nd of April, there was an attempt to repeat the annual contest between the Encounter Bay Tribe and Murray tribes. From three to four hundred natives were assembled near Emigration Square armed with weapons for attack, but the prompt interference of the Police Force effectually prevented it (State Records, GRG 24/6A/1844/712 in Hemming 1998, p. 57).

The Police Force, under the charge of Captain Tolmer, successfully sought to quell this fight confiscating and smashing weapons as part of their interruption. Pastor Schürmann recorded the same incident:

... as they were marching to meet each other on the old Bay road, three horse police very unceremoniously stopped them (Schürman letters, 22nd April 1844, p. 46, in Hemmings 1998, p. 57).

The broken weapons are graphically recorded in William Cawthorne's '*Shields & Spears of the Natives on the battle site*' sketch (Gara 1998), and Cawthorne recorded his thoughts and also expressed them in a letter to the editor of the *South Australian Register* on 24 April 1844 (Foster 1991, p. 46; Draper et al 2005, pp. 73-75).



Figure

Extract of Colonel William Light's watercolour rendered 'Plan of Adelaide' indicating the location of Emigration Square facing West Terrace immediately opposite Franklin Street on Tambawodli/Park 24, being located on the present Adelaide High School sports playing fields to the south of the School buildings. The diagram indicates four semi-square or rectangular structures with possibly fencing enclosures around the site. Source: ACC Archives.

There are also some general references to Kurna and Aboriginal use of the West Park Lands (Wirranendi/Park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25) that point to the regular use of the West Park Lands Wirranendi/Park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25) as a camping venue before and after European settlement. Aboriginal use of Tambawodli/Park 24 continued even into the late 1800s notwithstanding attempts by the colonial Government to prevent occupancy and encampments. Charles Knuckey recalled several encampments in the 1890s-1900 behind the Observatory paddock:

Some thirty to fifty Aborigines from the north of South Australia would camp under the trees at the back of the property during the summer months (Charles Knuckey, oral history, SLSA, in Hemmings 1998, p. 57).

Historical Overview: Post Contact Associations

From the 1850s to the late 1870s Tambawodli/Park 24 was used for soil and stone extraction, grazing, fire wood collection, and agistment. It was fenced in white-painted timber post and wire in the late 1860s, and by this time most of the indigenous vegetation had been effectively removed from the Park.

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

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

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

These public debates and discussions appear to have been prompted by concerns from the colonial Governor about the overall aesthetic appearance of the Park Lands. For example, on 17 July 1855 the Colonial Secretary wrote the 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 [0.1ha] in suitable positions; care being taken to fence such clumps with strong but neat fencing." Willingly, to assist these landscaping works, the Governor volunteered a budget of £400, "a sum sufficient to accomplish much, but not all that he wishes" which the Corporation eagerly accepted "at once to carry out His Excellency's wishes and propose to do so by means of competent gardeners [on] contracts to be obtained by advertisements in the usual newspapers, the works generally being performed under the supervision of the City Surveyor." With acceptance, the Governor imposed one condition requiring the appointment of an expert referee to monitor the works: "that some person should be nominated by himself to represent the Executive in this matter and to have a voice in the selection of the position of the several plantations and of the species of fencing to be made use of." The Colonial Secretary appointed horticulturist John Bailey, of Hackney Nursery, to this role. Unfortunately this scheme collapsed with the dissolution of the Legislative Council in August 1855 despite unknown authored sketch "on the subject of planting a Public Square" being sent to the Corporation on 9 October 1855, with correspondence from the Governor indicating that "the writer of the memorandum has indicated some most sensible and just views of Landscape Gardening..." The advice included a recommendation that, "in a climate like South Australia's and to avoid the inconvenience of having to wait years for effect, clumps should be formed of the Olive [*Olea europaea*], the Wattle [*Acacia* spp] and Gum-tree [*Eucalyptus* spp] ..." It is possible the plan author was inaugural director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden, George Francis, more so than Bailey as there is no evidence of Bailey's plan drawing skills whereas the sketch the text is similar in style to Francis's hand (Letter, Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 7 July 1855, GRG 24/6/1381 (1855); letter, Town Clerk, ACC, to Colonial Secretary, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/2505 (1855); letter, Town Clerk, ACC, to Colonial Secretary, 13 August 1855, GRG 24/6/2644 (1855); Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/1605 (1855); Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 20 August 1855, GRG 24/6/1740 (1855) Colonial Secretary to

Town Clerk, ACC, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/2129 (1855) Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, ACC, 2 August 1855, GRG 24/6/3289 (1855)).

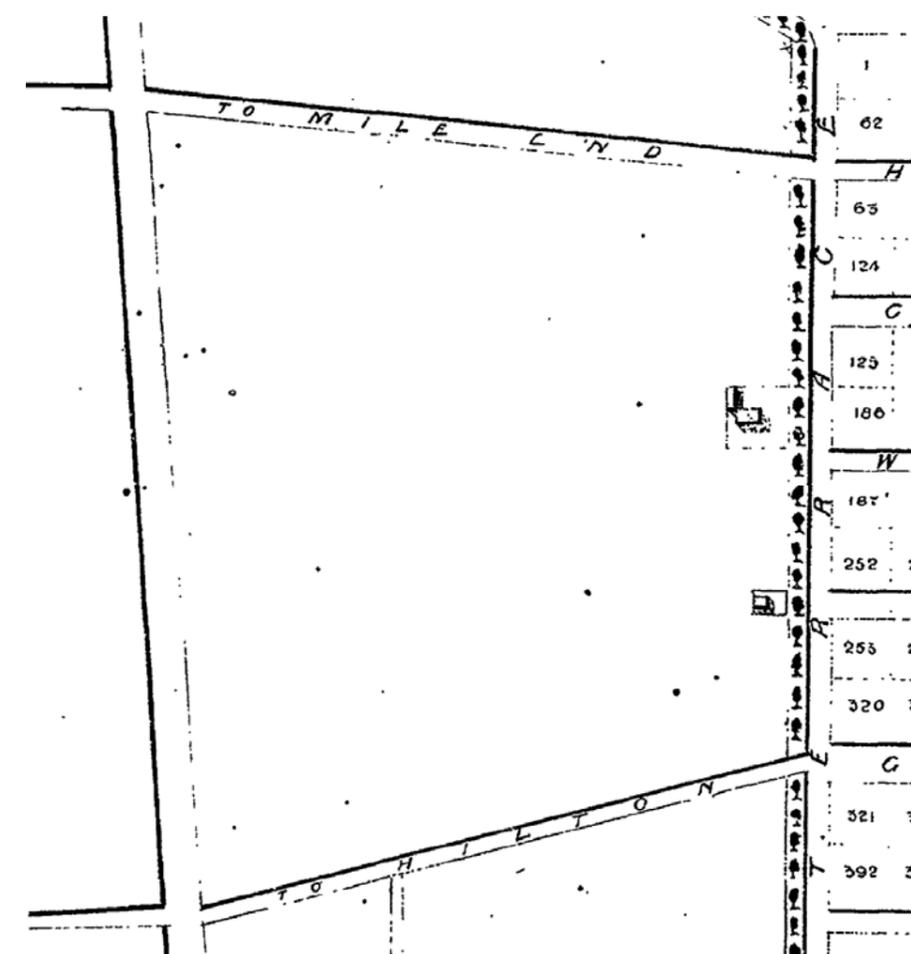


Figure
'Plan of the City of Adelaide' as prepared by the Corporation's City Surveyor dated 11 February 1865 that depicts shelterbelt tree planting along the flank of West Terrace and no shelterbelts along 'Hilton Road' or 'Mile End Road'. Note especially the existence of one semi-rectangular structure enclosed by fencing on the site of the Emigration Square and two semi-rectangular structures in Tambawodli/Park 24 located on West Terrace between Franklin and Wakefield Streets that was the initial site for the Observatory. Glover Avenue, or the road "to Mile End", now interconnects with Currie Street and not Hindley Street as depicted above. Source: ACC Archives.

While Francis, Bailey and Sheriff Boothby were predominantly planting olive (*Olea europaea*) trees in the Park Lands, City Gardener William Pengilly also undertook olive (*Olea europaea*) plantings in several areas. During 1872 he was planting them in the West Terrace Park Lands (Wikaparndo Wirra/Park 22, Wirranendi/Park 23, and Tambawodli/Park 24) comprising 350 and 350 specimens as well as plantings in the other Park Lands blocks. Italian olive (*Olea europaea*) expert Paolo Villanis, in 1882, corroborated the existence of these plantings when he reviewed the state and condition of all the olive (*Olea europaea*) plantations in the Park Lands for the Corporation recording substantial olive (*Olea europaea*) groves "between the Port and Slaughterhouse Roads and Sheep Market" in Tulya Wodli/Park 27, adjacent to West Terrace (Wikaparndo Wirra/Park 22, Wirranendi/Park 23, and Tambawodli/Park 24), as well as in many other of the Park Land blocks (Letter, Paolo Villanis to Town Clerk, 13 July 1883, TC 1883/2224; *The Register*, 24 July 1883, p. 6; letter, Paolo Villanis to Town Clerk, 22 February

1886, TC 1886/465; letter, William Pengilly to Town Clerk, 16 July 1872, TC 1872/519 and 4 September 1872, TC 1872/622).

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

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

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

During 1878-79 the Corporation undertook extensive erection of new fencing and repairs to the exiting fencing of the south and western Park Lands. Most of this work involved the erection of new fencing of white painted post and rail with 2-3 strands of wire. Access gates for pedestrians and vehicles were also included in these works (*Annual Report 1878-79*, pp. 77-78).

With the engagement of John Ednie Brown to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) Brown recorded that some planting had been undertaken along Hilton Road [Sir Donald Bradman Drive] and Glover Avenue, which for the most part, consisted of “*Eucalypti*” species:

The strip of those along [Sir Donald Bradman Drive] is of recent date, and as yet the trees in it are looking well, but, from the indications of the older plantations of the same kind of trees here, these, like the latter, will no doubt soon begin to show signs of early decay (Brown 1880, p. 26)

As regards the soil in this location, Brown concluded it as being “good in parts.” But as a general guide, he concluded that Tambawodli/Park 24 as a whole should be considered “to be unsuitable to the healthy growth of the Red Gum [*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*].” Once again, Brown recommended as elsewhere, that “the *Eucalypti* will have to be removed from the ground before the site can be made truly ornamental” (Brown 1880, p. 26)

On Plan 25 will be seen my proposals for the laying out of the block under notice; and for a list of the trees recommended for planting upon it, I have to draw attention to those named under the heading of “Suggestions for the improvement of the western portion of the South Park Lands”(Brown 1880, p. 26)

His planting recommendations for the West Park Lands proposed the following species:

On Saline Ground:

<i>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)</i>	<i>Current Scientific Nomenclature</i>	<i>Current Common Name</i>
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
<i>P. Maritima</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> var <i>maritima</i>	Maritime Pine
<i>P. Radiata</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>P. Halepensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Ailanthus Glandulo</i>	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree-of-heaven
<i>Melaleuca Trichostachya</i>	?	
<i>M. Leucadendron</i>	<i>Melaleuca leucadendron</i>	Weeping Paperbark

On Limestone Sites:

<i>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)</i>	<i>Current Scientific Nomenclature</i>	<i>Current Common Name</i>
<i>Casuarina Stricta</i>	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
<i>Robinia Pseudoacacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<i>Pinus Halepensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>P. Laricio</i>	<i>Pinus nigra</i> var. <i>maritima</i>	Corsican Pine
<i>Cypress (the common sorts)</i>	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Cypress ssp
<i>The Olive Tree (Olea)</i>	<i>Olea europaea</i>	European Olive

On Good Deep Loamy Soils:

<i>Nomenclature as used by JE Brown (1880)</i>	<i>Current Scientific Nomenclature</i>	<i>Current Common Name</i>
<i>Pinus Halepensis</i>	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Pinus Maritima</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> var <i>maritima</i>	Maritime Pine
<i>Pinus Pinaster</i>	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime Pine, Cluster Pine
<i>Pinus Radiata</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Schinus Molle</i>	<i>Schinus aerea</i> var <i>molle</i>	Pepper Tree
<i>Cedrus Deodara</i>	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Deodar Cedar, Himalayan Cedar
<i>Ulmus Suberosa</i>	<i>Quercus suber</i>	Cork Oak
<i>Ulmus Montana</i>	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Scotch Elm, Wych Elm
<i>Pinus Radiata</i>	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Robinia Pseudoacacia</i>	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust, False Acacia
<i>Ficus Macrophylla</i>	<i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moreton Bay Fig
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Pyramid Tree, Norfolk Island Hibiscus
<i>Casuarina Stricta</i>	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-oak, Mountain Oak
<i>Cupressus (several)</i>	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.	Cypress spp
<i>Acacia (several)</i>	<i>Acacia</i> spp.	Wattle ssp
<i>Frenela robusta</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak

Brown’s planting design for Tambawodli/Park 24 proposed a series of dense plantations adjacent to all road frontage, within which was a series of circuitous pathways. In the open spaces left, a series of clump plantations were proposed. Along West Terrace some discretion appears to have been applied to enable the development of more intricate formal gardens to the north of the “Observatory” allotment and between the “Observatory” and the “Signals” allotments.

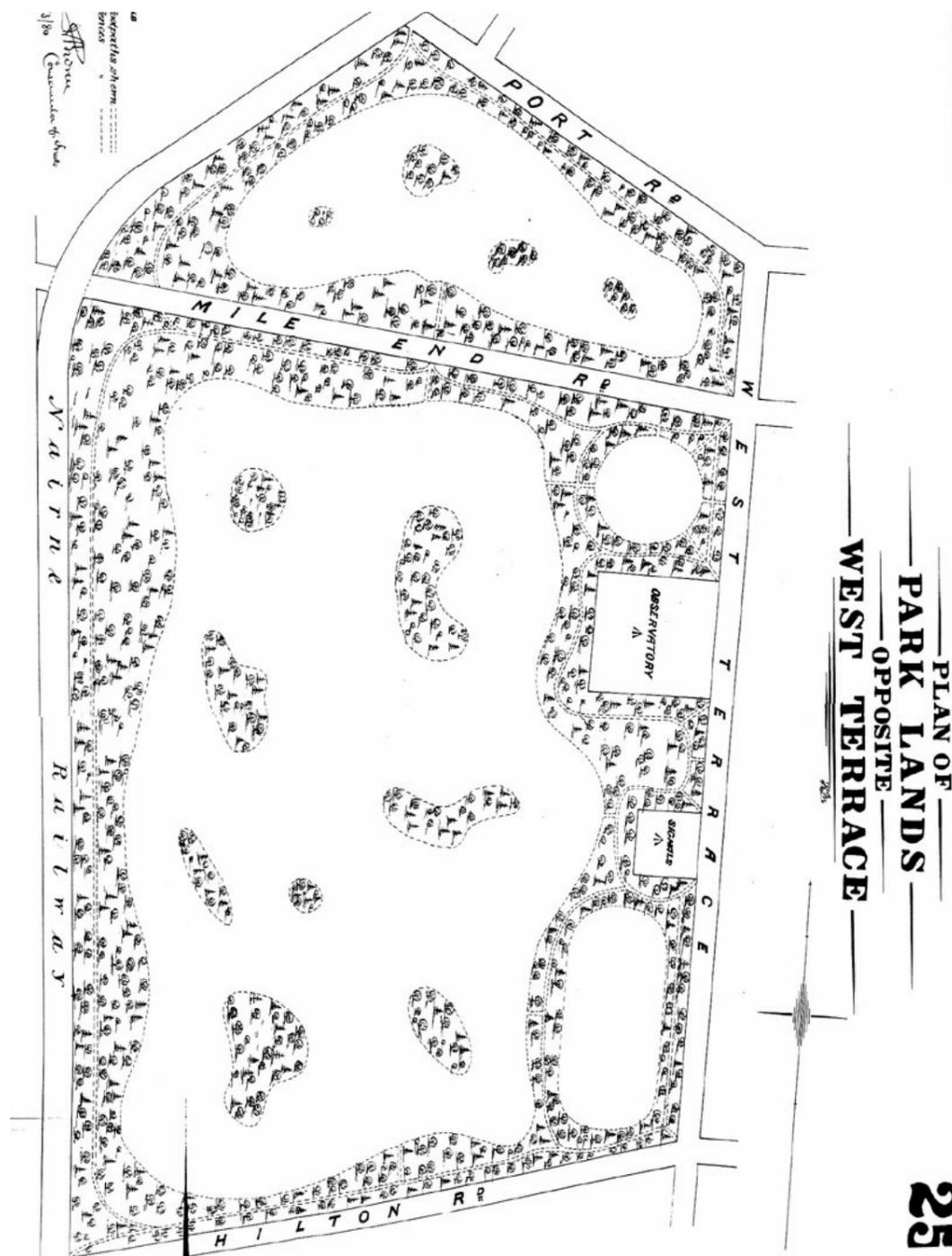


Figure
 Extract from Brown's (1880) *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* depicting the West Park Land blocks of Tambawodli/Park 24 and Narnungga/Park 25. Note the extensive use of wide perimeter plantations around the edges of both park land blocks, the use of planted clumping within the open expanses which was a characteristics feature of period Gardenesque plantings, the extensive pedestrian circulation system proposed throughout Tambawodli/Park 24 within the plantation area and the more detailed garden thoughts around the "Observatory" and "Signals" allotments on the West Terrace frontage. Note also the somewhat unique circular open garden proposed for land immediately north of the "Observatory" which is now land within Narnungga/Park 25.

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

With this decision the Corporation determined to sack the City Gardener, and therein had a series of City Gardeners until such time as August Pelzer (1862-1934) was appointed City Gardener (1899-1934) in mid 1899.

During 1883 Pengilly undertook an extensive program of tree planting around the Adelaide Park Lands. In the West Park Lands, in Wirranendi/Park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24 and Narnungga/Park 25, some "various kinds of trees, 600" were planted. Unfortunately Pengilly provides not advice as to the nature of specimens planted, their locations, and any design approach he was seeking to employ. However, given Brown's observations and critic of Pengilly's planting design philosophy, most of these plantings were often of one species and planted as lines along roadways and pathways. Pengilly also records that he also established one plantation of 2,000 trees in the West Park Lands (*Annual Report 1882-83*, pp. 134, 135).

With Pelzer's appointment a rigorous planting program of the Park Lands commenced and it appears that Pelzer somewhat faithfully referred to and used Brown's *Report* (1880) as the guiding master plan for this planting activities.



Figure
 A photograph of West Terrace in 1883 looking south from the Mile End Road and West Terrace intersection. Note the rough cut timber post and rail fencing, and the Observator's Residence to the right. Source: Adelaide High School 1983, p. 135.

In 1884 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).

The practice of using the West Park Lands as a rubbish disposal venue was still evident in the 1880s. Park Lands Ranger William Campbell recorded that the Corporation’s rubbish was being deposited at depots “on West Park Lands (Wirranendi/Park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25) to fill in the holes caused by the raising of material for road blinding purposes” (*Annual Report 1884-85*, p. 105).

Planting programs in the Park Lands in the 1880s appeared haphazard the way various Mayors reported them. In 1886 Mayor William Bunday reported that:

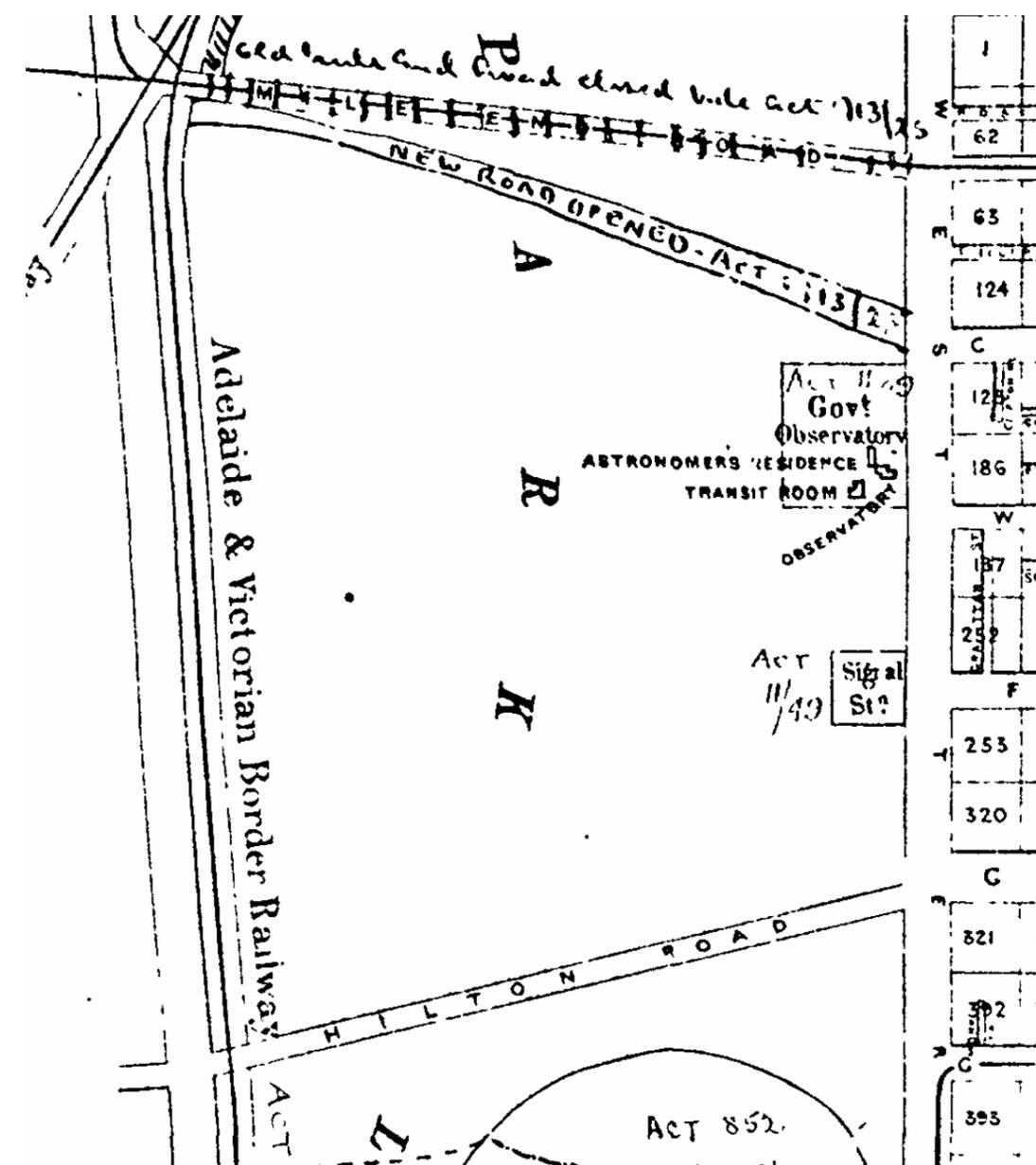
Various improvements have been made on the Park Lands, either by planting trees, completing avenues of white cedars [Melia azedarach var australasica], cork elms [Quercus suber], or plane trees [Platanus ssp] in various directions, or by the further erection of another portion of the wire cable fencing, which so much improves the appearance of the terraces. Many old and dead trees, which otherwise marred the beauty of the plantations, have been removed altogether (*Annual Report 1885-86*, p. 52).

In a subsequent *Annual Report* by Mayor Edwin Thomas Smith, it appears that the West Park Lands were not a priority for any planting:

No new plantations of trees have been made during the past year on the Park Lands, and but a small number of trees have been planted to take the places of those which have failed (*Annual Report 1887-88*, p. 41).

The West Park Lands were, in particular, the subject to little care and attention to compared to the North, South and East Park Lands. In these latter Park Lands, over the 1880s, there were extensive reports of plantings, fencing repairs or the statement of new wire fencing. In contrast, it was only until 1889 that the first report of fencing by the Park Lands Ranger is recorded. Ranger William Campbell erected 865 panels of post and wire fencing along West Terrace and around the flanks of Tambawodli/Park 24 on Hilton Road (Now Sir Donald Bradman Drive) and Burbridge Road. Campbell also erected 80 chains of cable-wire fencing along West Terrace in 1888-89 (*Annual Report 1888-89*, p. 135). During 1889-90 Campbell erected 130 panels of post and wire fencing to the rear of the Observatory creating a “new paddock for horses” together with a “new race for horses” within the ‘Paddock’ (*Annual Report 1889-90*, p. 119). During 1897-98 Campbell continued fencing works in the West Park Lands. He records the erection of 152 panels of post and wire fencing, and the provision of a 488-panelled “cattle track” in the West Park Lands. The latter was a particular action to enable the safe and secure access of cattle and sheep from the slaughterhouse paddocks to the Keswick rail yards:

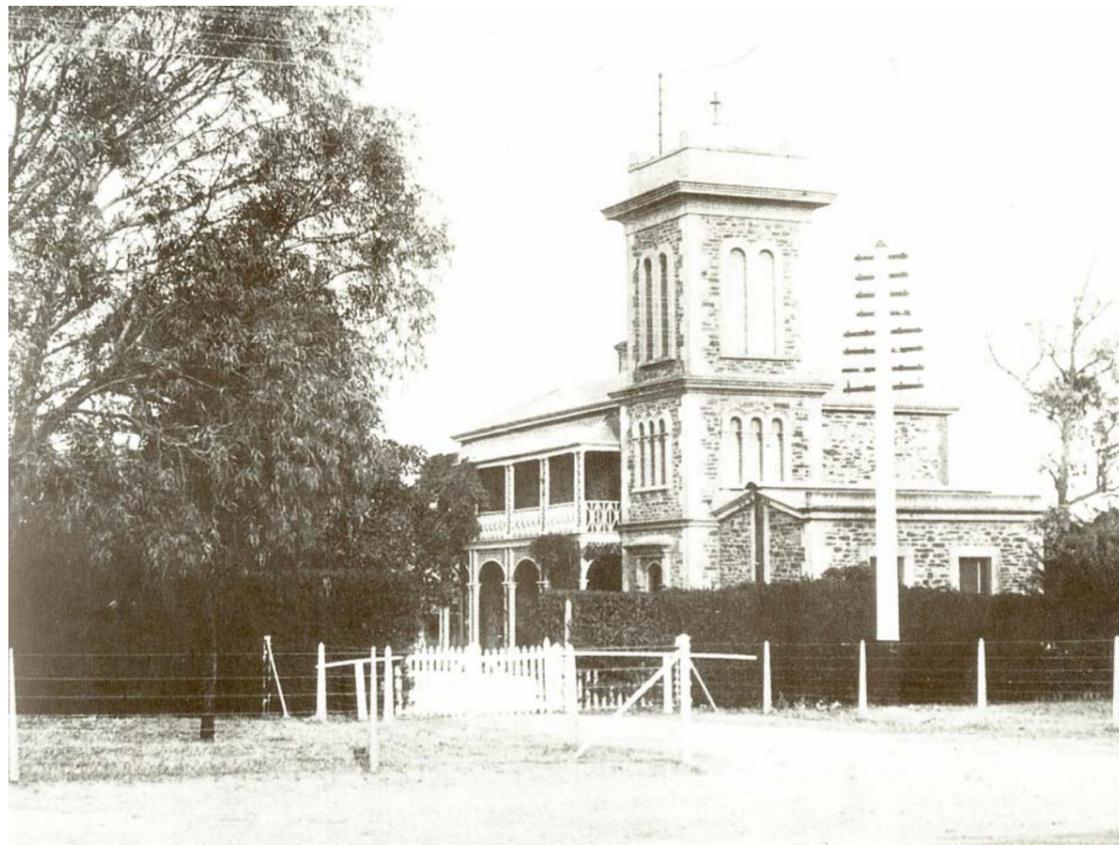
New Cattle Track—West Park Lands.—Although the Thebarton Corporation will not allow cattle to be driven along a portion of their eastern boundary that are intended to be sold at the Adelaide Markets, except at unreasonable hours, and the persons that use the new track are compelled to cross the railway line at the Hilton Road both coming and going, I have not heard of an accident having taken place since my report (*Annual Report 1897-98*, p. 135).



Figure

Extract of a ‘Plan of the City of Adelaide and Park Lands’ dated 1895 with numerous hand annotations thereon. The plan depicts the closure of the former ‘Mile End Road’ through the Park Land in 1925 and the alignment of the newly created Glover Avenue interconnecting Mile End with Currie Street, as well as ‘Hilton Road’ to the south. Note the “Govt. Observatory” land than notes the presence of an “Astronomer’s Residence”, “Transit Room” and “Observatory” within a square fenced enclosure now forming the Adelaide High School site. To the south was the “Signal Sta.[tion]” created under Act 11/49 and its square fenced enclosure which was the site of the former Emigration Square. The “new Cattle Track” through the West Park Land is not indicated. Source: ACC Archives.

During 1902-1907 Campbell reported that the 'Cattle Track' was still in common and popular use by "persons driving stock to and from the City Sheep and Cattle Markets" (*Annual Report* 1902, p. 32; 1903, p.46; 1904, p. 66; 1905, p. 56; 1906, p. 64; 1907, p. 73).



Figures

Left: Photograph of the two storey stone and concrete rendered Observatory structure and residence, with tower, depicting fencing, a dense mature hedge possibly of Kaffir Apple (*Doryalis caffra*) street tree plantings in West Terrace in c.1883. Source: Latta 1986, np.

Above: A c.1883 photograph of the scientific grounds of the Observatory indicating the equipment, and looking south. Source: Adelaide High School 1983, p. 142.

Below: Collage photograph of the Observatory grounds taken in 1940. The photograph is taken from the adjacent Meteorological Station tower looking south over the Observatory grounds indicating the collection of buildings extant at the time including the Observator's Residence, various outbuildings and fencing, fencing along the West Terrace frontage, the wide 'nature strip' along West Terrace than was planted with many mature tree specimens, as well as mature tree specimens of *Eucalyptus* ssp along the western perimeter fenceline to Tambawodli/Park 24. Source: Adelaide High School archives.



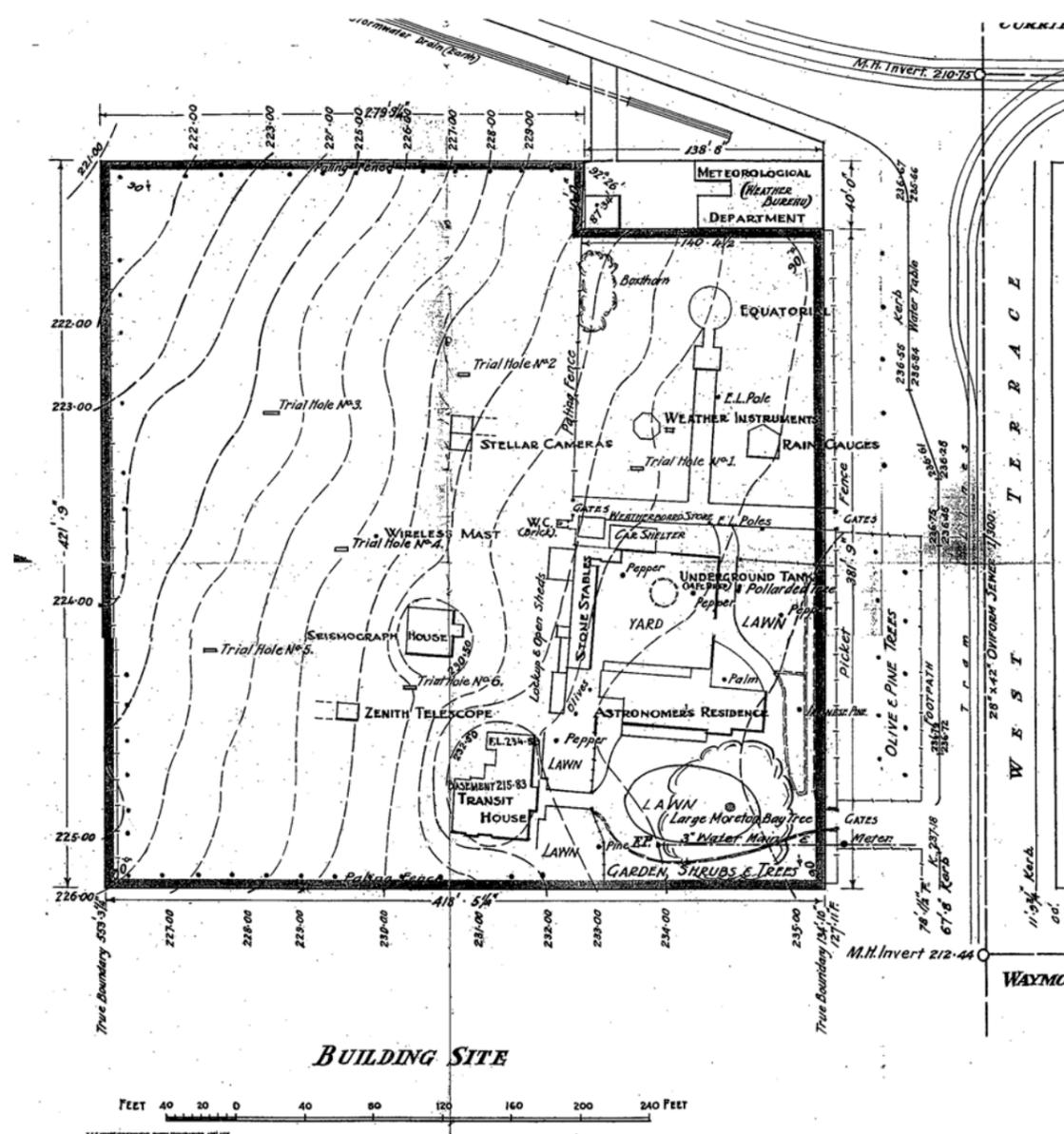


Figure
An undated land surveyor's "Building Site" plan of the Observatory and Meteorological Station allotments with a thick line around the former. The drawing dates probably about 1935 when additional building works were proposed on the Observatory site. The plan indicates in detail the location and nature of all extant buildings on the Observatory land including: Astronomer's Residence, underground tank, rain gauges, Equatorial building, E.L. Pole, Trial Hole's No. 1-5, Weatherboard Shop, Brick W.C., Car Shelter, Stone Stables, Lockup & Open Shed, Transit House, Zenith Telescope, Seismograph House, and Stellar Cameras. In terms of landscape features, there are: "Olive [*Olea europaea*] & Pine [*Pinus* ssp] Trees" on the West Terrace road reserve and within the grounds, a "Large Moreton Bay Tree" [*Ficus macrophylla*], Pepper tree [*Schinus aerea* var *molle*], a Palm [*Washingtonia* ssp ?], Boxthorn [*Lycium ferocissum*] hedging, Olives [*Olea europaea*], a "Japanese Pine", garden shrubs & trees, lawn, and on the northern and southern flanks of the allotment was "paling fencing". Source: Adelaide High School archives.

During 1902 a telegraph cable was laid by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company from its station at Grange to its Victoria Square offices. The cable, laid along the route of Hilton Road from Grote Street, was subject to a lease and approval by the Corporation, and was the final link of the Africa-Australia telegraph cable line (*Annual Report 1902*, p. 21).

To the rear of the Observatory was a rubbish, or 'blinding', pit that had been in use for several years. As part of a Corporation review of all rubbish venues in 1903 the Corporation proposed the continuation of this tip but its re-designation as one of several "Permanent Depots for Sweepings and Screenings, fixed for the City Surveyor" and for a "blinding" pit—a source of road making materials—for "several years to come." Interesting a key recommendation arising from this review was that all "permanent Depots in the Park Lands will be fenced and hidden with trees and hedges as soon as possible." Pelzer reports that this hedging was established by 1905 around the perimeter of this 'yard' (*Annual Report 1903*, pp. 28, 29; 1905, p. 64).

During 1904 Pelzer caused the erection of 'stile posts' along the western side of West Terrace "to keep the road traffic off the footpath." A footpath was also proposed to be constructed and planted from Mile End Road to Grote Street along the Park Land (*Annual Report 1904*, p. 75; 1905, p. 42; 1907, p. 55).

The Corporation's Parks & Gardens Committee also proposed an extensive improvement to the West Park Lands in 1904. Notwithstanding a delay, the Corporation voted for Pelzer to undertake the "works of making a shrubbery and grassing a portion of the West Park Lands" between Port and Mile End Roads in 1905. Pelzer also proposed the planting of trees along both sides of Mile End Road that was executed with 150 Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*) trees. The Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) appeared to be an unsuccessful choice as Pelzer had to replaced 43 of these specimens in 1908, and was still replacing these Planes (*Platanus orientalis*) later with "White Acacia" (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), and Ash (*Fraxinus* ssp) trees. At the same time a bicycle path was established on the northern side of Mile End Road (*Annual Report 1905*, pp. 41, 42, 54; 1906, pp. 41, 62; 1908, p.45; 1910, pp. 52, 53). Instead gums contained to be pollarded, the footpath along the Mile End Road was constructed and planted with shade trees and Pelzer proposed that "trees to be planted along western boundary of the city" as a forward direction (*Annual Report 1907*, pp. 55, 72).

Pelzer's desire to carry out the Corporation's recommendations for improvements to the West Park Lands (Wirranendi/park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25) were slow in coming to fruition. In 1907 the Corporation, clearly not anticipating improvement works in their budget, leased most of the West Park Lands (Wirranendi/park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25) to Messrs Bennett & Fisher for the grazing of some 200-600 sheep that were "keeping grass down fairly well" (*Annual Report 1907*, p. 53). The cost for this improvement project, in 1908, was budgeted at £1,212 (*Annual Report 1908*, p. 7). The matter was again debated by the Corporation in 1908 as the poor condition of the West Park Lands (Wirranendi/park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25) was becoming more and more obvious compared to other Park Land parks:

In June 1907, the Council passed a resolution that arrangements be made for completing the line of inner fencing in Paddocks Nos. 23 and 24, so as to form a reserve along West Terrace frontage, the work to be carried out in 1908; also that the dead and unsightly trees be removed, in place of which young and selected trees be planted. I [Lord Mayor Frank Johnson] pointed out that as the staff would be so fully employed in attending to other works, it would be absolutely necessary to hold this work over ... the Committee, after consideration, ... recommended the Council postpone it until next year, 1909 (Annual Report 1908, p. 20).

During the course of this debate Alderman Wells presented to the Corporation a memorial seeking the erection of a bandstand in the West Park Lands (Wirranendi/park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25) "for the benefit of residents in the western end of the city". A sum of £300 was allocated to this task by the Corporation (*Annual Report 1908*, p. 20).

During 1910 the Federal government proposed the excision of approximately 40 acres (16.18ha) from the West Park Lands (Wirranendi/park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25) “for offices for the district military headquarters staff ... on which to erect buildings for military purposes, in return for which the Federal Government offered the parade ground on King William Road with the buildings thereon.” The proposal was hotly debated in both the state parliament and the Corporation’s chambers, and subsequently withdrawn. As part of its debate and submission the Corporation pointed to the alienation of the Park Lands by government agencies in particular “the Waterworks Yard [Kadlitpinna/Park 13], and the unsightly Sewers Depot [Narnungga/Park 25] on the western boundary of the City,” and the Corporation’s previous resolution to cease the Sheep and Cattle Markets (Tulya Wodli/Park 27) and to revert these lands to Park Lands (*Annual Report* 1910, pp. 24-26).

Tree planting works continued in the West Park Lands (Wirranendi/park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25) while Kingston Gardens was being created. The Plane Trees (*Platanus orientalis*) along Mile End Road were replaced in 1910 with “white acacia [*Robinia pseudoacacia*], elm [*Ulmus procera*], and ash [*Fraxinus* ssp.] trees.” The bicycle path along Mile End Road was fitted with openings in the fencing, and new fencing was erected along Hilton Road near the railway end. During 1912 Pelzer planted some 42 Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in the West Park Lands (Wirranendi/park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25). Unfortunately the specifics of what Pelzer was planting in the West Park Lands (Wirranendi/park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, Narnungga/Park 25) is obscured behind his constant reference “improvements to be made” and “improvements being made” as referring to the 1904 West Park Lands Improvement motion agreed to by Corporation. In 1913 Pelzer, however, records the erection of the first tennis courts in Tambawodli/Park 24 and Narnungga/Park 25 with 1 and 2 courts respectively been formed and fenced, and the planting of some 240 Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*) in the “West Park” Lands with an additional 11 shrubs in Kingston Garden in Wirranendi/Park 23. Two additional courts were erected in 1928 and another 2 in 1929 in Tambawodli/Park 24 (*Annual Report* 1910, p. 52, 53; 1911, p. 67; 1912, pp. 64, 99; 1913, pp. 50, 63, 64; 1928, p. 45; 1929, p. 34).

While the development of the Kingston Gardens playground in Wirranendi/Park 23 was occurring Pelzer continued planting and fencing works in Tambawodli/Park 24. The Mile End Road bicycle path was re-sheeted with limestone rubble in 1915 together with replanting trees along both sides of Hilton Road, and the sweepings depot in Tambawodli/Park 24 was re-fenced (*Annual Report* 1915, pp. 66, 68, 70).

During 1914 the frontage of Tambawodli/Park 24, between the Observatory and the Post & Telegraph Store or Signals Station was considered as a site for a playground. However due to costs of works involved the present site in Wirranendi/Park 23 was selected. The Corporation recorded its deliberations in September 1914 in a discussion to set aside a portion of Tambawodli/Park 24 for this purpose:

... for a playground for the Observation School, Currie Street. The ground was offered to the Education Department, which did not avail itself of the same, and the Town Planning Association was subsequently offered and accepted the site. On account of lack of funds and of other reasons the Association was not in a position to take any active steps to establish the playground until the beginning of this year [1914], when, after going thoroughly onto the matter, it was of the opinion the site was unsuitable for the purpose. After an inspection of the West Park Lands another locality was suggested in Park No. 23 running in a southerly direction from Hilton Road and adjoining the Kingston Gardens on the west. It was found that this was also unsuitable, as the area was not only too small but was bounded on three sides by an open drain, which was objectionable and a danger to small children. A space was chosen in Park No. 24, between the Observatory and the Post and Telegraph Stores, West Terrace, but when plans were prepared it was ascertained that, among other things, the deviation of paths and alterations to the roadway leading

*to the Corporation Depot would be necessitated. This would have entailed the expenditure of a greater sum than was expected, so the Association looked to Gouger and Wright Streets, to a length of 420 ft. [128m] by a depth of 550 ft [167.6m], was applied for. The Markets and Parks Committee considered the application on 30th September and 14th October [1914], and, on its recommendation, it was decided to grant the use of the site ad that the management of the ground be vested in the Association under an agreement to be entered into with the Corporation. The Government has agreed to provide a supervisor of play for this ground (*Annual Report* 1918, pp. 26-27).*

On 19 July 1915 the Corporation’s Markets & Parks Committee considered an application from the South Australian Town Planning & Housing Association to develop several playgrounds in the Park Lands, but prioritised a site in the West Park Lands “near the Observatory” (in Tambawodli/Park 24) as the potential first project. As part of this development, the Association secured a promise of a grant of £250 from the Education Department “towards the cost of shelter sheds, etc.” The Association, in addition sought Corporation assistance for the planting of a Coprosma (*Coprosma repens*) hedge around this playground together with erecting a jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) post and wire fence, which the Corporation deferred to its 1915 budget deliberations. This development application set in train several applications in North Adelaide for playgrounds, and an additional application for a playground in Tambawodli/Park 24 by the Sturt Street School. The matter was debated further in 1915, adding the South Park Lands as an additional venue, but with little resolution and action (*Annual Report* 1916, p. 29; 1917, pp. 26-27).

During 1918-19 Pelzer caused the development of a new Works Depot in the West Park Lands in Tambawodli/Park 24 with access from between the Observatory and Post & Telegraph Store (or Signal Station) lands. He records planting a new Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedge with 140 plants around the Depot in 1918 together with the erection of a 6ft (1.8m) high jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) post and barbed wire fence around the Depot. Some 30 chains of post and wire fencing was also erected along the side of the Mile End bicycle path along Hilton Road in the same year, and the pathway was re-sheeted in consolidated limestone rubble the following years. A “dilapidated footbridge” was also replaced with a new pedestrian bridge in 1919 (*Annual Report* 1918, pp. 33, 34; 1919, pp. 46, 48; 1922, p. 27).

Horse and cattle agistment of Wirranendli/Park 23, Tambawodli/Park 24, and Narnungga/Park 25 continued during the 1910s but not without incidents. During 1919 several horses were subjected to considerable ill-treatment by unknown persons:

*In May and August of last year [1918] two horses were killed, apparently with blunt instruments, in the Park Lands, and two others were injured. After that there was a respite until 13th May last, when a horse was found with its throat cut in the West Park Lands. Since then, despite the vigilance of the Police and the Corporation’s officers, the following cases have been reported:--24th May, horse’s throat cut in the West Park Lands; 26th May, horse’s throat cut in the West Park Lands; 3rd June, mare’s throat cut in the West Park Lands; 10th June, horse killed and two wounded by having their throats cut, one in the South and the other in the West Park Lands; ... 3rd September, horse’s throat cut in Military Headquarter’s paddock, Keswick; ... 11th September, horse killed by having its throat cut in the West Park Lands. An attempt was made to detect the criminal or criminals by concentrating in a few parks the whole of the animals depastured. Two men have been arrested on suspicion, but they were discharged when brought before the Police Court as there was insufficient evidence against them (*Annual Report* 1919, pp. 31-32).*

The future and condition of the Corporation’s depots in the Park Lands attracted the Councillor’s attention in the 1920s. A tip for road sweepings had long existing in Tambawodli/Park 24 to the rear of the Observatory and Post & Telegraph lands but by 1924 was observed as being relatively full. The Government Astronomer complained of the

“nuisance caused by the proximity of the tip to the Observatory” and the Corporation noted that the construction of a new tramway through Tambawodli/Park 24 from Currie Street to the Mile End Bridge would further add “unsightly accumulations” of litter and waste to tram users. Accordingly, the Corporation proposed:

.. that this tip and depot be abolished and the accumulated sweepings removed to the old slaughterhouse paddocks [Park 27] and used there for the filling up of hollows, a new tip being established at the western end of the Hilton Road. This could also be utilized when necessary as a receiving tip for street sweepings and cleared regularly by means of one of the motor-lorries (Annual Report 1924, p. 5).

Pelzer executed this recommendation over 1924-25 and opened up a new tip in Park 23 later called ‘Turner’s Tip’. The tramline was also constructed together with Glover Avenue and fenced in 1926. The “steep embankments along the newly constructed Glover Avenue” prompted Pelzer to widen them and deposit a large quantity of soil to “form a gradual slope” which he sowed with Kentucky Blue seeds. Street trees were planted along Glover Avenue in 1928. During 1929 Pelzer constructed a “burning-pit” near the western end of Hilton Road “for the destruction of prunings from trees, shrubs, and hedges” and a further 24 trees (Annual Report 1924, pp. 5, 8; 1926, p. 42; 1927, p. 30; 1928, p. 45; 1929, pp. 35, 35).

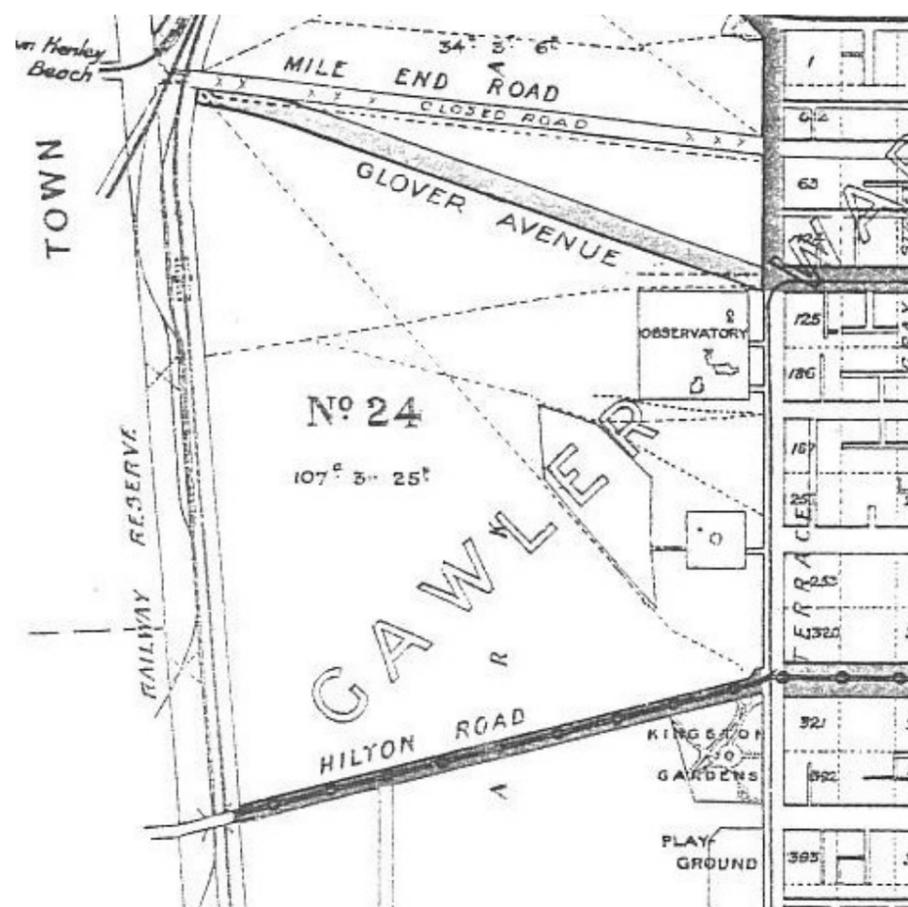


Figure
Extract of a *Plan Showing Improved Pavements*, 14 November 1927, depicting the fencing and pathways associated with the Observatory, the Signals Station square enclosure, the now “Closed Road” of Mile End Road and the new “Glover Avenue”, the extensive straight line pedestrian routes that dissected Tambawodli/Park 24, and in particular the Corporation’s curiously oblong-shaped works yard and fenced ‘blinding’ pit paddock behind the Signals Station. Source: ACC Archives.

On 29 February 1932 Pelzer retired and the Council 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 appears evident throughout Adelaide notwithstanding the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936. Further, little attention by City Gardeners and the Council of the West Park Lands also occurs until the 1960s (Annual Report 1935-36, p. 37).



Figure
Extract of an aerial photograph of metropolitan Adelaide taken in 1936 on Tambawodli/Park 24. Note the Observatory allotment with its dense perimeter plantation of *Eucalyptus* ssp, the Post & Telegraph Station allotment, the demise of the curious oblong-shaped Corporation yard behind these two allotments and the establishment of a new Corporation works yard on Hilton Road with encircling Kaffir Apple (*Dovyalis caffra*) hedging, the existence of the straight cross-axial pedestrian route across Tambawodli/Park 24 connecting the Mile End Bridge to Grote Street, and the general mature perimeter plantations along the southern and western flanks of Tambawodli/Park 24 that coincide with the spatial recommendations proposed by Brown in his *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) a part of which City Gardener William O’Brien apparently started before the Report for which subsequent City Gardener August Pelzer obviously sought to implement.. Source: University of Adelaide.

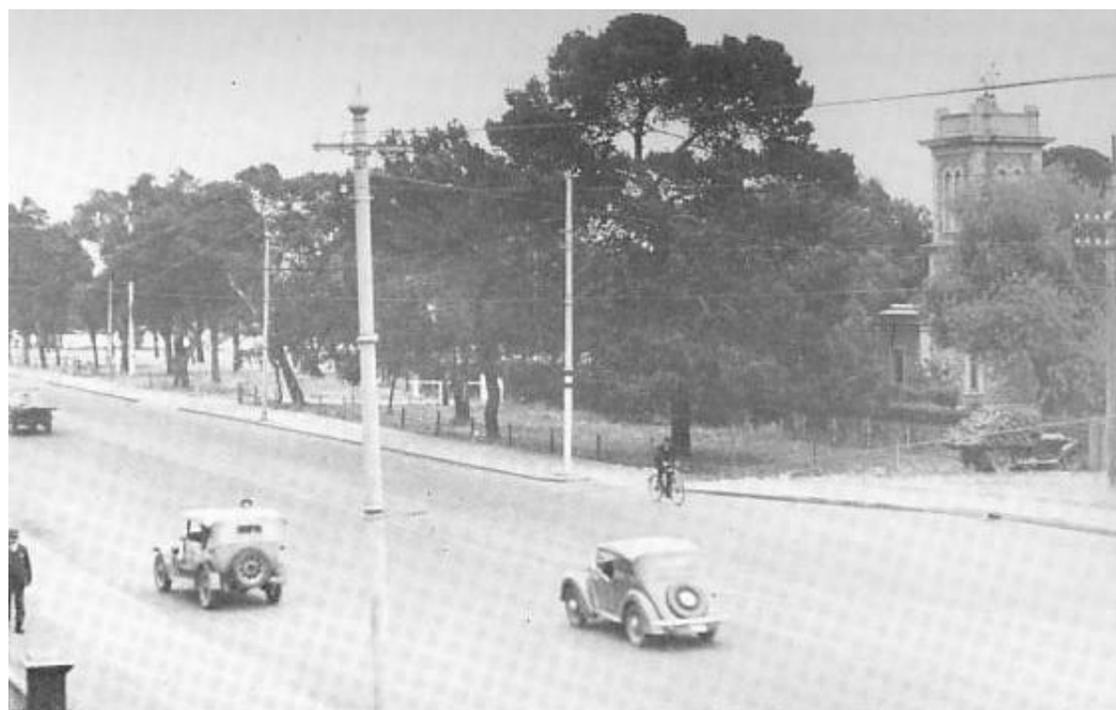
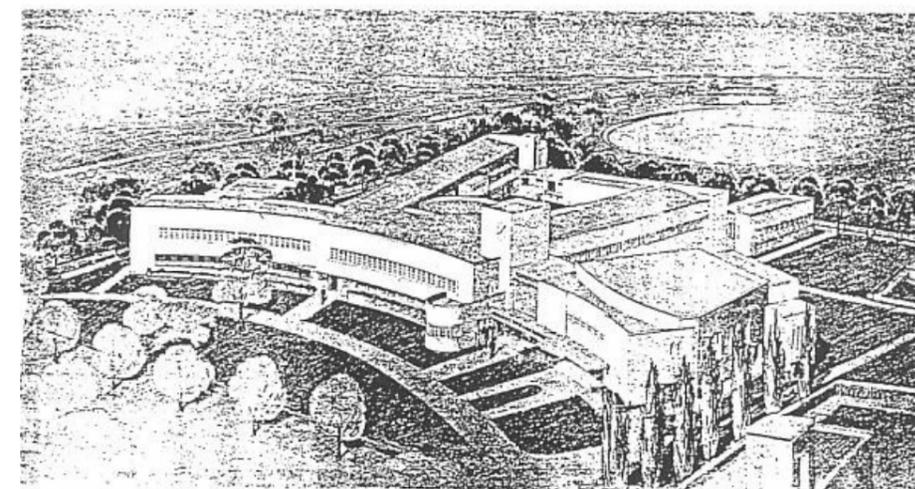
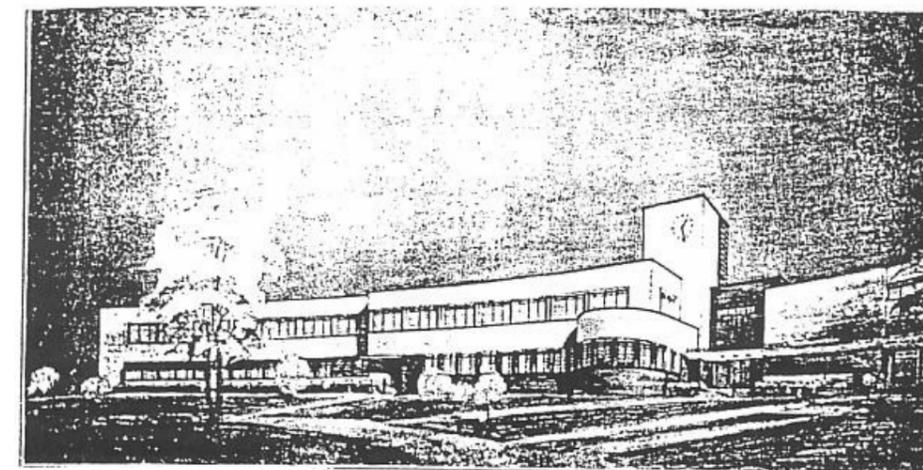


Figure
 Undated photograph looking south-west across West Terrace towards the Observer's Residence. Note the wide 'nature strip' on the western side of West Terrace and the mature specimens of Olive (*Olea europaea*), Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*), Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*). Source: Adelaide High School 1983, p. 142.

In 1938 the Commonwealth Meteorological Offices advised the Corporation that they intended to erect new meteorological offices on their West Terrace site. The building proposed measured 12 x 44m, would be two-storey, and "would occupy the whole of the land." The request included permission for tree felling on the Glover Avenue frontage to ease overhanging eaves. The Corporation consented to the works subject to re-fencing costs. This development application coincidentally occurred at the same time as a Corporation report that recommended landscape improvements in front the Commonwealth buildings complex including the removal of "old pine trees and the planting of ornamental trees" (*Annual Report 1938-39*, pp. 25, 26).

In 1939 a design competition called for the design of a high school, now comprising the Adelaide High School. The competition conditions, with a stipulated budget of £60,000, included:

1. Ground formation, paths, assembly ground paved areas etc. within the building site
2. Fencing of an within the area reserved for school buildings
3. Architects fees
4. School desks, laboratory benches, library fixtures etc.
5. Electric lighting and power and central heating and exclusion of .
 1. Movable furniture other than desks
 2. Demolition of existing buildings on this site
 - 3 Fencing of Sports Area (Conditions of Architectural Competition, 1939, p. 4).



Images:
 Right: Winning design perspectives submitted by Fitzgerald & Brogan, architects, December 1940. Source: *Adelaide High School, Conservation Study* (1998).

Being in mind the practical use of materials and construction, the School must be welcoming, a place of light and colour combining strength with lightness and sufficiently monumental to be worthy of an important public building.

2. *The location of the Weather Bureau building must be carefully considered, as this obstructs the view of the school building from the north-east corner. It is, therefore, essential to dissociate the school building from the Weather Bureau, and to concentrate the main facade to West Terrace plantation of ornamental trees should be placed along southern side of Weather Bureau Building (Architecture 1 December 1940, p. 251).*

In 1940 the north-eastern corner of the Observatory reservation was excised by the Commonwealth for the Bureau of Meteorology. It served this organisation until 1977.

Notwithstanding the design competition for the School, works did not proceed due to World War II. The project was tendered in 1946 to AW Baulderstone for £90,014-9-4, and therefore in excess of the competition budget. Donovan *et al* (1986) has concluded:

According to an architect prominent at that time, Baulderstone's was not the lowest tender, moreover Bert (Baulderstone) was also competing against Henry Wilckens (of Wilckens and Burnside) who had gone to the school and was eager for the contract: the lowest tendered had based his price on an error in calculation and when he reconsidered his price and discovered the error withdrew his bid, leaving the field to A.W. Baulderstone (Donovan 1986, p.19).

The construction of the Adelaide Boys High School was a watershed project for the fledging company of A.W. Baulderstone. Albert (Bert) Baulderstone had founded the firm in 1938 concentrating initially on domestic construction and subcontracting (Donovan 1986, p. 5).

Prior to the annexation of the Observatory property for the purposes of Adelaide High School, the paling fenced property enclosed premises for a Equatorial Observatory, weather instruments and rain gauges, stellar cameras, a seismography house, transit house, zenith telescope, wireless mast, astronomers residence comprising a substantial two storey sandstone residence with tower, stables and enclosed yard. The Observatory complex was demolished as part of these works. By May 1951 half of the new High School building had been erected, partially occupied, and the remainder of the High School building completed for occupancy in February 1952. The School was officially opened on 10 June 1952 by state Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir Willoughby Norrie.

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 Tambawodli/Park 24 there was considerable impact. A major north-south freeway was proposed to the west of the existing railway line with a major on and off ramp road configuration exiting this freeway into Grote Street using an alignment that traversed the lower portion of Tambawodli/Park 24 and largely closed the Hilton Road to through traffic.

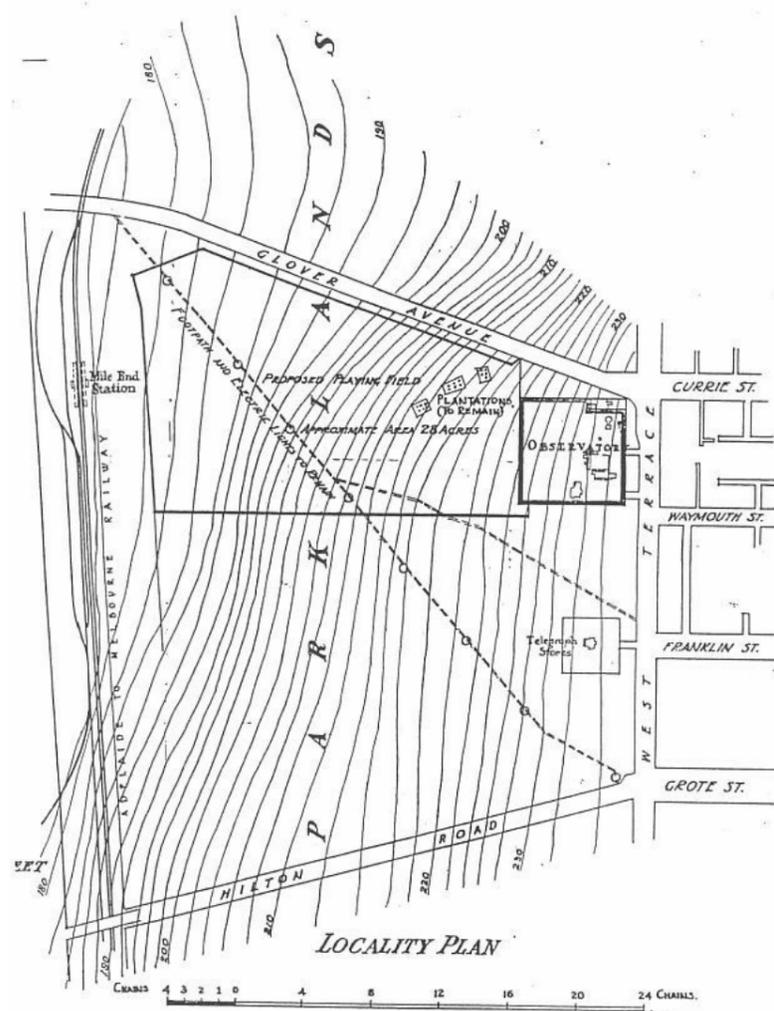


Figure 3
Locality Plan showing Observatory
Design Competition Brief, 1940

Figure
Locality Plan provided to entrants in the Adelaide High School design competition, depicting contours, “proposed playing fields” comprising “approximately 28 acres [11.33ha]”, existing tree “plantations (to remain)”, existing buildings and fenced enclosures associated with the Meteorological Station, the “Observatory” land and the “Telegraph Store”, and an existing cross-axial pathway comprising a “footpath and electric lights to remain”, across Tambawodli/Park 24, dated 1940. Interestingly, the Corporation’s works yard in Hilton Road is not mentioned. Source: *Adelaide High School Conservation Study* (1998).

Of 83 registrations for the design competition, some 62 submissions were received with the winner, EB Fitzgerald & JR Brogan of Sydney being selected as announced by Premier Thomas Playford on 30 September 1940. The architect’s design report stressed functionality and planning issues ahead of aesthetic and design form making themes:

1. *The design for a building of this mature must be influenced first and foremost by practical consideration such as light, ventilation, aspect, ease of control, accessibility, materials and construction, and the like. The design, therefore, call for a scheme which is open in its conception and sufficiently compact for ease of control and accessibility to all parts.*

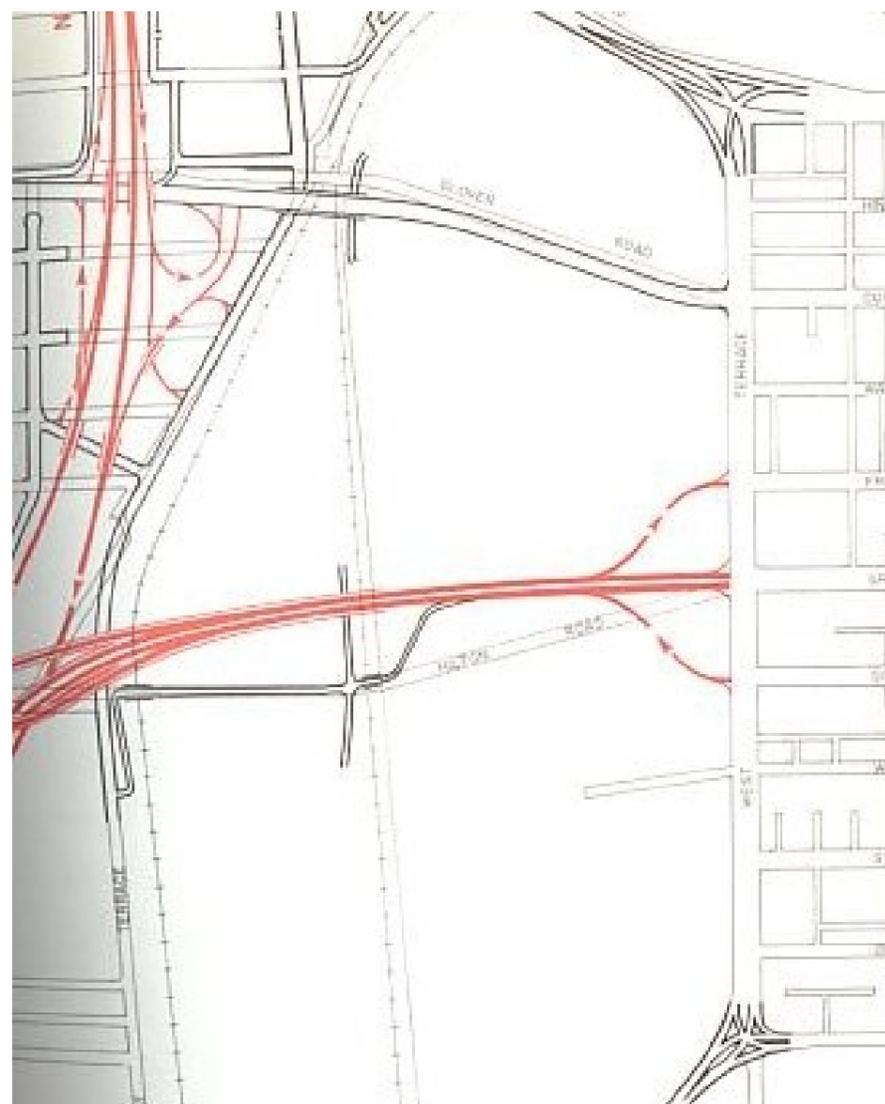


Figure
Extract of a plan for a freeway ring-route around the City of Adelaide, but specifically indicating a proposal for a north-south freeway aligned to South Road and including a major on and off ramp configuration exiting into Grote Street with this exit traversing and alienating a large tract of land in the southern portion of Tambawodli/Park 24 as well as largely closing Hilton Road to through traffic. Source: Source: *Metropolitan Adelaide Transportation Scheme* 1962, figure 14.

As part of the Royal Adelaide Hospital sequicentenary, a plaque was unveiled in Tambawodli/Park 24 to record the 3rd site of the Colonial Infirmery and Dispensary in 1990 by the Royal Adelaide Hospital Heritage & History Committee.

On 21 July 1996 the Lord Mayor, Henry Ninio co-unveiled with the Consul-General of Greece, Mr Spyros Aliagas, a memorial to record the centenary of the modern Olympic Games, in association with the Eton Society of South Australia Inc., and the planting of a South Australian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus leucoxylon*) tree grove.

On 12 September 1982 the Lord Mayor, Dr John Watson, unveiled a memorial comprising a brass plaque on a red brick wall to honour the service of Val Bertram Harold Ellis who served as City of Adelaide Director of Parks & Recreation from 1966-83.

In 1998 the *Adelaide High School Conservation Plan* (1998) assessed the High School built complex and proposed the registration of the complex as follows:

National Estate

Adelaide High School is of national significance as an exceptional and intact modernist architectural masterpiece.

It is recommended that the school be nominated as a place of national historic value in its own right.

State Heritage

The State heritage listing and protection of Adelaide High School should be retained.

It is the 1951 building that has heritage value, rather than the various additions or the complex as a whole. However the setting of the original curtilage and the exterior of the adjoining additions.

City of Adelaide Heritage Register

The City of Adelaide heritage listing of the Adelaide High School should be retained (Habitable Places et al 1998, p. 96).

In 2001 Art for Public Places, in conjunction with the City of Adelaide, commissioned the successful winners of a limited design competition, artists Jude Walton and Aleks Danko, to undertake their 'Lie of the Land' installation on both sides of Sir Donald Bradman Drive near the railway bridge as part of an entry gateway statement for Adelaide. The materials were Kanmantoo stone, granitised sand, Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda triandra*).



Figure
'Lie of the Land; installation design drawing. Drawing by Michael Blazewicz; photographed by Aleks Danko. Reproduced with the permission of Arts SA.

Amery (1997; 2002: 271) proposed the toponym *Tambawodli*, meaning 'plain house', to this park. The nomenclature recognised the original post-contact use and nomenclature for part of the park as Emigration Square, using the Kaurna words *tamba* meaning 'plain' and *wodli* meaning 'house; camp; place'.

In terms of vegetation:

*... the site has been replanted with many species of native trees and shrubs. A small gully depression, near Bakewell Bridge, has a stand of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* var. *camaldulensis*. The site is a classic*

example of the post 1950 era when all sorts of interstate tree species were planted together with exotic species (Kraehenbuehl cited in Long 2003, p. 5).