

3.0 ADELAIDE PARKS LANDS AND SQUARES

3.1.28 Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29



Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29**Historical Overview: Site Context**

Arising from Light's plan, the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 consists of a triangular block of land bounded by Brougham Place, later named 'Brougham Gardens', and comprising 3.44ha. Prior to the naming of this land in 1907 the land was known in Corporation documents as 'Reserves 32, 33 and 34', representing the three original triangular park land blocks in Brougham Place. 'Reserve 34' comprised 'Roberts Reserve' that is now incorporated within Karrawirra/Park 12. These are different numerical codes to those used today. The overall Brougham Gardens consists of five triangles (H 106100 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637), and two closed road reserves (H 106100 1192, 1193) that comprise the present two semi-triangular reserves.

No boundary changes occurred subsequent to the spatial survey of Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29. However road alignment changes and closures have varied the scope and size of the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 over the years. Overall, the size of the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 has spatially increased and road reserves decreased but historically the space devoted to gardens is approximately the same as it was originally surveyed.

Historical Overview: Aboriginal Associations

There are no specific references to Kaurna sites or activities, pre-contact or post-contact, for Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 (Hemming 1998). However, an Aboriginal Tent Embassy was set up in the north-west corner of Brougham Gardens in 1972 in support of the national tent erected on the Parliament House lawns (Hemming & Harris 1998, p. 47; Draper *et al* 2005, pp. 93-94)

Historical Overview: Post Contact Associations

From the 1850s to the late 1870s it is unclear as to the nature of activities that occurred on Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29, although it may have hosted some stone quarrying excavations. Notwithstanding this, it appears that the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 was used informally as a recreation space and appears not to have been fenced. It was fenced in a white-painted timber post and wire in the late 1870s. By this time most of the indigenous vegetation had been effectively removed from the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29.

Prior to 1856 road access to North Adelaide, in Light's Plan, assumed that one would use Montefiore Road and access North Adelaide through Jeffcott Street with Wellington Square being developed as the centre of this village. However, as O'Connell Street developed as a commercial street it placed pressure upon King William Street to serve as the main access route. At this time, there was no direct access between King William Street and O'Connell Street. Thus, in 1853 a memorial petition was present to the Legislative Council asking that a road be constructed through Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 to connect these two streets before the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 was fenced. This memorial, tabled by North Adelaide MLC, JB Neales, was successful and resulted in the present road alignment today (Nagel 1971, pp. 30-31; *South Australian Parliamentary Papers* 176/1855-56).

In April 1854 the colonial government was petitioned by the Corporation for funds to fence, layout and plant all the Squares, including tabling specifications "for the fencing and planting the public squares &c" in the City of Adelaide. These documents identify principally Victoria Square but it was clear from the specification that the petition applied to all the Squares and Gardens, as the petition detailed the number and species of trees to be planted, including specimens of *Acacia* spp (*Robinia* spp ?), almond (*Prunus dulcis*), olive (*Olea europaea*), "gum tree"

(*Eucalyptus* spp), poplar (*Populus* spp), cypress (*Cupressus* spp), and others, with some 3,000 to be planted in Victoria Square, 1,500 each in Hindmarsh, Light, Hurtle and Whitmore Squares, 500 in the Palmer Place Gardens/Park 28, 1,000 in Wellington Square, and 500 in the Brougham Place Garden/Park 29 (State Records Office, Colonial Secretary's Office, Correspondence, Town Clerk, Adelaide City Council, to Colonial Secretary, 29 April 1854, GRG 24/6/1310; Specification for Planting the Squares, 12 April 1854, ACC Archive SQ18540504).

Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 was clearly included in this discussion and planting program.

On 4 May 1854 the colonial government, through the Lieutenant Governor, acceded to this proposal and granted £2,000, in that time a considerable expenditure "for planting and ornamenting the squares of the city" to a level that "the Council may be enabled to carry out in a manner satisfactory to the Citizens of Adelaide" (Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, 4 May 1854, VS18540504; Colonial Secretary to Town Clerk, 4 May 1854, GRG 24/6/1108. Reputedly, over half of this money was expended on works in Victoria Square. A condition of the funds was that tenders would "be called for by advertisement for fencing and planting the squares of Adelaide in accordance with plans and specifications adopted by the Council." Whether the contract was actually advertised in the newspapers is unclear, but horticulturist and later first director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden George Francis was the successful tenderer (Worsnop 1878, p. 121; *The Register*, 9 May 1854, p. 2).

In his "Tender for the Laying out and Planting the Public Squares &c of the City of Adelaide", dated 18 May 1854, Francis proposed to undertake all layout and planting works in all the Squares and Gardens but excluded the fencing. He claimed that, "The whole planting may be completed in 5 months from the present time, provided the fencing be completed in 3 months & provided also that Victoria Square be done first" (Best 1986, p. 48; George Francis, "Tender for the Laying out and Planting the Public Squares &c of the City of Adelaide", 18 May 1854, ACC Archives SQ18540518).

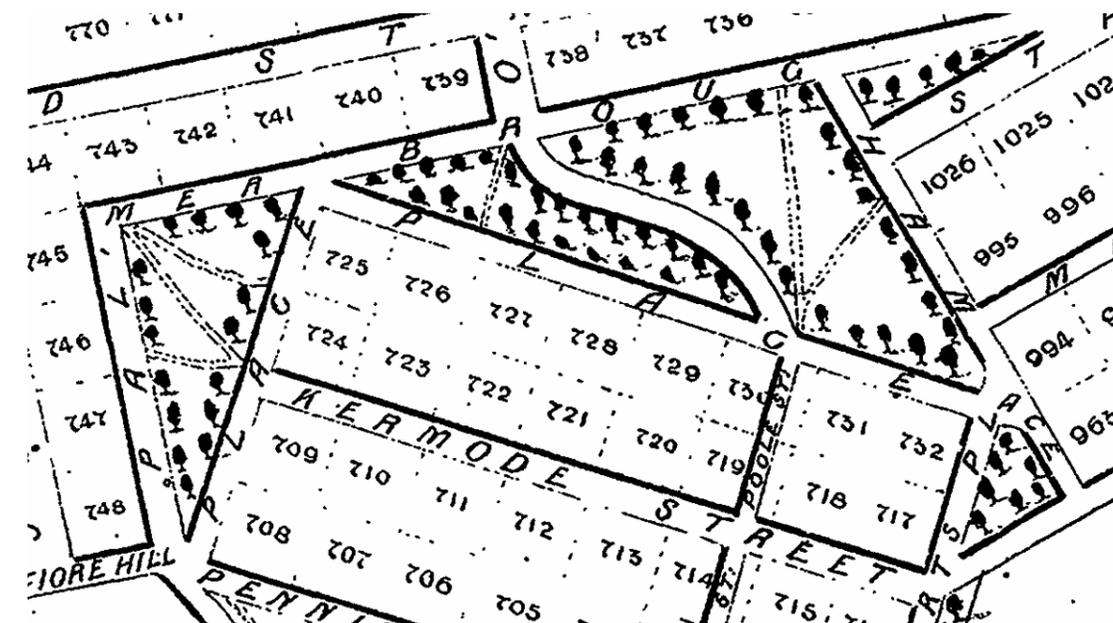
By September 1855 Francis reported that all these laying out and planting activities had been completed, with the Palmer Place Gardens/Park 28 being his last venue. This is the first record of conscious landscape design works and planting activities in the Squares, including the Palmer and Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29, laying much of the spatial and planting framework that inaugural City Gardener William O'Brien obviously adopted and utilised when appointed to this position in 1865. It is also probable, given Francis' self-promotional activities seeking the establishment of a botanic garden, that Francis used this tender as an opportunity to trial species as to their relevance to the soils, climate and conditions of the Squares and Gardens, as it is clear that he may have planted more specimens than required by the tender (Best 1986, p. 48; *The Register* 6 June 1855, p. 2; George Francis to ACC, Report on Palmer Place Improvement, 11 September 1854, ECR/0066BD4:01).

Olives (*Olea europaea*) appear as an under-current in this experimentation, preceding their *en masse* planting in plantations in the Park Lands, but clearly not a lot of specimens were planted in the Squares and Gardens. By 1886 Italian olive (*Olea europaea*) expert Paolo Villanis reported the existence of some 29 fruit-bearing species remaining in the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29, some 5 specimens in the Palmer Place Gardens/Park 28, some 19 specimens in Wellington Square, some 8 specimens in Hindmarsh Square, some 14 specimens in Light Square, and some 6 specimens in Whitmore Square. Villanis, an expert in olive (*Olea europaea*) propagation and cultivation makes no mention of the other Squares, so it is fair to say that by 1886 there were no olive (*Olea europaea*) trees in these Squares and that O'Brien had reviewed and assessed their condition and integrity of retention within his parks and gardens

development works (Correspondence, P. Villanis to Town Clerk, Report re Olive Plantations, 22 February 1886, TC 1886/465).

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

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 [0.1ha] 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* ssp] and Gum-tree [*Eucalyptus* ssp] ..." It is possible the plan author was 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)).



Image

Extract of a *Map of Adelaide* dated 11 February 1865 as prepared by the City Surveyor depicting landscape design works completed by contractor George Francis, and thereafter City Gardener William O'Brien, for Brougham Place and Palmer Place. Note the indication of perimeter plantings along all street frontages, the absence of Bagot Road through Brougham Place, and the system of pedestrian pathways through each Place garden that generally correlates to the extant pathway system today. Also, 'Roberts Place', now within Karrawirra/Park 12, is the small triangular garden now opposite the Women's & Children's Hospital. Source: ACC Archives.

During 1875-78 the road through Brougham Gardens, connecting King William Street to O'Connell Street, was widened by an additional 10 feet (3.0m). The works were undertaken to enable the construction of the North Adelaide tramline, involving a double row of tram lines, and the line was formally opened in December 1878. The works were considerably delayed as a result of protracted negotiation with the Corporation as to alignment works, culminating in the construction of the raised earthen causeway between the Adelaide Bridge and Pennington Terrace. These works involved considerable earthworks, and explains the raised embankment feature today that was jointly paid for by the Tramways Company and the Corporation (*Register* 28 December 1878; Nagle 1971, pp. 49-50).

The City Gardener (1867-83), William Pengilly (1825-1911), undoubtedly was involved in early plantings on Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 but there is no specific reference to his activities here. During 1882-83 he planted approximately 2000 trees in each of the North Adelaide wards (*Annual Report* 1882-83, p. 136). There is no extant vegetation in the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 today that dates from Pengilly's tenure.

By 1888 it was recognisable that the planting activities of Pengilly in Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 were ill-informed. The Corporation noted the "the generally sickly state of trees and shrubs in the ... Brougham-place plantations is sufficient evidence of the necessity for making very large holes and filling them with suitable earth if any success is to be looked for." As a consequence several stunted and mis-shaped White Cedars (*Melia azedarach* var *australisca*) along the Poole and Margaret Street frontages were removed (*Annual Report* 1887-88, p. 41).

While John Ednie Brown was engaged to prepare a *Report on a System of Planting the Adelaide Park Lands* (1880) he did not include Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 in his review.

By 1883 Pengilly had planted numerous trees in the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 but recorded a high theft and poor strike rate for new plantings in the North Adelaide internal parks (*Annual Report 1883-84*, p. 134).

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

<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 1892 the easterly and westerly portions of the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 landscape were:

... trenched and levelled, and water-services have been laid on to them. They have also been planted with couch grass. The work in these plantations has been expensive, in consequence of the large quantity of limestone which had to be raised and removed, and it was also necessary to cart in a great amount of earth to make a soil fit for the growth of grass and shrubs (*Annual Report 1892-93*, p. 66).

The Council’s *Annual Reports* recorded the success of these plantings over the 1890-93 planting period, in particular the “palms and shrubs” (*Annual Report 1893-94*, p. 69).

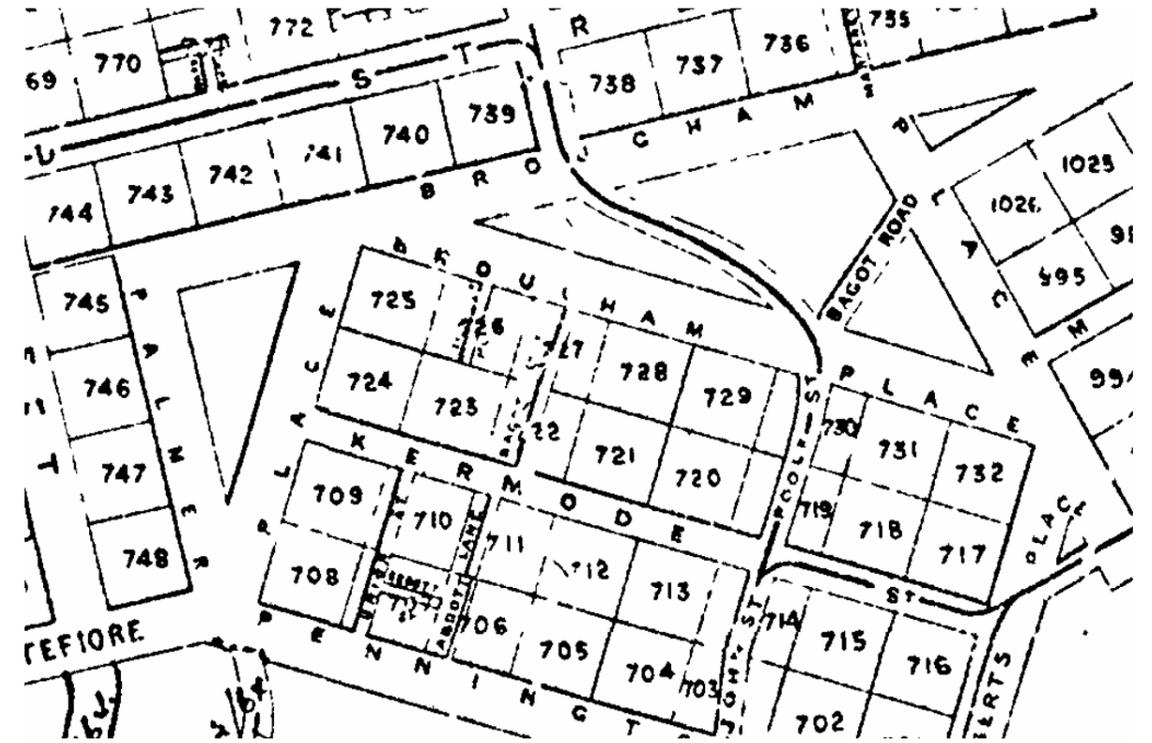
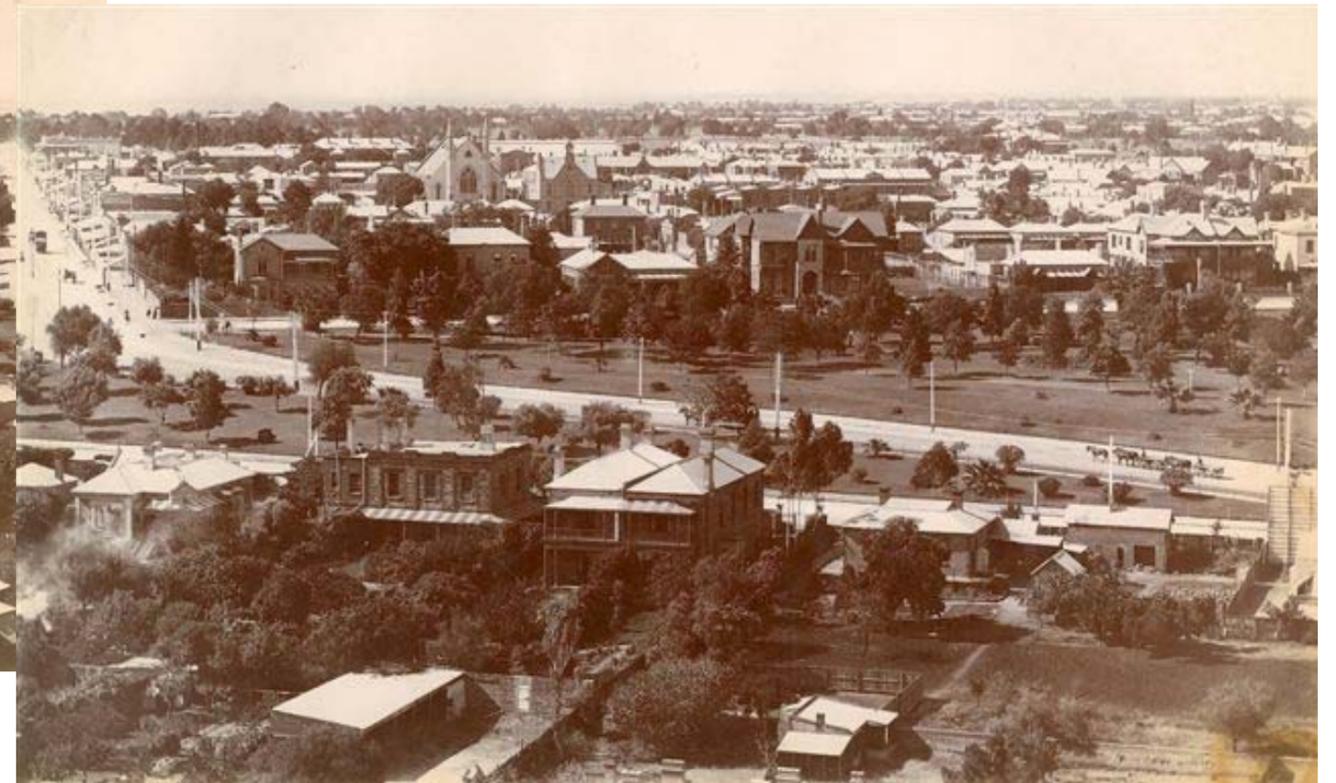
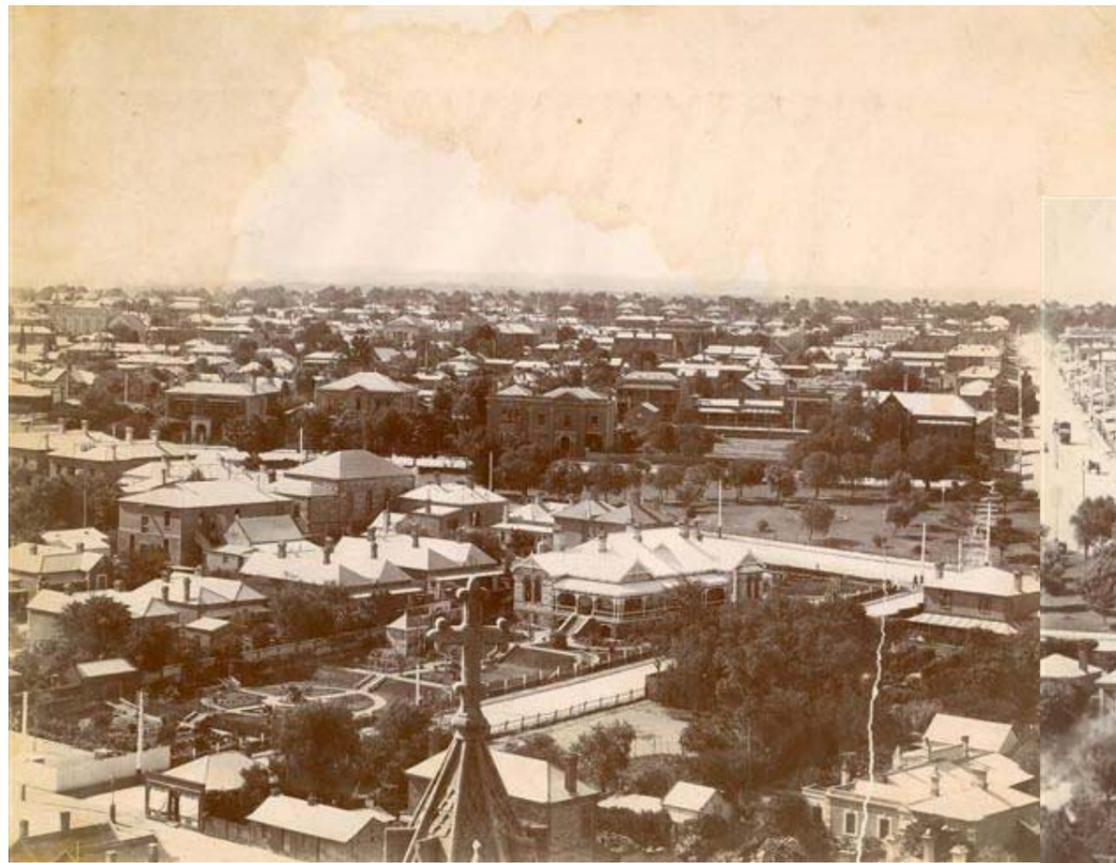


Figure
Extract of a ‘Plan of Adelaide and the Park Lands’ dated 1895 as prepared by the Corporation’s City Engineer that depicts Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 and Palmer Place Gardens/Park 28, the existence of Bagot Road through the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 which was a post-1895 addition, and the tramline through Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 to North Adelaide. Source: ACC archives



Figures
Three panoramic photographs of North Adelaide, taken from the St Peter's Cathedral in c.1901, with Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 in the foreground. The upper two images have been merged for aid in reading, with O'Connell Street being the 'join' line. The images depict the Gardens as three large triangles with Bagot Road not featured in the three images that would be depicted in a missing overlapping image, open lawns, only one tree avenue (south-eastern corner), strong streetscape perimeter tree plantings, and an extensive open Gardenesque-style scatter of trees and occasional garden beds at the pathway intersections. Source: City of Adelaide Archives.



Figures

Above and Below: Two postcards, c.1910, of the same location looking southward through the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 towards the St Peter's Cathedral and lower North Adelaide village. Note the gravelled pedestrian path with metal strip edgings, white painted timber bollard entry, white painted post and seven wire perimeter fencing within the probably African Box Thorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) hedging surrounding the Gardens' perimeters, the 'information sign' or rather bylaw sign at the entrance, the Victorian rusticated cast iron seating, and the ornamental shrub plantings and specimen palms and deciduous trees to the right. Sources: above: private collection; below: ACC Archives HP0246.

Figures

Above: Another photographic postcard of Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 in c.1920 indicating few garden changes except the part removal of the African Box Thorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) hedge the expansion of the annual pathway intersection garden. Source: private collection.
Below: A c.1910 postcard of Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 indicating the extensive use of Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) along the east-west northern length of the Brougham Place roadway, and the use of Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) within the Gardens with this feature specimen surrounded by an extensive annual garden bed, and young English Elm (*Ulmus procera*) to the right. Source: ACC archives HP0150.



With Pelzer's appointment as City Gardener in 1899 most of the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 character had already been established, in particular the planted structure and circulation system of a Victorian style formal urban park.

Notwithstanding this level of establishment, during 1899-1900 Pelzer considerably renovated and replanted the various Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 reserves or plantations that now form the present Garden. In 1899 he commenced initial maintenance activities removing senescent trees. In the same year he concluded that new plantings were "showing up well after the appreciative care that has been bestowed upon them." During 1899 he obtained quotes for further plants and fencing of Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29. In sourcing these quotations he was seeking to manage the Garden as then broken into four plantation areas called 31, 32, 33 and 34 from west to east. Some 5,750 Kaffir Apple (*Doryalis caffra*) hedge plants were costed at £4.5.0 and the installation of eighteen "self-closing gates" at a total cost of £29.23.0 (*Annual Report 1899-90*, pp. 105, 108, 149).

Pelzer noted that:

... all the flower beds in ... [Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29] had been manured and dug, and they have been re-arranged and planted with various bedding plants including gaillardias, candytuff, snapdragons, cinerarias, stocks, abyssums, golden feather, &c., all of which were raised at the West Park Nursery.

The 100 cotton palms, presented to the Corporation by Mr. George Brookman, have been planted in the various Squares, ... Brougham and Palmer Places, and the reserve opposite the Children's Hospital [sic.] (Annual Report 1899-90, p. 203).

Apart from the Brookman donations of Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*), Pelzer sourced additional palms from Henry Sewell's Payneham Nursery from "strong and healthy-looking" 0.9m high specimens and had to protect them with 1.5m high tree guards "consisting of four stakes and wire-netting" due to damage by children and "larrikins." The Sewell-sourced palms appear to have been Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) specimens given photographic evidence. Pelzer top-dressed the Gardens soil from manure obtained from the Corporation's depots and slaughter-house yards (*Annual Report 1899-90*, p. 203).

As part of these works in 1899-90 Pelzer also removed thirteen stunted Pepper Trees (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*) along the Bagot Road fenceline and planted a hedge of African Box Thorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) in their stead. Bagot Road was the name of the main road that dissected the main part of Brougham Gardens today that was eventually closed in 1972. Pelzer recorded that:

*The Reserve between the Children's Hospital and the North Adelaide Congregational Church has been trenched, levelled, and seeds of couch-grass have been sown. Some of the stunted trees growing in this Reserve, such as pepper [*Schinus aerea* var *molle*] and pine [*Pinus* spp.] trees, had to be grubbed and removed (Annual Report 1899-90, p. 203).*

Accordingly, by 1900 Pelzer had transformed the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 into a more formal Victorian style park with accent palms and deciduous European trees, and extensive flower-beds at points along the internal pathway system. Originally they were surfaced in crushed rock and in the 1920s they were re-surfaced in bitumen.



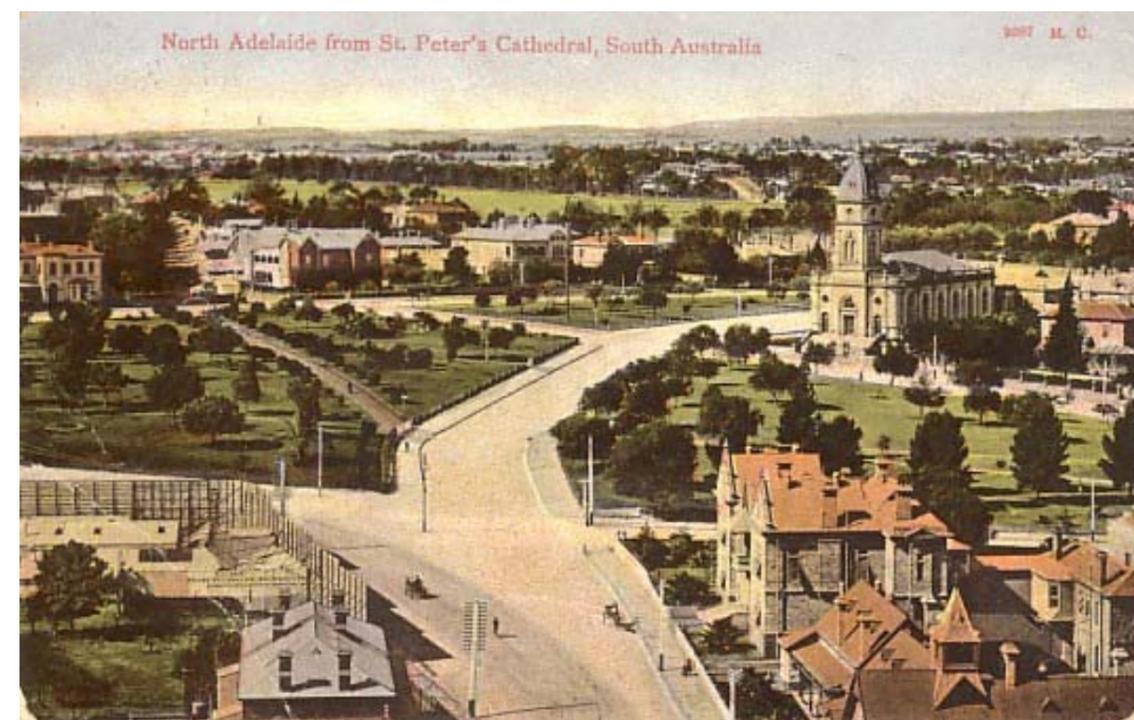
Brougham Place, North Adelaide

Figures

Two watercolour rendered postcards of Brougham Gardens in the 1910s.

Above: The upper card depicts a typical annual-dominated garden bed featuring a Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) and its enclosure by a temporary white painted post and wire-netting fence with the Brougham Place Congregational Church in the rear background.

Below: A panorama from St Peter's Cathedral depicting the original roadways through the main portion of Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29, with Bagot Road directly in front connecting King William Road to Stanley Street, the now removed extension of the eastern flank of Brougham Place connecting the northern flank opposite the property 'St Margaret's' today, the use of African Box Thorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) hedging along the Bagot Road perimeters, and the pedestrian pathway featured in the preceding c.1901-10 postcards. Source: private collection.



North Adelaide from St. Peter's Cathedral, South Australia

Pelzer's renovation works for the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 were publicly noted. In July 1900 eminent London floriculturist Peter Barr, when being guided by the Mayor Alexander Ware through the "Brougham [Place] Reserves" that:

He was charmed with the gardens in Brougham ... Places, and was astonished to find that no efforts was made to exclude dogs, and that the reserves were not closed at night. In no other city in Australasia, Mr. Barr assured me, have they such excellent results to show (where the public are allowed such free access) as we have in our gardens at North Adelaide (Annual Report 1901, p. 9).

This positive accolade was despite Pelzer's frustration with dealing with larrikins and vandalism. Despite dwarf fencing around garden beds "larrikins" still ran across the beds "wilfully and wantonly destroying plants, and making dogs jump the wire-netting." In the same year Pelzer removed 30 date palms (*Phoenix dactyifera*) from along King William Road and replanted the 12 most healthy specimens in the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 (Annual Report 1901, pp. 41, 42).

From 1900 onwards Pelzer sought to maintain this design and its planting approach. He added additional shrubs to the flower-beds but planted few trees. In 1902 he removed three garden beds "on account of being too close to trees", and laid out three new beds in more appropriate locations. He also added New Zealand Glossy Bush (*Coprosma repens*), Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), Pepper Trees (*Schinus aeria* var *molle*), False Acacias (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), *Brachychiton* sp. (most likely *Brachychiton populneus*), and aberias to the flower beds and the lawns. In 1903 he erected "Keep off the Grass near edges of Lawns" signs, installed iron hoops on sharp path curves "for the purpose of preventing people from walking across such curves," and planted an additional 15 palms in the Gardens. An additional 3 Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*), 3 palms and 13 shrubs were added to the Gardens in 1904. During 1905 the Pepper Trees (*Schinus aeria* var *molle*) along Bagot Road were also replaced. In 1905 the first roses (*Rosa* ssp) were also planted in the Gardens, with a bed of 24 roses being introduced and new "perambulator gates" installed. Minor bedding planting works were common in 1906-07. Pelzer appears to have replaced diseased 1 False Acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) in 1907 as well several additional shrubs into the beds and some 25 hedge plants (Annual Report 1902, p. 30; 1903, p. 44; 1904, pp. 63, 64; 1905, pp. 42, 54, 55; 1907, pp. 71, 72). Thus both minor planting and extensive tree planting was entertained during these years.

In 1907 the Corporation officially designated 'Reserves 32, 33, and 34' as Brougham Gardens (Annual Report 1907, p. 53) in honour of Lord Brougham, Lord Chancellor and founder of London University.



Figure
A photograph of number 41-47 Brougham Place taken in 1901-02 from the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 depicting recently planted young Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) in foreground, and the use of temporary white painted post with netting wire fencing surrounding annual flower gardens beds to the left. Source: Gall Collection, MLSA



Figure
Photograph of North Adelaide looking northwards taken from the Brougham Place Congregational Church towers in c.1905 depicting the now removed eastern Brougham Place roadway meeting the northern roadway with two of the existing Lincoln College residences to the left and 'St. Margaret's' to the right. Note the African Box Thorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*) hedging to the left, the perimeter plantings of Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) to the left, ornamental clipping of shrubs to the left, and bollards at the end of the main pedestrian pathway to the left. Source: Burden c.1983, p. 16.

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Figure
Photograph of the eastern-most corner of the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 taken from the Brougham Place Congregational Church towers in c.1907-08 indicating a quite open garden landscape with perimeter post and wire fencing lacking hedging as was commonplace elsewhere in Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29, and infrequent ornamental plantings of Cotton Palms (*Washingtonia robusta*) which was also different from the more structured and formal plantings of Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) in the rest of the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29. Source: MLSA B3475

Minor planting activities set the tone for Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 during the 1910s and 1920s. In 1908 and 1909 Pelzer replaced flower beds in the Gardens (*Annual Report* 1908, pp. 18, 44; 1909, p. 63). Further “unsightly” Pepper Trees (*Schinus aeria var molle*) were removed from the Bagot Road corridor, and 15 flowering shrubs planted instead. Pelzer also laid out a large circular garden bed for planting with various shrubs and flowering plants including Cannas, perennials and annuals (*Annual Report* 1911, p. 64).

In 1909 Pelzer undertook a user survey of most of the parks in the municipality. In May 1909 he recorded 5,675 adults and 2,466 children using the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 on weekdays and 279 and 228 respectively using it on Sundays. In June 1909 these figures were 6,333, 2,351, 297 and 117 respectively. These user figures were relatively consistent for the rest of the year (*Annual Report* 1909, pp. 45-46).

In June 1909 two heavy ‘siege guns’ were presented to the Corporation by the Government of South Australia, through the Premier Hon. Thomas Price, and placed in the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29—one in the eastern triangular section and the other in the western triangular section. These guns bore the date 1878 and were previously mounted at Fort Glanville and manned by the ‘B’ Battery Garrison Artillery (*Annual Report* 1909, p. 48).

From the 1910s onward improvement and extension of planting beds and the installation of rusticated park furniture were the main priorities for Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29. During 1911 Pelzer removed eight more “unsightly Pepper trees” (*Schinus aeria var molle*) along Bagot Road and established “large irregular shaped beds” with various shrubs including

Cannas, perennials and annuals including 2 wattle trees (*Acacia* spp) (*Annual Report* 1911, pp. 64, 65). One additional irregular shaped flower bed was also added in 1912, and in the western portion of the Gardens Pelzer removed stunted specimens of 1 Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), 1 Pine (*Pinus* spp), and 1 Pepper (*Schinus aeria var molle*) and replanted these sites with specimens including 1 Plane Tree (*Platanus orientalis*), 1 Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimisofolia*) and 1 Cape Chestnut (*Calodendrum capense*) (*Annual Report* 1912, pp. 61, 98).

During 1913 Pelzer ordered the establishment of three additional “small circular” and two “irregular” planting beds, a circular bed was planted with 51 roses (*Rosa* spp), and two wattle trees (*Acacia* sp) died as a consequence of the drought in 1914-15 (*Annual Report* 1913, p. 62; 1914, pp. 80, 81; 1915, p. 69). During 1920 Pelzer constructed a 50 foot (15.24m) long underground drain “in the northern lawn, for the purpose of improving the drainage of the subsoil, and for the benefit of trees and shrubs growing there” (*Annual Report* 1920, p. 31). In 1922 he repainted and renovated the garden seats in the Gardens, and replaced the “dilapidated wooden opening-posts” with iron bollards (*Annual Report* 1922, p. 29), and in the following year removed all stunted Pepper trees (*Schinus aeria var molle*) from the Gardens (*Annual Report* 1923, p. 36). During 1926 Pelzer removed several elderly Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) from the Gardens and again renovated the shapes of several of the planting beds (*Annual Report* 1926, p. 39).

In early 1927 the Corporation determined to remove the galvanised post and wire fencing encircling Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29, and also commenced construction of a Mintaro slate kerb along the northern road frontage. Council also determined to remove the pathway on the southern flank of the Gardens. In addition Pelzer took the opportunity to remove and grub all elderly Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) in the Gardens (*Annual Report* 1927, pp. 18, 29; 1928, pp. 30, 44).



Figure
A c.1930 photographic postcard of Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 taken from the ‘St. Margaret’s’ pedestrian entrance to the Gardens. Note the use of white painted timber bollards, the metal post and seven wire perimeter fencing of which only a few remnants of this type of fencing now extant in the Park Lands and Square, Victorian style seating, a metal tube pergola with climbing roses (*Rosa* spp) thereon and the distinct absence of Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*) in the view. Source: private collection.

3.0 ADELAIDE PARKS LANDS AND SQUARES

Pelzer's *Annual Report* for works at Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 in 1929 was typical of the maintenance and improvement works he undertook, although this *Annual Report* carried a concern about polluted groundwater entering the Gardens:

In Brougham Gardens three additional irregularly shaped flower-beds have been laid out and planted with ornamental shrubs, roses, herbaceous plants, etc. Other flower-beds in the reserves have been enlarged, and additional ornamental trees and shrubs planted on the lawns. In Brougham Gardens No. 32 a trench about six chains long has been sunk in the lawn above the grass bank along King William Street, and filled with limestone. The outlet of this drain is in the watertable in Bagot Road. The purpose of this drain is to prevent the subterranean water from percolating out of the grass bank. The water, containing a fair amount of magnesia, is detrimental to the growth of grass on the bank. After the construction of the drain the grass bank was top-dressed with artificial manure and sandy loam (Annual Report 1929, pp. 33-34).

From the 1930s to the early 1960s little planting changes and works occurred on Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29. Although, in 1936, a planting bed in the “form of a map of Australia” was laid out but it is unclear whether with this unique shape was at the whim of the new gardener, Mr AG Anderson, or associated with the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936 (*Annual Report 1931-32*, p. 27; *1935-36*, p. 37).



Figures
Above and Below: two photographs of the same pedestrian intersection in Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 looking eastwards taken in c.1910. Both images depict the gravelled pedestrian pathway with the Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*) to the right, but with a different intersection garden bedding treatment. Source: ACC Archives, inc HP0603.



Figure
Extract of a *Map of Adelaide* as prepared by the City Surveyor of the City of Adelaide dated 9 February 1917 detailing Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29, Palmer Place Gardens/Pangki Pangki/Park 28 and the Roberts Place Gardens in 1917. Note the extant cross-axial pedestrian pathway system in the “Brougham Gardens”, the 1972-removed Bagot Road, and the alignment of the former King William Road to O’Connell Street tramline as well as the King William Street to Melbourne Street tramline. Source: ACC Archives.



Figure
Extract of a 1936 aerial photograph of metropolitan Adelaide depicting the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 with the former Bagot Road route evident as well as some of the cross-axial pedestrian pathway system in the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29. Note the relative openness of the Gardens and the lack of mature foliated trees, including the perimeter African Box Thorn (*Lycium ferrocissum*) hedging and Canary Island Palm (*Phoenix canariensis*) plantings that had been substantially cleared and grubbed. Source: University of Adelaide.

Originally the statue of the 'Athlete' was positioned in Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29. This is only one mention of statuary being located in the Gardens. However, on the evening of 28 November 1936 the statue was removed by vandals and left on the steps of St Peter's Cathedral with its base being damaged during the incident. Thereupon the Corporation considered the future of the statue and its possible safe location (*Annual Report 1938-39*, p. 28).

The *Annual Report* of the Corporation in 1971-72 reported that the two 'siege guns' were still in the Garden—one in the eastern section and the other in the western section. However, their present location is unclear.

In 1972 Corporation also determined to close Bagot Road that dissected the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29. The Corporation's Parks & Gardens department determined to extensively plant the closed road reserve with Italian Poplars (*Populus nigra* 'Italica'). The rationale behind the choice of species is unclear as Italian Poplars (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') were commonly planted in the Corporation's streetscapes and parks in the 1930s-40s period as part of its fascination with northern Italian landscapes; planting them in the 1970s is an unusual decision. The species also, visually, aesthetically, and botanically is in contrast to the collection of early and late Victorian trees that are extant in the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 today.



Figure
A c.1950s photograph in Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 looking south-east towards the Brougham Place Congregational Church with one of the now removed 1878 siege guns in the middle-ground. Source: ACC archives HP1344.

Johnston & Elphinstone (1983) deemed the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 of medium landscape significance in terms of its 'historical and aesthetic' values, and a place that made an important contribution to the streetscape.

Amery (1997; 2002, p. 272) proposed the toponym *Tandotittingga*, meaning 'native lilac place', to Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29. The native lilac flowers on the shortest day of the year – a sign of hope – and the nomenclature notes the proximity of the Adelaide Children's Hospital to this park. The nomenclature has been derived from *tandotitte* meaning 'native lilac' and *-ngga* meaning 'location'. The ethnographic rationale behind with recommendation has no clear spatial relevance to the Gardens. The Corporation has yet to adopt this recommendation.

Two memorial seats have been recently positioned in the western triangle. Both comprise timber Lister seats with small brass plaques. The plaques honour the J. Henry Erlich family (1989), and Joanna Elizabeth Irwin (25/05/65-18/06/00). Several rose beds are extant in the Gardens today. One rose bed has been presented by the Beta Sigma Phi Adelaide membership on 17 April 1993.

In 1986 a floral clock was erected at the head of King William Street with the Gardens through a donation by Andrew Penfold Simpson to honour the state's 150th anniversary celebrations. The fountain was started by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on 10 March 1986.

Today, Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 has much of the underpinnings of a Victorian style public garden modified to a Gardenesque formal public garden reinforced by the axial pathway configuration that is framed externally by numerous two-storey Victorian era

architectural examples. But it possesses an obscure 1930-40s Northern Italian style character in the middle of the larger triangle as a consequence of the closure of Bagot Road in 1972, and the choice planting of Italian style (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') to infill the space and create pedestrian avenues or *allées*. This formal style is supported by several of the plantings in the Gardens including Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*), Cotton (*Washingtonia robusta*) and Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*), Aleppo Pines (*Pinus halepensis*), Radiata Pines (*Pinus radiata*), English Elms (*Ulmus procera*), olive trees (*Olea europaea*) and the absence of any mature River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*). Sandstone gutter edging, Victorian style cast-iron bollards, crushed gravel paths also reinforce this character.

The western triangle is characterised by an open formal atmosphere but with strong shrub edges along King William Road. Predominant plants in this triangle today include Radiata Pine (*Pinus radiata*), Olive (*Olea europaea*), Brush Lilly-pilly (*Syzygium paniculatum*), a Viburnum (*Viburnum tinus*) bush, a Purple Bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea glabra*) shrub, several Oleanders (*Nerium oleander*) aligned with several Oriental Planes (*Platanus orientalis*), English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), Cotton (*Washingtonia robusta*) and Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*), Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*), Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Indian Coral Tree (*Erythrina indica*), and Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*). A 1.6m wide gravel path runs along the northern flank of the triangle. Bedding roses (*Rosas* spp) are planted in beds at the north-eastern corner of the triangle. There is also an absence of visible surface and overhead infrastructure in the Gardens, but two timber Lister seats are positioned under trees as memorials.

The eastern triangle and larger mass of the Gardens is characterised by a formal atmosphere, with several axial pathways, and several feature trees and pedestrian avenues or *allées*. Predominant trees and shrubs in this triangle include Oriental Agapanthus (*Agapanthus orientalis*), Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*), Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), Hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), *Malus* ssp, Osage Orange (*Maclura pomifera*), *Cotoneaster* ssp, Tree Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), New Zealand Mirror Bush (*Coprosma repens*), Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*), Bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea glabra*), Viburnum (*Viburnum tinus*), Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*), Canary Island Pine (*Pinus canariensis*), English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Queensland Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*), Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Italian Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens* 'Stricta'), Moreton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*), Cotton (*Washingtonia robusta*) and Canary Island Palms (*Phoenix canariensis*), Oriental Plane (*Platanus orientalis*), Carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*), Olive (*Olea europaea*), Fiddlewood (*Citbarexylum spinosum*), Indian Coral Tree (*Erythrina indica*), with *allées* of Italian Poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica'), Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonii*), English Elm (*Ulmus procera*), Pepper Tree (*Schinus aerea* var *molle*). Several rose (*Rosa* ssp) beds align King William Road, the north-western and north-eastern corners of the triangle, with an irregular scatter in the north-eastern portion of the triangle. Two Italian Cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*) visually dominate the northern flank of the triangle. Overhead wires are present in the Gardens.

Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 have historically been managed and planted in close parallel with Palmer Place Gardens/Park 28 and it is important that the two be viewed and managed together as a consistent entity. Its vulnerability is in not having a master plan and the risk of stylistically inappropriate plantings being introduced into the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29 and also compromising the circulation system and general character of the Brougham Gardens/Tandotittinga/Park 29.