3.0 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS AND SQUARES

Figure
Water-colour tinted photographic postcard of Frome Road looking southwards from near the Victoria Drive intersection dated c.1910 indicating the maturity of the c.1902 planted London Plane (Platanus x acerifolia) specimens. Source: private collection.

Figure
Water-colour tinted photographic postcard of North Terrace focused upon the statue of Robert Burns in c.1905 as originally positioned. Note the galvanised iron fencing around the lawn areas and what appears as a small alpine rockery feature to the left rear. Source: private collection.

Figure
Water-colour tinted photographic postcard of the Art Gallery of South Australia hand annotated as 3 June 1905. Note the galvanised iron fencing around the lawn areas, the eclectic mix of ornamental trees on the lawn including a palm (Phoenix spp), Kurrajong (Brachychiton populneus). Source: private collection.

Figure
Photographic postcard of North Terrace taken from the Freemasons Building site, looking north-west-wards along the Terrace featuring the main buildings but particularly the galvanised metal fencing around the lawns, the eclectic ornamental tree planting on the lawns, the feature palm (Phoenix spp) immediately in front of the Art Gallery on the lawn. Source: private collection.
By 1907 the director of the South Australian Museum had adopted a policy that the forecourt was an external museum space and should be used for this purpose. Field artillery pieces and an Egyptian column had been located in this space. The column, unveiled on 7 July 1899, is one of the oldest architectural monuments in Australia and once stood on the banks of the River Nile in the vestibule of the temple of the god Heru-shhefit at Sutenhenen, and later at Heracleopolis near the Nile Delta, from around 1200BC. The column was a gift of the Egyptian Exploration Fund and offered to the Museum by its Secretary, Miss Amelia Edwards, in 1892, and was at the time in two pieces lacking a capital. The Museum accepted the offer, and politician and Museum board member George Brookman funded the carving of a new capital by local masons from a seven stone block at Swanport (Cameron 1997, pp. 25-28; Advertiser 8 July 1899, p. 6; Register 8 July 1899, p. 6; de la Motte 1980, pp. 6, 21).

By 1908 works had commenced to construct the east wing of the South Australian Museum to a design in accordance with the Jervois wing of the Library. The design was modified, the structure widened, and matching stone was difficult to source. The structure was eventually opened on 8 December 1915 by state governor Sir Henry Galway. The contractor was TF Brown and the overall cost was £36,283. The design, still in a Romanesque style, was executed using Murray Bridge freestone, backed by Hindmarsh bricks, and employed use of reinforced concrete (Marsden et al 1990, p. 263).

Works also commenced on the construction of the Margaret Graham Nurses Home, on the corner of Frome Road and North Terrace, for the Royal Adelaide Hospital in 1908. The building arose from a bequest by T Martin of £80,000 to the Hospital for this accommodation, and Superintendent of Public Works Owen Smyth was engaged to prepare the design and supervise the works that involved a red brick structure with tiered balconies supported on Doric and Ionic columns (Marsden et al 1990, pp. 273-274).

City improvement works were topical during the late 1910s and the provisions of trams, the relocation of the Show Grounds from Victoria Drive to Wayville or Keswick, and attempts by the Commonwealth to excise land from the western Park Lands for military purposes. During 1909 electric-tram tracks were laid along North Terrace east requiring extensive Plane Tree (Platanus orientalis) pruning to accommodate the wires. Pelzer waited until these works were completed before seeking to re-landscape the Terrace (Annual Report 1909, p. 64).

More importantly in 1911, the state government formally transferred care of the North Terrace plantations to the Corporation. Prior to this time, Pelzer and previous City Gardeners had undertaken simple landscape and tree planting works attempting to improve this stretch of land but knowing that the Corporation did not have control over it albeit the State often paid for these improvements (Owen Smyth 1923; de la Motte 1980, p. 10).

The second important debate was about the future of Government House. The state government was considering the cessation of the Governor's residence and its relocation.
elsewhere in Adelaide. This enabled the Corporation to put forward a proposal to remove the “stone wall” and making detailing representations including that:

… the guard-room at the entrance of Government House should be taken away, and a sweeping curve made into the grounds to the north of the Soldiers’ Memorial to allude room from King William Road to North Terrace at the back of the monument. Government House grounds would then be kept as a public park (Annual Report 1911, p. 22).

Pelzer prepared a detailed plan for the latter proposal including a new monument site in the centre of the new park, and the provision of a “Gardener’s Cottage” in the north-eastern corner taking over an existing cottage.

This ambit claim was not to eventuate but while waiting Pelzer moved quickly to totally remodel the North Terrace plantations, from King William Road to East Terrace. He planted new trees, erected rockeries, re-shaped the flower beds, re-formed all the lawns, positioned new seats, and created the dual parallel pathway system extant today.

In his words:

The work of remodelling these Gardens was commenced on 27th June [1910] last. Shrubberies, flower-beds, &c., have been laid out and planted. In the Reserves opposite the Government House Domain and opposite the Adelaide Hospital, Rockeries have been erected and planted. In the remaining Reserves eight irregular-shaped beds have been laid out and planted with various ornamental shrubs, Camellias, perennials, and annuals, and eight circular flower-beds have been laid out and planted with various bedding plants. A total of 21 trees, 140 shrubs, and six palms have been planted, of which 72 are Australian native trees and shrubs. All the lawns have been top-dressed with superphosphate and manure, and bare patches have been re-planted. Two additional pathways have been formed leading from North Terrace directly to the entrance pathway to the Museum building. The fences along the Government House Domain wall have been removed, and the path running between the wall and the garden reserve has been covered with lime rubble and quartz screenings and rolled … Twenty-four ornamental garden seats have been erected in shady spots (Annual Report 1911, p. 64).

This investment in the North Terrace in 1911 by Pelzer was extensive. He re-grassed large areas of the plantation but also established large areas of ornamental flower beds and rock gardens. This appears to have been the formal garden fashion of the time, and it lasted for some 20 years before Pelzer ripped out the flower beds and rockeries replacing them with avenue planting and uninterrupted grass swaths. This planting was associated with the extensive use of cycads and palms (*Phoenix* ssp) as accent features to the North Terrace gardens (de la Motte 1980, p. 6; Smyth 1923).

This is the first time the North Terrace gardens experienced a major landscape design renovation. The reference to trees, and Australian trees, is interesting. In terms of these trees, an inventory list later in Pelzer’s report only states, unfortunately, for “North Terrace Gardens: 17 various trees, 132 various shrubs.” It is uncommon for Pelzer to simplify such a plant list whereas at the same time he is specifically and clearly planting “sugar gums” (*Eucalyptus cladocalx*) in other parks. So, in this instance it is not possible to qualify what “Australian tree” species he is referring to notwithstanding knowing what he had in the Corporation nursery that year. It is likely that the plantings did include the present Lilly-pilly (*Syzygium australis*) located outside the Mitchell Building given its age. Wire hoops were also extensively installed surrounding new flower beds. Additional shrub, tree and palm planting works continued throughout 1911-13, the English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) in front of the present Government House wall received their first extensive pruning, and in the following year Pelzer undertook trenching works around their roots to aerate the soil (Annual Report 1911, pp. 64, 65, 66; 1912, pp. 61, 98, 99; 1913, p. 49).
The First Schedule to the North Terrace Alignment Act 1715 of 1925 that indicates the exact measurements of land along the North Terrace 'Promenade' that was vested in the care and management of the Corporation. Note the tampering tract of public or subject land and the variation of measurements accordingly. Source: North Terrace Alignment Act 1715 of 1925.
While the state government delegated the management of the North Terrace reserves/promenade, from King William Street to Fname Road, in the care of the Corporation of the City of Adelaide, such delegation was not formally vested under legislation until the gazettal of the North Terrace Alignment Act 1715 of 1925 that formally vested land along North Terrace promenade in the Corporation. The land was 43 feet (13.10m) at the King William Street end, progressively dwindling to 17 feet 2 inches (5.24m) wide at a north-south line where the western flank of Pulteney Street terminates; thereafter the width from this point to Fname Road was 3.75m wide. Also, the North Terrace Alignment Act 1715 of 1925 referred to the promenade as the 'Government Walk' in Clause 2 (1) of the legislation indicating a clear nomenclature interpretation over the lineal tract of land by the government legislative drafters and Crown Lands managers. In conjunction with the gazettal of The University Land Act 1944 of 1929 that transferred land formally part of then repealed Jubilee Exhibition Act 351 of 1885 including the Jubilee Oval to the University of Adelaide, state parliament also approved the North Terrace (Alignment) Act 1928 of 1929 that vested an additional 26 feet (7.92m) under the care of the Corporation from the Pulteney Road point discussed before eastwards to Fname Road.

In April 1913 Alderman (later Lord Mayor) Lewis Cohen first proposed the removal of all iron palisading fencing around the Squares and Gardens in the municipality requesting Mayor John Lavington Bonython consider what options were viable. Mayor Bonython replied, noting that the municipality’s streets were still being used as stock routes for sheep and cattle, but also his sympathy with the aesthetic rationale behind the question, that:

1. The removal of the fences round Victoria, Hindmarsh, Hartile, Whitmore, Light and Wellington Squares could not be considered at the present time on account of the large number of persons who kept cows within the City. …
2. The removal of the fences round the above-named Squares was not within the bounds of practical politics at the present time, for the further reason that sheep were driven from the North Terrace Markets every week to the butchers’ shops throughout the City and Suburbs, and if the fences were removed while such sheep-driving continued, the lawns inside the Squares would be ruined.
3. The same remarks, applied to the fences round the Reserves on North Terrace and the North Terrace Gardens generally. …
4. The light palisading fences round the flower beds in the centre of Victoria Square were put there designedly about fourteen years ago; prior to that time the flower beds were trampled upon and ruined.
5. Last year the Town Clerk made an experiment by removing a small portion of the fencing round the North Terrace Gardens between the University Grounds and the Jubilee Exhibition Ground. The experiment proved to be disastrous, as within three months the lawn was practically ruined by persons making short cuts across it, and the Town Clerk had to have the fence replaced.
6. When the Abattoirs were open, and the new Stock Markets at Gepp’s Cross, it would be possible to remove the fencing round Victoria Square, because that locality was less affected by wandering cows; but if this should be done in the near future, it would most certainly entail the Council in heavy cost for dwarf walls to protect the outer edges of the lawns.

In conclusion Mayor Bonython recorded that “he was quite in accord …” with Cohen “from the aesthetic appearance of the Squares … yet he was constrained to counsell caution in a policy which would be costly and might lead to disaster in the Gardens which were such a source of pride to the citizens and delight to visitors.” This was evidenced by the fencing of land “round the North Terrace Gardens.” With this policy determination, the matter of the removal of the palisading did not re-surface until 1916 in various forms as proposals (Annual Report 1913, pp. 53-54).

Notwithstanding the debate about the palisade fencing Pelzer continued renovation works to North Terrace. In 1913 he extensively trench the roots of the extant English Elms (Ulmus
pseudocaea) trees in front of the Government House walls and the Adelaide Hospital, prepared the site for the Angas Statue, and replaced 27 poorly shrubs. At the western end of North Terrace he planted a line of 22 False Acacia (Robinia pseudocaea) trees and added tree guards the following year. In the centre, outside the Art Gallery, Pelzer constructed a 365m long open

spoon drain with tarred screenings to catch surface water draining towards the Gallery from North Terrace, and regraded the pathways in front of the Gallery and the South Australian Museum. Over this period Pelzer regularly directed the close clipping of the English Ivy (Hedera helix) that overhung the Government House walling so as to control its spread and to “permit more light to the Ivy” (Annual Report 1913, pp. 62, 64; 1914, p. 81; 1915, pp. 66, 70; 1916, p. 43; 1918, p. 32).

On 14 July 1914 the State celebrated the 100th anniversary of the death of Captain Matthew Flinders (1774-1814) and the topic of a statue naturally arose. There was no a statute dedicated to Flinders, and the Corporation noted that it was still awaiting the resolution of statues for Sturt and a pending one for George Fife Angas. Mayor Allen Simpson expressed the wish that a suitable statue be erected. In September 1920 the League of Empire initiated a fund to erect a suitable memorial to Flinders (Annual Report 1914, p. 6; 1919, pp. 9-10; 1920, p. 6).

The Angas Memorial proposal involved a statue honouring the role of George Fife Angas and John Howard Angas in contributing to and investing in the development of the colony. A memorial was first proposed in 1904 following the death of John Angas with a site in Victoria Square being proposed by the Council. However, the Council had forgotten that it had promised this site to the Charles Sturt State Committee, and after considerable political and community debate Council finally acceded to a proposal by John’s daughter, Lilian Gertrude Angas, for the donation and a site in North Terrace in the Prince Henry Gardens. Then based in London, she entrusted the task to her brother in Adelaide, Charles. Charles engaged local architect George Soward to prepare and supervise the design that was undertaken by sculptor William Robert Colton. The foundation stone was laid in April 1913, followed by the canopy, before the sculpture figures arrived from Italy and positioned in 1915 resulting in an overall cost of £4,000. No unveiling occurred and Charles unsuccessfully sought the Council to erect a fence around the memorial. In 1930 the site was relocated to its present location in Angas Gardens (Cameron 1997, pp. 58-61; ACC Archives File No F64R; File No 1629/12; Register 7 May 1915, p. 6).

During 1915 the roadway in front of the Hospital was recessed back 0.9m “in connection with widening” and Pelzer had to re-erect the galvanised iron posts and cable wire fencing along this frontage. During 1920 the flower beds in front of the Exhibition Buildings were extended and replanted. The two areas of English Elm (Ulmus procera), adjacent to the Government House wall and the Hospital, were again trenched in 1921 as their roots “were interfering with the growth of plants in the rockeries.” A large Plane Tree (Platanus orientalis), along the southern footpath, was also poisoned by gas in 1922 and Pelzer had to fell the specimen. The regime of general maintenance continued throughout the 1920s (Annual Report 1915, p. 70; 1920, p. 31; 1921, p. 36; 1922, p. 27; 1923, p. 36).

In 1916 the state Labour government established the North Terrace Reserves and Railway Centres Royal Commission (1916-17). Chaired by architect and politician Thomas Hyland Smeaton (1857-1927) MHA (Labour), commission members included J Carr MLC (Labour), John Herbert Cooke MLC (Liberal), John Gunn MHA (Labour), Richard Alfred O’Connor MHA (Liberal), Thompson Green MHA (Labour) and George Richards Laffer MHA (Liberal) (Coxon et al 1985 var.). The purpose of the Royal Commission was to:

1. In pursuance of the Commission issued by your Excellency on the 1st January, 1916, appointing us to inquire into and report upon—

(a) the allotment and future use of public reserves on North Terrace, Adelaide,
(b) the railway traffic arrangements in the metropolitan area, and
(c) the need of excising economy and obtaining efficiency in the disposition and management of the railway centres in the State,
2. A request from the Government that the Commission should give early attention to the question of the adequacy of the area possible to be allotted on North Terrace for University purposes … [Source: South Australia 1916, p. iii].

In terms of the Royal Commission’s recommendations, the following pertain to North Terrace, and it is relevant to quote all the recommendations:

10. In the opinion of your Commissioners Government House could fulfill all its functions if it were removed to some other suitable site. It is considered that the domain could be used to better advantage as a site for an important State or civic building with public gardens attached. We recommend—

(1) That when suitable arrangements can be made the Governor’s residence be located elsewhere.
(2) That—

(a) the Military Parade Ground and buildings,
(b) the lands occupied by the Destitute and Police buildings and compounds, and buildings used for military purposes,
(c) the land marked Produce Depôt,
(d) the land occupied by the Old Exhibition Buildings, and for storage purposes and workshops by the department of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and
(e) the land and buildings known as the Old Lunatic Asylum, be resumed at the earliest possible date.

(3) That any lands necessary for railway purposes be so allotted, but east of King William Road an not be used for any buildings necessary for railway requirements.
(4) That the Military Parade Ground and buildings be reacquired by the State from the Commonwealth, and that the whole area be devoted for purposes of public recreation.
(5) That the lands occupied by the Destitute and Police buildings and compounds, and buildings used for military purposes, shall be resumed, and an area of not less than three acres of it set apart for extension purposes for the Public Library, Art Gallery, and Museum, and that remainder, with the land marked Produce Depôt on plan, be devoted for purposes of public recreation.
(6) That the Jubilee Oval be retained for present purposes, and that the Jubilee Exhibition Building be kept intact until such time as provision of an adequate kind is made for the accommodation of public gatherings; but that that portion of the grounds, from a line drawn in continuation of the western boundary of the land on which the School of Mines stands to the southern boundary of the Machinery Hall, and carried thence to the Frome Road, be allotted to the School of Mines.
(7) That the whole area of land on which the Old Exhibition Building stands, and that portion of it which is occupied for storage purposes by the department of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and the whole area known as the Old Lunatic Asylum grounds, be allotted to the authorities controlling the Botanic Gardens for extension purposes, but that until such time as provision is made for the Infectious Diseases Hospital elsewhere, that portion now devoted to the treatment of infectious diseases be retained under the control of the Adelaide Hospital Board.
(8) In respect of the University of Adelaide—Seeing that the area of land required by a University which proposes to meet the growing needs of a progressive State is not less than 100 acres [40.47ha], and that the greatest area possible to be allotted to the University of Adelaide if its location is not altered is under 12 acres [4.85ha], it is recommended—

1. That a new location be found for the University on a site as near to the city as possible, having an area of land sufficient to insure it against any necessity of further removal.
II. That until such time as the University authorities deem it wise to transfer the whole of the activities of the University to buildings erected elsewhere, the present buildings be retained for the purposes detailed in subsection III.

III. That no further expense be incurred in the provision of accommodation for University departments on the present site, and that all departments, with the exception of the Law and Medical Schools and the Conservatorium of Music, be transferred to a new location as soon as possible.

11. Your Commissioners are further of the opinion that the walls which form the street and terrace boundaries of Government House Domain and the Botanic Gardens are unsightly and unsuitable, and recommend that these be removed in whole or in part, but so treated that the pleasures of these reserves may be shown to best advantage (sic.) (South Australia 1916, pp. v-vi).

Of these recommendations, only the 10 (6) pertaining to the School of Mines has been actioned, and 10 (7) is in part occurring presently. No specific recommendations were made as to the North Terrace ‘Promenade’ or gardens themselves. As part of the submissions to the Commission the Surveyor-General’s department tabled a map of the North Terrace reserves indicating their reservation function and legal gazettal instrument, and this is the “plan” referred to above that was used in the Commission’s deliberations. The plan also depicts the dissection of the ‘North Terrace Promenade’ into a series of lawns dotted with ornamental trees in front of the various cultural institutions as well as female toilet (M.7458) opposite Pulteney Street.

Smeaton was an interesting choice to chair the commission as he was trained and practiced as an architect in Adelaide but in his later years turned to politics. He was a councillor of the Corporation (1896-98), a Labour MHA for East Adelaide (1893-96), Albert (1896-05), Torrens (1905-15), Sturt (1915-21), and appointed as SA Chief Censor in 1916, writing _The People in Politics_ (1914), _Education in South Australia from 1896 to 1927_ (1927) and _From Stone Cutter to Premier and Minister of Education_ (1924) (Coxon et al p. 206; Marsden et al pp. 210, 217).

The matter of a site for the King Edward VII statue was brought before the Corporation in 1919. This proposal, launched by the Committee of the King Edward VII Memorial Fund, had been delayed due to the war, and the Corporation was asked to approve a location in front of the Institute Building on North Terrace which was acceded to.

Town Clerk (1916-37) Horace Percy Beaver (1866-1947) reported:

… the memorial, which illustrations demonstrate will enrich and beautify the City, was brought into existence mainly through the instrumentality of Mr Alderman Cohen, who, as the occupant of the
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Mayoral Chair in 1910, was responsible for the inception of the fund, to which he himself subscribed £500 and the Council donated £250 (Annual Report 1919, p. 9).

The slightly larger than life bronze statue was erected in early 1920 and unveiled by King Edward VII’s grandson, the Prince of Wales, on July 15 1920. The bronze figure was prepared by Australian sculptor Bertram MacKcnna upon the suggestion of Sir Samuel Way, placed 4.5m above the ground, it depicted the late King in his coronation regalia with symbolic sculptuary of South Australia, Peace and Justice. Surrounding the statue stand three female figures representing Peace, Justice and South Australia with her arms extended and the fruits of the state gathered at her feet. The total height of the monument exceeded 9.1m with a weight of 103,637kg. Mackennal also carved the 6.4m high pedestal, and carries an inscription ‘Edward VII King and Emperor 1901-1910’. Spatially the statue was better positioned within the streetscape in the 1920s but with time and changes to the Terrace the statue has become an obscure feature jutting into and across the footpath and the visual line of sight. In 1987 Ian Barwick suggested that the statue be relocated to Victoria Square, and the situation of the statue was again considered as part of the North Terrace Precinct Development by Taylor Cullity Lethlean in 2001 (The News 9 December 1987; ACC Archives File No 753/19; Cameron 1997, pp. 4-79; Annual Report 1919, p. 9; 1920, pp. 5-6).

With the cessation of World War I in 1919 thought shifted to remembering those lost and the erection of war memorials. In Adelaide, a National War Memorial Committee was established by the state Government in 1919 with the purpose of selecting a suitable site and determining a suitable memorial structure. Intransigence over a possible site, over numerous years, resulted in suggestions ranging from the Torrens Parade Ground, to the Government House domain itself, to the entire North Terrace promenade, to Montefiore Hill. State MHA Frederick Birrell, in Parliament in 1925, stated:

I favour the removal of Government House and the abolition of State Governors, but I do not agree that what is proposed to be done to Government House grounds is the right thing. The War Memorial should be on Montefiore Hill (cited in Marsden et al 1990, p. 255).

Finally in 1926 the concept of a Shrine of Memory was accepted, and land excised from the Government House Domain on the corner of Kintore Avenue and North Terrace. A design entry by Woods Bagot Jory & Laybourne Smith, entitled ‘Spirit of Sacrifice’ was accepted, and the memorial unveiled on 25 April 1931 by state Governor Brigadier-General Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven (later Lord Gowrie). Sydney sculptor G Raynor-Hoff was commissioned to devise the sculpture pieces, which were cast by AW Dobbie & Co under the supervision of WG Laycock (Cameron 1997, pp. 101-105; ACC Archives File No 2718; Marsden et al 1990, pp. 254-255).

During 1923 a poll of Corporation ratepayers refused a proposal to widen the bitumen surface of North Terrace 3.0m east to the advantage of the Municipal Tramways Trust (MTT). This decision, in late 1923, was forthrightly debated by the public in the media with the overall public desire being not to excise land from the North Terrace open space to the Trust as part of its tram widening and construction project; thus, echoing a larger community desire to remain Park Land as a recreation and amenity space. The Trust was seeking the removal of the old rails, their relocation, and the laying of new rails in concrete. Despite the poll the Trust continued its discussions and negotiations with the Corporation to necessitate the widening of North Terrace road surface to accommodate tram tracks and tram turning corner arcs. The widening works were, in part, eventually approved and by 1928 Pelzer was removing the rockeries in front of the Hospital and retrenching the grounds to sow lawns together with the removal of all fencing. The debate also coincided with the death of former town clerk Thomas G Ellery in Melbourne (Annual Report 1924, pp. 17-18; 1927, p. 9; 1928, p. 31; Owen Smyth 1923, p. 9; WH Langham, ‘City Changes; Widening North Terrace’, The Register 12 October 1923, p. 9; The Register 1923, 17 October, p. 9).

On 17 November 1924 a life-size bronze statue of Sir Samuel Way was unveiled in front of the University of Adelaide grounds. It is inscribed, ‘The Right Honourable Sir Samuel James Way. Baronet PC, Lieutenant Governor. Chief Justice. Chancellor of the University of Adelaide. 1836-1916’. The statue was instigated by friend and colleague Sir Langdon Bonython in 1914, even before Way’s death, who raised £1,600 through subscribers. The commission was given to Alfred Drury, but delayed in completion due to a shortage of copper during the War, and was eventually unveiled by Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice Sir George Murray (The Register 18 November 1924, p. 8; Cameron 1997, pp. 87-91).

During the late 1920s several of the “large overgrown,” elderly Cotton Palms (Washingtonia robusta) were removed from the North Terrace gardens (Annual Report 1927, p. 29).
During 1926 a further excision of land from the Government House Domain occurred excising some 20 feet (6.094m) from the western flank of the Domain along King William Road. This necessitated the demolition and construction of a new wall along the King William Road flank, and demolition of the guardhouse loggia and re-erection of the gates. An additional excision occurred to accommodate the War Memorial on the corner of Kintore Avenue and North Terrace. This further excision resulted in the gazettal of the Government House Domain Dedication Act 1927 which sought to prevent any further excisions (Marsden et al 1990, pp. 253-254).

During 1926-28 works commenced upon the construction of a Railway Station to designs prepared by architects Garlick & Jackman whom won the design competition for the structure held in 1924. A neo-classical architectural design, the exterior was expressed in reinforced concrete. During the 1980s a large portion of this structure was converted into the Adelaide Casino and a larger portion of the associated platforms removed or covered to accommodate the Hyatt Regency hotel, Adelaide Convention Centre and the ACER tower (Marsden et al 1990, pp. 251-252).

During 1929 the Corporation approved a major renovation to the North Terrace Gardens (East). These works, allied to the renovation of tram lines along North Terrace, included the removal of rockeries and fencing, re-grading and levelling of large portions of the Gardens, and considerable lawn and tree planting. The pavement is also widened thereby removing existing street tree plantings, and Pelzer planted 64 new trees. This constituted a major landscape design renovation to the ‘North Terrace Promenade’ and was only the second, the first being in 1910.

I am rather diffident about this, because I have not studied the matter in detail. I will, however, give you some general ideas of my own, in the hope that they may bring up some points that will be useful to you.

To improve the aesthetic appearance of the main streets and also help to solve the traffic problem, I consider the tramlines should be removed from the greater part of North Terrace and King William Street. They are out of place there as they would be in Piccadilly, The Mall, Fifth Avenue, or the Champs Elysees. The statues could then be seen, and the magnificent vistas which our broad streets afford. The South African War Memorial might be placed in the centre of the cross roads outside Government House (Annual Report 1928, p. 4).

While Corporation discussions in the 1920s often involved the future of palisade fencing around the Squares, it was not simply the Squares that were discussed. In late 1929 the Corporation wrote to the state Government suggesting that the palisade fencing around the Parliament House Gardens, on the corner of King William Road and North Terrace, be removed for aesthetic reasons (Annual Report 1928, p. 31).

In late 1928 the Lord Mayor, Sir Wallace Bruce, invited the retiring state Governor, Sir Tom Bridges, to draw some observations about the aesthetic condition of the municipality and thoughts as to possible changes (Annual Report 1928, pp. 3-5). Bridges, when considering North Terrace, stated:
Under Pelzer, that sought to re-design and re-plant the ‘Promenade’. The widening works also heightened the finished level of the North Terrace embankment.

Pelzer, in charge of the project, summarised the works as:

In connection with the widening of the roadway and altering of the levels in North Terrace East, the work of re-landscaping the garden reserves is well in hand. A great quantity of soil filling has been carted and spread, as portions of the reserves were from six to ten inches [15-25cm] below the newly constructed kerb. Although a strip of 10 feet [3.0m] has been cut off the reserve in connection with the widening of the roadway, the present garden area, comprising lawns, trees, shrubberies, etc., is larger than before. Apart from lawns, herbaceous plants, etc., 64 trees and 92 ornamental shrubs have been planted to date. On account of the very changeable weather experienced, the newly planted lawns, shrubs, and trees have not progressed as well as desired. It was found necessary to shift one letter-pillar, one fire-alarm standard, one weighing-machine, and one structure of the Weather Bureau to different positions, and to relay the underground electric-light cables (Annual Report 1929, p. 34).

In terms of trees, Pelzer planted 64 new Ash (Fraxinus spp) species trees which will be the Desert Ash (Fraxinus angustifolia var laxystyla) specimens today. The Ash (Fraxinus spp) were “raised from cuttings and seedlings respectively, have been transplanted from the propagating beds to the open nursery beds” in the Corporation nursery in Karrawirra/Park 12. Pelzer has listed, in 1929, that he will have 100 Ash (Fraxinus spp) trees ready for planting in 1930. The years are also important as South Australia is moving towards its centenary and these works may have been a precursor forward plan for the 1936 centenary celebrations. Additionally, Pelzer recorded that “in North Terrace Gardens 400 feet [122m] of jarrah [Eucalyptus marginata] edgings and 1,000 feet [304.8m] of hoop–iron have been put along the edges of lawns, etc.” This is the first record of hoops being used in the North Terrace Gardens. Most of the palms and cycads were also removed from North Terrace as part of these works (Annual Report 1929, pp. 34, 36; de la Motte 1980, p. 6).

In the same year, North Terrace was first fully bitumenised and electrification occurred.

With the renovations proposed for North Terrace, the future of the Angas Memorial was considered. In March 1929 the Corporation approved the relocation of the Memorial from North Terrace to Angas Gardens, accepting a £250 grant from the state Government to assist in this process. Pelzer prepared a sketch indicating possible locations in the Gardens, and a tender by Messrs Ciprano & Co for £365 was accepted for the removal and reinstatement works. The Corporation approved the actual new site location in July 1929 (Annual Report 1929, pp. 10, 33).

While obscure to the North Terrace, The University Act 1944 of 1929, ascertained on 24 December 1929, transferred the majority of the former Jubilee International Exhibition land to the University of Adelaide for university purposes. This legislation was in contrast to the recommendations of the North Terrace Reserve and Railway Centre Royal Commission Reports (1916-17). Hidden in this Act is a plan indicating “land proposed to be vested in the Corporation of the City of Adelaide stippled in black” of a width of 26 feet (7.92m). This land commences at the alignment of the western flank of the Pulteney Street to North Terrace and extends eastwards to Froom Road. This legislative curiously, not discussed in the parliamentary debates, appears to legally vest management of the North Terrace ‘promenade’ east of Pulteney Street in the Corporation, yet the Corporation had largely since 1911 landscaped and managed this tract of land presumably assuming that it was part of the land along the Terrace vested in the Corporation in 1911, which was obviously inadvertently excluded from the original 1911 agreement or instrument (The University Land Act 1944 of 1929).

During 1930-31 the State War Memorial was constructed on the corner of North Terrace and Kintore Avenue. Land for the memorial was excised from the Government House Domain, and Messrs Woods Bagot Jory & Laybourne Smith undertook the design and execution. Their winning design proposal was for a Macclesfield grey rusticated marble structure, with a width of 10.7m and a height of 15.24m. In front of the structure and its arch was a bas-relief in white}

In connection with the widening of the roadway and altering of the levels in North Terrace East, the work of remodelling the garden reserves is well in hand. A great quantity of soil filling has been carted and spread, as portions of the reserves were from six to ten inches [15-25cm] below the newly constructed kerb. Although a strip of 10 feet [3.0m] has been cut off the reserve in connection with the widening of the roadway, the present garden area, comprising lawns, trees, shrubberies, etc., is larger than before. Apart from lawns, herbaceous plants, etc., 64 trees and 92 ornamental shrubs have been planted to date. On account of the very changeable weather experienced, the newly planted lawns, shrubs, and trees have not progressed as well as desired. It was found necessary to shift one letter-pillar, one fire-alarm standard, one weighing-machine, and one structure of the Weather Bureau to different positions, and to relay the underground electric-light cables (Annual Report 1929, p. 34).

In terms of trees, Pelzer planted 64 new Ash (Fraxinus spp) species trees which will be the Desert Ash (Fraxinus angustifolia var laxystyla) specimens today. The Ash (Fraxinus spp) were “raised from cuttings and seedlings respectively, have been transplanted from the propagating beds to the open nursery beds” in the Corporation nursery in Karrawirra/Park 12. Pelzer has listed, in 1929, that he will have 100 Ash (Fraxinus spp) trees ready for planting in 1930. The years are also important as South Australia is moving towards its centenary and these works may have been a precursor forward plan for the 1936 centenary celebrations. Additionally, Pelzer recorded that “in North Terrace Gardens 400 feet [122m] of jarrah [Eucalyptus marginata] edgings and 1,000 feet [304.8m] of hoop–iron have been put along the edges of lawns, etc.” This is the first record of hoops being used in the North Terrace Gardens. Most of the palms and cycads were also removed from North Terrace as part of these works (Annual Report 1929, pp. 34, 36; de la Motte 1980, p. 6).

In the same year, North Terrace was first fully bitumenised and electrification occurred.

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1933 and the structure was opened on 8 September 1936 by Governor General Lord Gowrie (Marsden et al 1990, pp. 268-269).

Figure
An aerial photograph of North Terrace and Adelaide taken by professional period photographer D Darian Smith. Note the regular mature street tree plantings along both sides of North Terrace, the formal dual-lawn space in front of the South Australian Museum, the extensive gardens within the Government House Domain largely orchestrated by state Governess's, Lady's Hore-Ruthven and Dugan, the Date Palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) lawned garden adjacent to the Parliament House on the corner of North Terrace and King William Street. Source: *South Australian Homes & Gardens* April 1932, np.

Figure
A Rose Series (P.9413) black and white photograph postcard of “The Bonython Hall & Exhibition Buildings, North Terrace, Adelaide”, taken in c.1930, depicting an English Ivy (*Hedera helix*) clad Exhibition Building with its grand dome, the mature Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia var. angustifolia*) along the road edge, followed by a width of lawn with ornamental trees, followed by a shrub garden bed and then the front fence or walling of the Exhibition Building. The fountain, possibly now in Rundle Garden, is extant in the rear terraced garden of the Building between the left and right pedestrian/vehicular entrances to the Building and School grounds and was one of two small fountains located on the North Terrace flank of the Building. Source: private collection.
3.0 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS AND SQUARES

Figure

A Rose Series (P.9746) black and white photograph postcard of “North Terrace and the Hills, Adelaide, SA”, taken in c.1930, being a classic period photograph of North Terrace – a view often captured in photographs and photopostcards from the 1900s onwards. Note the two lines of mature Desert Ash (Fraxinus angustifolia var oxycarpa) along the northern pedestrian pathway and the mature single line of Oriental Planes (Platanus orientalis) along the southern footpath. Within the lawns of the Museum is some six evident Date Palms (Phoenix dactylifera), in front of the Art Gallery 1-2 Canary Island Palms (Phoenix canariensis), and within the lawns of the University’s Goodman Crescent a collection of palms including Cotton Palms (Washingtonia filifera), Mexican Date Palms (Washingtonia robusta), a Date Palm (Phoenix dactylifera), and some cycads as evidenced in other photographic evidence, all of which represent the ideals and wishes of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, Owen Smyth, who had a strong interest in trees possessing Victorian era formality and grandeur. Between the pedestrian pathway and the building can be observed a collection of shrub beds (in front of the Museum), lawns (in front of the Mitchell Building), and a collection of different species ornamental trees including a Moreton Bay Fig (Ficus macrophylla) and a Lilly-pilly (Syzygium australe) in front of the Mitchell Building. Source: private collection.
Following correspondence with Buckingham Palace, the Corporation was granted permission to designate the North Terrace Gardens between Kintore Avenue and King William Street as "Prince Henry Gardens." Permission was granted by "H.R.H., the Duke of Gloucester having been received," and the Corporation recommended its adoption on 22nd November 1933. This letter of authority clearly designates what portion of North Terrace can be named 'Prince Henry Gardens', note the singular tense, and which has been mis-used occasionally for the lawns in front of the former School of Mines & Industries buildings (Annual Report 1933-34, p. 25).

On 29 February 1932 Pelzer retired and the Corporation commenced a reorganisation of the City Gardener's Branch (Annual Report 1931-32, p. 27). Following Pelzer's retirement a sequence of gardeners and a change of commitment to the gardens and the Park Lands is evident throughout the municipality notwithstanding the Centenary of South Australia celebrations in 1936 (Annual Report 1935-36, p. 37). On 15 April 1935 the Corporation appointed A Stanley Orchard FRHS to replace Pelzer to the re-titled and relegated position as 'Curator of Parks & Gardens'. Orchard brought to the position "theoretical and practical training and experience in England," with varied work experience in New South Wales in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sydney, and Victoria. Orchard passed away suddenly on 15 March 1939 (Annual Report 1933-34, p. 33; 1938-39, p. 8). From 1933 onwards the Corporation debated and considered activities, events and actions as part of the pending 1936 centenary of the state celebrations. Works proposed for Victoria Square included the installation of floodlights through the use of pale blue and green lights for the "illuminations of trees". Pale blue and green floodlighting was also proposed for Prince Henry Gardens. In conjunction with the floodlights, coloured lanterns were borrowed from the City of Melbourne Council and used in the trees as part of the illumination decorations. Some eight lights were installed in Victoria Square and 16 in Prince Henry Gardens (Annual Report 1933-34, p. 33; 1935-36, pp. 5-8; 1936-37, pp. 7, 9), and they were described as:

\[
\text{The units, which are very chaste in design, consist of Paragon Senior type of globe, mounted on an ornamental concrete standard 12 feet [3.65m] in height. These lamps are most effective and lend character to both these reserves, the effect at night being particularly pleasing [wrote Lord Mayor J Lavington Bonython]} \ (\text{Annual Report 1936-37, p. 9}).
\]

In conjunction with these works the Corporation undertook the renovation of the pathway surfaces in Prince Henry Gardens. These works were prompted by the condition of the pathway that carried considerable foot traffic. The surface was formed from crushed Nairne ironstone screenings alternated with screened Findon pebbles. The Findon pebbles proved the most reliable and resilient to the pedestrian traffic wear, and also had been laid in the pathways in Victoria Square. But despite the favourable wear the path could not handle the traffic volumes against the seasonal weather patterns. Accordingly the Corporation considered options to resurface this 5.4m wide pathway with either grey concrete slabs, red or maroon coloured concrete slabs, or slate. Following considerable debate the Corporation approved the adoption of the maroon-coloured concrete slabs at a cost of £1,166. Despite this resolution the matter came again before the Corporation in 1936 and the motion re-passed approving the use of "green concrete slabs" but that no path be constructed in the middle of the Gardens. As part of these works, the Corporation approved the installation of three "sanitary drinking fountains" at a cost of £41 10s in the Gardens and Terrace between King William Street and Pulteney Street (Annual Report 1935-36, pp. 34-35; 1936-37, p. 22).
3.0 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS AND SQUARES

Figure
Above: an extract of a ‘Plan of the City of Adelaide’ dated 1935 as prepared by the Corporation’s City Engineer. Semi-rectangular lawn spaces along the Terrace are evident. Below: an extract of an aerial photograph of metropolitan Adelaide depicting North Terrace. Note the detail as to mature street tree planting, use of lawns, the plaza space in front of the Institute Building, the mature English Elms (*Ulmus procera*) in Prince Henry Gardens. Source: ACC archives.
3.0 ADELAIDE PARK LANDS AND SQUARES

A black and white photograph of the floral garden created in front of the War Memorial in 1936 as part of the state’s centenary celebrations. Note the Gardenesque-style shrubbery arc-ing behind the War Memorial, the English Ivy (Hedera helix) covered curved walling, the small Gardener’s shed to the left where the present Excel Loo is located, and the lawn area of Prince Henry Gardens with its mature English Elms (Ulmus procera). Source: Anon 1936, np.

A black and white photograph of Prince Henry Gardens in c.1936 depicting the rear crushed rock wide pathway with the line of mature English Elm (Ulmus procera) trees, a line of cast-iron and timber bench seats to the far right, the galvanised pressed metal posts with eight wires preventing public access to the lawns and shrubbery within Prince Henry Gardens. Source: ACC Archives HP1175.

A black and white photograph of the lawns and gardens in front of the Art Gallery indicating a mature Jacaranda (Jacaranda mimosifolia) to the left, English Elm (Ulmus procera) specimens to the left rear, a Canary Island Palm (Phoenix canariensis) to the right and a tri-circle parterred garden bed with perennial flowering shrubs to the left front. Source: ACC Archives HP1176.

Extract of a black and white aerial photograph taken by D Darian Smith depicting the Parliament House buildings and associated palms (Washingtonia spp) lawn garden on the corner of King William Street and North Terrace. Source: D Darian Smith Collection, Atkins Technicolor.

Figure

Figure

Figure

Figure

Figure
A statue honouring explorer and navigator Matthew Flinders was finally unveiled on 12 April 1934. The life-size bronze, in full naval regalia, include bronze relief panels with maps of his journeys thereon. While community efforts commenced in 1921, a committee was formed under Secretary Fred Johns who was also the founder of Australia’s Who’s Who, to seek funds to erect the statue there was no sufficient funds until the early 1930s. London sculptor Frederick Brook Hitch was commissioned, and state Governor Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven unveiled the statue that was positioned in Prince Henry Gardens (ACC Archives File No 958/20; Cameron 1997, pp.106-108; Advertiser 13 April 1934, p. 22; The News 12 April 1934, p. 1).

In 1936 a granite boulder, obtained from Palmer, was positioned beneath the Morphett Street Bridge and a bronze memorial plaque affixed. The plaque commemorated the first school in South Australia that was located near the boulder site, and was sponsored by the South Australian Teachers’ Union (Annual Report 1936-37, p. 11).

In October 1938 the State Secretary of the South Australian Branch of the Returned Sailors’ and Soldiers’ Imperial League sought permission to plant a “blue gum-tree” (Eucalyptus globulus ssp globulus) in the forecourt of the Villiers-Bretonneux Memorial on the occasion of the unveiling by...
the King. A site was selected near the State War Memorial, in Prince Henry Gardens, and it was planted on Anzac Day 1939 (Annual Report 1938-39, p. 27).

A line of Candle Pines (*Cupressus sempervirens* 'Stricta') was planted along the western side of the Art Gallery after 1939.

The Bonython Fountain was the first water feature installed in North Terrace, in 1965. During the 1960s to 1990s a suite of memorial busts were added to the lawns of Prince Henry Gardens. A bronze bust of medical researcher Lord Florey (Howard Walter Florey), on a Harcourt granite pedestal, prepared by sculptor John Dowie, was unveiled on 25 June 1969. A bronze bust of Chief Justice Sir Mellis Napier on a stone pedestal, prepared by sculptor John Dowie, was unveiled on 2 July 1970 by Governor-General Sir Paul Hasluck. The bust was sponsored by several of Napier's colleagues. A bronze bust on a Harcourt granite pedestal of state Governor Sir Mark Oliphant, prepared by sculptor John Dowie, sponsored by the Corporation, was unveiled on 2 March 1978 by Governor-General Sir Zelman Cowan. On 18 December 1994 a bronze bust on a granite pedestal was unveiled honouring suffragist and trade unionist 'Mary Lee 1821-1909'. Patricia Moseley was commissioned to prepare the bust, as part of the Women's Suffrage Steering Committee – the first Act introducing full female suffrage was passed on 18 December 1894 in the colony that was very much led by Lee. In 1997 the Corporation commissioned a bronze bust, mounted on a granite pedestal, to honour state Governor Dame Roma Mitchell which was undertaken by Patricia Moseley (Advertiser 26 June 1969, p. 3; 26 June 1970, p. 3; 3 July 1970, pp. 2-3; 23 March 1976, p. 5; 3 March 1978, p. 3; 19 December 1994, p. 5; ACC Archives files; Carmeron 1997, pp. 132-134, 135-137, 138-140, 150-152).

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During 1974 the State Cabinet appointed a special Committee, under the chair of DJ Anders, to inquire into the area of North Terrace from the Royal Adelaide Hospital to the Library. The purpose of this Committee was:

- To investigate and report on the Government on the area of North Terrace from and including the Royal Adelaide Hospital, to and including the Library, with an indication of disposition and priorities in the area.
- To consider the future of the Rathbun Mansions site and the Foys Building.
- To consider the siting of other buildings of the Adelaide College of Advanced Education amalgamation with the South Australian Institute of Technology as far as its major activities were concerned. (Such amalgamation should not be taken to preclude the University and the Adelaide College of Advanced Education reaching an arrangement which could lead to a re-organisation of teacher education within the University.) (South Australia 1974, p. 1)

There are echoes in this terms of reference to the North Terrace Reserves and Railway Centres Royal Commission Reports (1916-17) whom are not referenced in this Committee’s deliberations. The Committee recommended, *inter alia*:

- a major rationalisation of property along North Terrace implicating the Adelaide College of Advanced Education (ACAE) (now part of the University of Adelaide) and the South Australian Institute of Technology (SAIT) (formerly the School of Mines & Industries and now the City East Campus of the University of South Australia) land holdings, stretching to and including the East End Markets,
- the potential to form a new SAIT/ACAE city campus,
- major beautification works for North Terrace, and,
- redevelopment of the Rathven Mansions site.

None of these recommendations were substantially implemented, but they accorded with previous North Terrace Reserves and Railway Centres Royal Commission Reports (1916-17) deliberations about North Terrace that sought a renovation of the promenade and an enhancement of the cultural and educational facilities and structures along the Promenade (South Australia 1974, pp. 22-26).

In 1980 the South Australian Museum considered redevelopment options that sought to increase the volume and footprint of the Museum but also address its landscape setting on North Terrace (de la Motte, 1980; Public Buildings Department 1980). A historic landscape report reviewed the setting of the Museum noting the key components as the archway (1851) within the Armoury complex, the well (1854) now on University of Adelaide land, and four extant Date Palms *(Phoenix dactylifera)* (1887) (de la Motte, 1980, pp. 2).

A memorial to Sir Douglas Mawson was unveiled on 16 August 1982 by Lord Mayor Dr Watson with the former state Governor Sir Mark Oliphant at a site in front of the Bonython Building as part of the 4th International Symposium on Antarctic Earth Sciences. It consists of a bronze bust on a marble stand, inscribed ‘Professor of Geology and Mineralogy Antarctic Scientist and Explorer’, and flanked by a Pegamite boulder from the Mawson valley at Arkaroola and a Charnockite boulder from the Mawson Base in Antarctica. The bust was suggested by Dr Fred Jacka, director of the Mawson Institute for Antarctic Research, in 1981, sponsored by the Corporation, and John Dowie was chosen as sculptor. In 2005 the memorial was shifted westwards to accommodate landscape design changes within the North Terrace Promenade project designed by Taylor Cullity Lethlean (ACC archives File No F.7267; *Advertiser* 10 March 1982, 17 August 1982; Cameron 1997, pp. 141-144).

A memorial drinking fountain was donated by the South Australian Association of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, as part of the state’s Bicentenary Programme. The fountain, with plaque, was positioned to the immediate south-west of the War Memorial on the lawn. The type was similar to those extant along North Terrace. Another donation was of a set of ten scaled down replica gaslights – using the same design as extant on the University of Adelaide fencing – to be positioned in Prince Henry Gardens, serviced by electricity, by the South Australian Gas Company. A plaque recording this donation was unveiled on 2 December 1988 ( *New 8 November 1987*; ACC. Archives file G/12/406; A8715).


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

During 2000 the North Terrace Precincts Economic & Urban Design Framework (2000) was prepared resulting in the call for tenders for the North Terrace Precincts Redevelopment Concept Design report. Taylor Cullity Lethlean, in association with Peter Elliott Architects, Paul Carter and James Hayter & Associates were successful and in January 2001 tabled the North Terrace Precincts Development: Concept Design Report (2001) (Gaardboe 2005). This report set out proposals for a major renovation of the North Terrace promenade, from West Terrace to Hackney Road, which served as “the foundation for the integrated development of North Terrace, in order that its potential as one of the world’s foremost urban boulevards can be achieved.” Taylor Cullity Lethlean stated that, in terms of the Overall Design Concept, that:

The Concept Design responds to the unique setting of Adelaide and in particular North Terrace and enunciates design principles for both the terrace as a whole, and the adjacent species which exhibit their own particular character.

The design principles identified as critical in generating greater vitality, identity and accessibility along and around North Terrace are:

• Thresholds – the strengthening and enhancement of garden thresholds at the east and west ends of North Terrace.

• City Edge – the reinforcement of the northern ‘wall’ of the City grid.

• Terrace Vitality – the creation of an urban environment which supports a rich social and economic life.

• City-River links – the creation of well used and safe links between the river and City.

• Rhythms of Construction 1 – 3 ‘Construction/Thought/Optimism’

The garden walk or double path still evident in Prince Henry Gardens is the principal remnant expression of the grand vision for the Terrace last implemented in the 1930’s. It is proposed to reinterpret this model to contemporary needs and aspirations and extends it along the Terrace’s entire length. This approach creates a constant 23metre wide vehicle boulevard with a 25metre north pedestrian promenade and a 6metre south footpath.

The new north promenade is transformed as it traverses the Terrace’s different precincts and responds to their urban form and activities (Taylor Cullity Lethlean 2001, p. 3).

This landscape design represents only the third co-ordinated landscape renovation proposed and undertaken on the North Terrace Promenade, with the preceding being in 1911 and 1929 by Pelzer.

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As part of the overall ACER development various art commissions were undertaken. These included the Rythmes de Construction 1 – 3 ‘Construction/Thought/Optimism’ in bronze by Victor Meertens completed in 1994 placed outside the Riverside Centre. In the Hyatt Regency forecourt was placed a mixed media sculpture by Darryl Pfitzner, Stephen Bowers with Muriel Van Der Byl entitled Yerrakarta positioned in 1995; a bronze sculpture by Robert Klippel entitled Benoy Sculpture No. 714 positioned in 1990; and, a marble sculpture by Akio Makigawa entitled Elements and Being positioned in 1990. Yerrakarta was positioned in 1995 and means ‘at random’ in Kaurna. Kookatha artist Milika or Darryl Pfitzner in consultation with Kaurna meyunna including Kaurna/Ngarindjeri artist Muriel van der Byl composed the project with Stephen Bowers. The stories of Tjillbruke and Ngurunderi are composed in the ceramic mural tiles by van der Byl and Pfizner orchestrated the ceramic, brick, clay, bronze, stainless steel, red gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis) and other material installation (Department of Education & Children’s Services 2002, p. 26).
Landscape design master plan for North Terrace as proposed by Taylor Cullity Lethlean. Source: Taylor Cullity Lethlean 2001, np.
In 2001 Hassell and MGT architects were commissioned to review and prepare designs for renovations and extensions to the State Library. These works were completed in 2005 resulting in major new entry forecourt, the slight repositioning of the Robert Burns statue, and an integration of the forecourt design with the landscape architecture designs of Taylor Cullity Lethlean for the North Terrace Precinct Development project including hard surface materials and fountains.

In January 2006 the Old and current state Houses of Parliament were included on the National Heritage List under the Commonwealth’s Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999. In announcing this registration, Greg Hunt MP, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, and Federal Member for Flinders, stated in the media release:

Heritage listing for places that built our nation
The first place in the world where women were given the right to stand for parliament has been included in the National Heritage List. Hon Greg Hunt MP, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Environment and Heritage announced today.

Mr Hunt said South Australia’s Houses of Parliament had played a major role in the development of democracy in Australia.

"South Australia’s parliament was a world and national leader in establishing democracy during the 19th century and its Parliament Houses are nationally important as the first place in the world where women were given the right to stand for parliament," he said.

"South Australia was also the first Australian colony, and one of the first places in the world, to grant universal suffrage to men, in 1856, and to women, in 1894."

This is only 1 of 2 inclusions on this List in South Australia.

Amery (1997, p. 4; 2002, p. 270) proposed the toponym Karrawirra, meaning ‘River red gum forest’, to Park Lands block number 12 of which the North Terrace Promenade technically forms the southern edge of this park land block which would otherwise be known as Karrawirra/Park 12. Although noting that the original location of such an appellation is unclear, Amery pointed to the original name for the River Torrens as Karrawirraparri or Karrawirra parri meaning ‘red gum river’ which flowed through the karra wirra ‘red gum forest’ (Starr pers comm. 2006, Draper et al 2005, p. 64).

Currently the North Terrace Promenade is an amalgam of Picturesque and Gardenesque planting styles as established by O’Brien and Pelzer, with a strong 1930s character due to the transformations undertaken by Orchard, with the central tract now occupied by a modernism-strippled landscape design executed by Taylor Cullity Lethlean. It is a landscape rich in special places, significant trees and cultural meanings for the Adelaide and South Australian community.