

Section 4.0

ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF GARDEN COMPONENTS AND COLLECTIONS



Figure 4.1 *Photograph of the atmosphere and plantings within the Palm House as undertaken by Schomburgk.*

4.1 ADELAIDE BOTANIC GARDEN

4.1.1 Araucaria Avenue (1868)



Figure 4.1 *Araucaria Avenue from the Palm House podium in the mid 1950s, looking eastward across the Main Lake with distant views to the Mt Lofty Ranges*

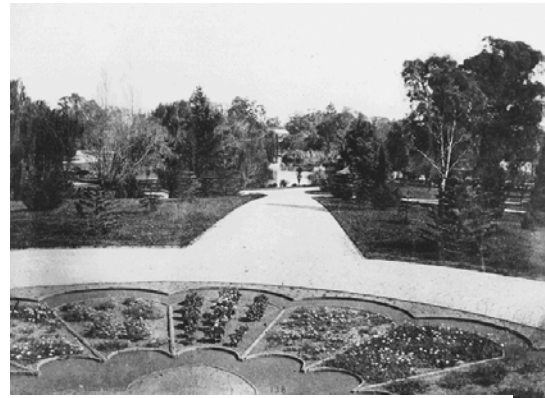


Figure 4.2 *Araucaria Avenue c.1870 soon after planting, taken from Niobe Hill*



Figure 4.3 *Araucaria Avenue today*

History and analysis

1864: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this area planted with conifers, with a pair of Crimean War cannons placed on the axis of the future Araucaria Avenue and an indication of the crest of the hill marked by a bulge in the path and an associated garden bed; the extent of the ridge is marked by roughly symmetrical paths on each side

1867: Statue of Niobe placed on high ground in Adelaide Botanic Garden near Asylum boundary, 'a broad avenue lined with coniferous trees' planned by Schomburgk

1868: Schomburgk's *Report* for 1868 describes the establishment of this component: 'From the base of the hill, near the statue of Jeanne d'Arc, a broad avenue has been planted with *Araucaria excelsa* and *Cookii*, which leads to the statue of Niobe. This walk will be constructed and gravelled, and on the hill near the flower-parterre, a fountain will be erected; the overflow of the same will benefit the growth of the young coniferous trees scattered on the slopes of the hill. The beautifying of this hill requires also a good deal of work.'

1869: Schomburgk's *Report* for 1869 states: 'The avenue, from the base of the hill to the statue of Niobe, and the flower parterre, has been finished.'

1920–21: Avenue path grassed by Bailey

1956: Avenue path reinstated by Lothian

1965: Avenue path removed and re-grassed upon the recommendation of landscape architect Allan Correy

2003: The avenue currently comprises:

- *Araucaria columnaris* (New Caledonian Pine) (x4) [G870327]
- *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) (x12) [G870310, G870328]

In addition, there is a related early planting of:

- *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) [G870326]

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Araucaria Avenue comprising a mix of *Araucaria columnaris* (x4) and *Araucaria heterophylla* (x12), as one of the oldest surviving avenue plantings using this genus

High cultural significance

- The axis of the avenue and the manner in which the trees frame a vista over the long axis of the Main Lake to and from the Palm House
- The formal nature of the avenue as a reminder of the early design of the Garden
- Retention of a mature specimen of *Araucaria bidwillii*, identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)

Intrusive

- Placement of statue at west end of avenue, where it conflicts with the formality and axial nature of the Araucaria Avenue

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Blocking of vistas to and from the Araucaria Avenue and Palm House by unchecked growth of lake-edge plants
- Loss of Niobe statue and associated formal planting (and to a lesser extent the gable wall of the former Lunatic Asylum building), together with the nondescript and intrusive replacement statuary and plantings, as an eastern termination of the avenue and marking the crest of the hill
- Loss of the original path alignment along avenue, with consequent diminution of avenue experience to most visitors

4.1.2 Australian Forest (1868)



Figure 4.5 *Australian Forest today looking from the lawns near Bicentennial Conservatory westwards.*

History and analysis

1867: Arboretum planned by Schomburgk

1868: Schomburgk's 1868 *Report* describes the establishment of this feature: '*The Arboretum.*—The land opposite the creek to this Experimental Garden has been laid out as an arboretum, which is crossed by a winding walk along the creek, and so this walk connects the main walk with that running along the boundary of the Lunatic Asylum. A part of this ground has been trenched by some inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, through the kindness of Dr Patterson, to whom thanks are due for the services of the trenching party; otherwise I should have not been able to effect this desirable object. The ground is planted mostly with Australian trees,

especially such as are indigenous to the western, eastern, and north-eastern parts. 152 *Eucalyptus* in thirty-four species, 124 *Acacias* [*sic*] in forty-one species, and various other trees and shrubs have been planted; and considering how very late the planting of this part was completed, I can congratulate myself on the well doing of the trees—about half a dozen only having failed.’

1869: Schomburgk’s 1869 *Report* describes the success of the arboretum: ‘... most of the trees are doing much better than could have been expected, considering the very late planting.’

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden indicates a broad swathe of planting along First Creek constituting the Arboretum, extending north to Schomburgk’s Experimental Garden, and east to the Lunatic Asylum grounds

1930s–50s: Australian forest depicted with dense tree canopy in earliest aerial photographs of Adelaide Botanic Garden

1983–84: Rainforest species added to the Arboretum. By the 1980s South-Western West Australian plants predominated in the Australian Forest. Since the construction of the Bicentennial Conservatory rainforest plantings that complement the plantings in the Conservatory have been undertaken, moving the bias of the overall composition to east-coast rainforest species.

2003: Important trees include:

- *Agathis robusta* (Queensland Kauri Pine) [G874922]
- *Agathis robusta* (Queensland Kauri Pine) [G874924]
- *Angophora costata* (Smooth Barked Apple Myrtle) [G875025]
- *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) [G875050]
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) [G880511] (x2: one a stump)
- *Eucalyptus* [*Corymbia*] *citriodora* (Lemon-scented Gum) [G880513]
- *Eucalyptus grandis* (Toolur) [G880526]
- *Eucalyptus* [*Corymbia*] *maculata* (Spotted Gum) [G880531] (x2)
- *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (Red Ironbark) [G880540]
- *Eucalyptus* [*Corymbia*] *viminialis* (Ribbon Gum) [G880550]
- *Podocarpus elatus* (Illawarra Plum) [G881728]

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Australian forest, for the continuity of this themed garden as one of the oldest continuously tended, consciously planted Australian-plant gardens internationally
- Survival of specimens of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (one a preserved trunk possessing evocative visual and spatial qualities), especially valued as remnant indigenous vegetation, now of great rarity in this central city location

High cultural significance

- Continuity of plantings sympathetic to Schomburgk’s original vision of an arboretum composed principally of Australian trees
- Retention of mature specimens of *Agathis robusta* (x2), *Angophora costata*, *Araucaria bidwillii*, *Eucalyptus* [*Corymbia*] *citriodora*, *E. grandis*, *E. [C.] maculata*, *E. sideroxylon*, *E. [C.] viminialis*, and *Podocarpus elatus* [check huge stump covered with *Cissus antarctica* (Kangaroo Vine)] identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)

Contributory cultural significance

- Under-storey plantings of Australian flora which complement the original planing theme for this component
- Vistas to the Australian Forest from more formal areas of the Garden and the manner in which the backdrop of massed mature vegetation contrasts with specimen trees and shrubs in neighbouring areas, and also the modernity of the neighbouring Bicentennial Conservatory

4.1.3 Bailey Lawns

History and analysis

1855: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this area dominated (at the south) by a elaborate formal *rococo* layout of garden beds (and to the north) an open, largely undeveloped area

1856: The Board's Minutes (4 July) state: 'Four large circles for the plants and shrubs of Swan River, South Australia, New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land and Victoria, the whole to be surrounded by a belt of Acacias and other things common to Australasia.'

1864: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this area with a highly ornate layout based on four circles within a larger circular arrangement, and (to the east) additional flanking areas of garden beds

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows similar detail to 1864, but with simplified garden beds creating space for small lawns, and a general reduction in the number and complexity of paths

1890: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows almost identical detail to 1874

1924–25: Bailey's *Annual Report* for 1924–25 records the genesis of the present lawn area: 'An area near to the large rest house to the east of the main entrance has also undergone a change, the lawn and border space having been considerably increased at the expense of some asphalt paths, and has provided space for the occupation of a number of recently introduced plants.'

1928: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this area transformed into a largely open lawn with specimen trees and flanking shrubberies, and all vestiges of the former circular paths now removed

1953: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows one section of shrubbery devoted to New Zealand plants

2003: Important trees and shrubs include:

- *Acacia salicina* (Broughton Wattle) [G874848]
- *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) [G870764]
- *Bursaria spinosa* var. *spinosa* (Christmas Bush) [G870759]
- *Capparis mitchellii* (Native Orange) [G870760]
- *Erythrina caffra* (Kaffir Boom) [G876290]
- *Erythrina crista-galli* (Cockspur Coral Tree) [G876291]
- *Ficus prasinicarpa* [G870774]
- *Gardenia thunbergia* (x2) [G880688, G882263]
- *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda) [G870766]
- *Melaleuca bracteata* [G870755]
- *Photinia serrulata* (Chinese Hawthorn) [G870771]
- *Phoenix reclinata* (Senegal Date Palm) [G870745]

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- The manner in which several of the mature specimens mark the Australia flora collection established in the earliest years of the Garden's history, a bravura gesture of colonial horticultural sophistication within Francis's formal garden plan
- Retention of mature specimens of *Acacia salicina*, *Araucaria cunninghamii*, *Bursaria spinosa* var. *spinosa*, *Capparis mitchellii*, *Erythrina caffra*, *Erythrina crista-galli*, *Ficus prasinicarpa*, *Gardenia thunbergia* (x2), *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, *Melaleuca bracteata*, *Photinia serrulata*, and *Phoenix reclinata* identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)
- The Bailey Lawns, exemplifying a contemporary landscape design that eschewed formality and embraced the horticultural pragmatism of easily maintained landscaped expanses (designed for a more relaxed appreciation of the Garden)

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of diagonal path which served as a generator of the intricate Francis geometrical layout, a feature which survived from the 1855 until the 1960s

4.1.4 Bicentennial conservatory (1987-89)

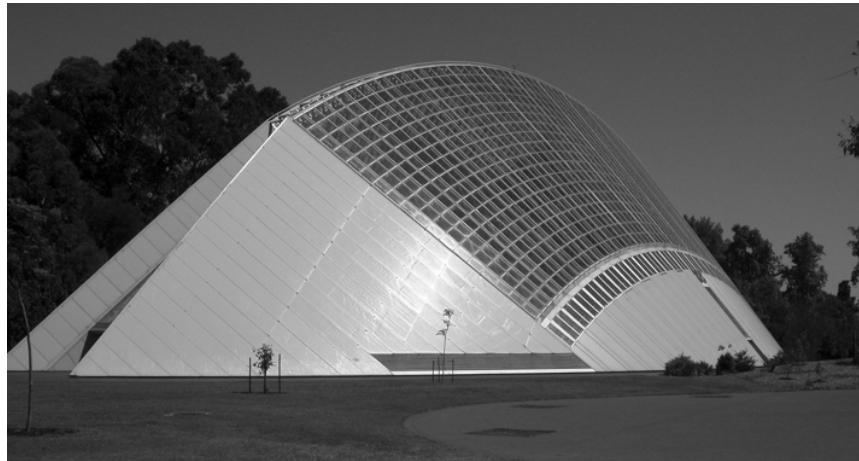


Figure 4.5 *Bicentennial conservatory today looking north-east.*

History and analysis

1975: Adelaide Botanic Garden's tropical plant collection exceeds the capacity of the existing Palm House, Board decides to construct a new conservatory

1983-84: Board discusses enlarging the existing Palm House but it is considered too expensive

1984: \$7.2 million funding obtained from the Commonwealth State Bicentennial Commemorative Programme

1986: State Government makes the western part of former Metropolitan Tramways Trust (MTT) Depot Site available to the Adelaide Botanic Garden for the construction of a new conservatory. State Transport Authority vacates the MTT Depot site and workshops and other minor buildings are demolished. Existing Palm House is closed to the public and the plants prepared for relocation to the Bicentennial Conservatory. Elm avenue, then being used as a storage area, removed in advance of the construction works. Design brief for the Bicentennial Conservatory sought a design to 'be capable of growing rainforest trees to 20 metres tall in at least part of the building; maximise light in winter time but reduce heat load in summer time; have a roof which could effectively shed moisture, rain on the outside and condensation on the inside; be able to maintain the desired climatic conditions, allowing the growing of tropical rainforest plants from Northern Australia, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia and Oceania; allow some air movement but not have large volumes of air being moved by machinery; be reasonably easily maintained and accessible; allow a tropical experience for visitors; and, be visibly exciting but not clash with the surrounding environment'. Building designed by architects Raffin Maron, landscape architects Land Systems Pty Ltd in conjunction with Herbarium staff.

1987: Construction work commences, 7400 tons of soil removed (suitable soil reused in Texas Garden at Mount Lofty Botanic Garden)

1988: First plants, approximately 4000, arrive from contracted nurseries in Queensland (including nine *Archontophoenix alexandrae*). Commercially grown plants were supplemented with specimens grown in the Garden, and grown from seed and cuttings collected in the wild in places such as New Caledonia. Conservatory opened to the public on 18 November 1988.

1989: Bicentennial Conservatory dedicated 27 November 1989, final cost \$7.19 million. The building and members of its design team receive many awards at a state level. At a national level, architect Raffin Maron receives the Sir Zelman Cowan Award for Public Buildings from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects 1991 national awards programme for the design of the Bicentennial Conservatory.

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Bicentennial Conservatory, as a notable example of late twentieth-century Australian glasshouse construction and technology

Contributory cultural significance

- Contrast between sheer modernity of the Bicentennial Conservatory and the backdrop of Australian forest to the west

- Vistas to the building, especially from the north and south

No appreciable cultural significance

- Cascade Glass Sculpture, as a example of multiple glass sculptuary with no precedent value

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'Bicentennial Conservatory: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

4.1.5 Bridges



Figure 4.6 *Original rusticated bridge over First Creek at the opening of the Simpson Shadehouse.*

History and analysis

1857: *Report* by Francis describes the addition of three bridges; presumably those over the creek near North Terrace, leading to the Conifer Lawns, and at the head of the Main Lake, all crossings still in use (albeit with new fabric)

1866: Arrival of iron bridge from England intended (but never used) to span the Main Lake

1868: Schomburgk's 1868 *Annual Report* stated his intention to connect both ends of the Main Walk: 'Should the iron bridge imported from England, and quite unsuitable for our purpose, be sold, I beg to propose that a wooden bridge be built over the pond to connect both of the main walks.' Bridge over creek near Lunatic Asylum completed

1869: Schomburgk's 1869 *Annual Report* records the erection of a new bridge across the channel (leading from the Main Lake to First Creek), bridge later abolished when channel replaced by a pipe

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows bridge over First Creek (on Main Walk), presumably erected some time before this date

1893–96: Bridge and causeway erected over Main Lake; this link removed by Lothian in 1965 (see Section 4.1.23)

1989: Four bridges over First Creek designed and constructed by engineers B.C. Tonkin as part of a continuous programme of upgrading

1999: New road bridge constructed over First Creek (adjacent to the former Yarrabee Stables) to a design by B.C. Tonkin

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Tradition established in the late 1850s of bridges over the creeks within the Botanic Garden

No appreciable cultural significance

- Fabric of current contemporary designed bridges over creeks, which incorporate unostentatious wrought iron balustrades over concrete abutments and decks, that in terms of colour treatment and delicate form often visually merge into the dark backdrop of foliage or shade

4.1.6 Class Ground (former Experimental Garden) (1867)



Figure 4.7 Class ground with the North Lodge in the background

History and analysis

1866: Schomburgk's 1866 *Report* comments on projected improvements: 'To the left of the main walk, opposite the pond, will be laid out a scientific arrangement of the Natural System of Plants—on the right a rosary, and at the northern end an experimental and nursery garden; the first [i.e. the *first* experimental and nursery garden *in the colony*] for the cultivation of medical, industrial, and fodder plants, suited to the climate. This arrangement will, it is hoped, enable the public to be supplied from time to time with an abundance of cuttings and seedlings of such plants of the above description as bid fair to recompense the trouble bestowed upon their cultivation. In the nursery ground will be raised a supply of ornamental trees and shrubs, for the purpose of beautifying public grounds and ornamenting cemeteries, &c. &c.'

1867: Schomburgk's 1867 *Report* states: 'Notwithstanding it was so late in the season when the Experimental garden was laid out, some very valuable results of its utility have already been obtained.'

1975–76: Class Ground re-landscaped with new layout. Lothian's 1975–76 *Annual Report* states that a final layout of the class ground area was designed in conjunction with the horticultural botanist (Brian Morley): 'It is an informal layout which has increased the size of the beds, but still in keeping with the Classground's primary function of education.'

1976–77: Lothian's 1976–77 *Annual report* describes the redevelopment of the Class Ground area along 'more modern and aesthetic lines'.

1982–83: Class Ground re-jigged.

2003: Important trees include:

- *Brachychiton discolor* (Lace-bark Tree) [G875242]
- *Casuarina cunninghamiana* (Forest Oak) [G875375]
- *Toona ciliata* (Red Cedar) [G862725]

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Siting and extent of the former Experimental Garden, now occupied by the Class Ground, as one of Schomburgk's early major additions to the garden, and one that continued a feature commenced elsewhere within the Adelaide Botanic Garden by Francis a decade earlier
- Continuity of tradition within Adelaide Botanic Garden of a Class Ground
- Retention of mature specimens of *Brachychiton discolor* and *Toona ciliata* identified as individually significant specimens, and *Casuarina cunninghamiana* as a visually significant specimen (see Section 4.6)

- Petrified trunk of *Araucariaiaoxylon* (reputedly 35 million years old, and presented Director of Imperial Garden of Vienna in 1878) and once housed in the Wood Pavilion.

Contributory cultural significance

- Vista south over the relatively low-scale planting of the Class Ground to the dominant backdrop of the Australian Forest

No appreciable cultural significance

- Layout and fabric of the Class Ground, of recent date and possessing only modest design qualities in this rich cultural environment

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of long vista over the former Experimental Garden to and from the North Lodge, one of many contained vistas formerly experienced within the Garden

Note: see Section 4.7.16 in respect of the Linneus Bust

4.1.7 Conifer Lawns (1864)



Figure 4.8 Schomburgk introduced standard clipped *Robinia* opposite the Museum lining a pathway that no longer exists.

History and analysis

1864: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this area planted with conifers, with a pair of Crimean War cannons placed on the axis of the future Araucaria Avenue and an indication of the crest of the hill marked by a bulge in the path and an associated garden bed; the extent of the ridge is marked by roughly symmetrical paths on each side

1867: Schomburgk's 1867 *Report* stated: '*The Pinetum*—Until now, this very interesting family had only a very limited number of representatives in the garden; this want is now supplied by the formation of a pinetum on the hill adjoining the Lunatic Asylum. There are planted about 130 specimens in eighty species of the most handsome kinds, which I am happy to say thrive uncommonly well. I must remark that the ground of this pinetum is trenched two feet deep' (0.6 m); Schomburgk also described a contemplated fountain on the crest of the hill ('an interesting spot of the garden, as the hill commands not alone a fine view over the garden, but also over the town.'), but this does not appear to have been installed

1867: J.G. Knight's *Narrative of the Visit of ... the Duke of Edinburgh* (Melbourne, 1868) notes Prince Alfred's visit to the Gardens: 'On Tuesday [5 November], His Highness visited the Botanical Gardens for the purpose of planting memorial trees. Three trees were to have been planted by the Prince, but he requested that two of his friends, Lord Newry and the Hon. Eliot Yorke, should participate in the ceremony by each planting one, which was accordingly done.'

1868: Schomburgk's 1868 *Report* stated: '*Pinetum*.—The ragged and steep banks of the creek, from the Lunatic Asylum to the bridge of the main walk, have been sloped, beautified, and

planted with coniferous trees, and thus the pinetum uninterruptedly extends along the sides of the creek—181 conifers having been planted on the banks and added to this interesting family, which until now had only a very limited number of representatives in the Garden, and which I am glad to say have in the course of the last two years been increased to 124 species and 482 specimens, including about twenty species planted throughout the Garden previously, and form now a total of 144 species, and constitute without doubt one of the finest collections in the Colonies of Australia. With the exception of the genera, *Pinea Abies*, the Japan and Himalayan Mountain species, they all thrive uncommonly well, notwithstanding the dry and unfavourable season for the last year's planted trees. The completion of the sloping and filling up the banks of the creek was effected at a cost of considerable labor, and occupied the staff of workmen nearly three months at this tedious work; but I have now the satisfaction that this part will prove one of the most interesting spots in the Garden' (sic.).

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this area as two distinct lawns bisected by the Araucaria Avenue, with a new path layout to the north (compared with 1864); this plan also notes the planting of a *Cedrus deodara* by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh (1867), since removed, and the basis of the triangular keel.

1879: Construction of the Museum of Economic Botany (see Section 4.1.26) gave the northern section of this lawn a new focus, and involved a slight simplification of the path system; the new layout was shown on the 1890 plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden

1924–25: Bailey's *Annual Report* for 1924–25 notes the removal of some of the clipped Robinias from the lawn in front of the Museum of Economic Botany

1953: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows the south-western section of this area planted with cherry trees (known as Cherry Tree Lawn) and the northern section named Conifer lawn; by this date the north–south path over Niobe Hill has been removed

1967: Lothian's *Annual Report* for 1967 describes a reworking of the north-western section of the conifer lawn: 'The coniferous collection has been extended mainly with species of cupressus and juniper, (these to be extended as new species become available). As part of the plan for the east bank [of the Main Lake] and conifer lawn one path (that which ran between the Museum and the stream) has been eliminated; the lawn carrying straight through to the new pathway near the lake. Some Robinia trees have been removed.'

2003: Important plants include:

- a group of *Washingtonia* spp. comprising *W. filifera* (American Cotton palm) (x2) [G853614] and *W. robusta* (Washington Palm) [G853613]

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Retention of a row of early *Washingtonia* spp. plantings (comprising *W. filifera* and *W. robusta*) marking to base of the ridge on its southern flank

Contributory cultural significance

- Conifer Lawns and conifer collection, as a small but complementary collection to the genera used in the Araucaria Avenue and as a continuation of a long tradition of conifer plantings in this area of the Garden
- Wide expanses of lawns, as a setting for specimen plantings

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current landscaping on south side of Araucaria Avenue and on the former Lunatic Asylum site

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Removal of north–south path across Niobe Hill, which formerly provided definition to this area

Note: See also Section 4.1.1 in respect of the Araucaria avenue and the Niobe statue

4.1.8 Creek (1856)

History and analysis

1855: Francis reports to Sir William Hooker (24 August 1855) that the Garden site is ‘well-situated, undulating, with a swamp that may be turned into a lake or spring of water’

1855: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden depicts a series of linked ponds with up to five islands along the Creek corridor. A rudimentary grating was mentioned by Francis in his monthly report for October: ‘The manner of closing up the creek beneath the fencing at two places, is found to be very defective, the vertical grating put up by intercepting any floating rubbish, occasioned last night an overflow of water to a great extent, also boys of 12 & 13 years of age get through with facility.’

1856: Francis reports ‘the swamp and watercourse have been a cause of great expense and trouble and will continue to do so for some time to come from 2 Causes, first from the immense quantity of sand and rubbish brought down by every storm, and secondly from the tendency of the water to work the course into a ravine, which it is already doing.’

1856–57: *Report* by Francis states ‘that at the close of 1856 ... a wide and irregular watercourse had been cut through the grounds. The funds at the disposal of the Committee for 1857 have allowed this channel to be widened into lakes, the earth from which has filled up the numerous holes, swampy parts, and other irregularities; thus by the same labor, both are near completion.’

1857: *Report* by Francis describes the addition of three bridges; presumably those over the creek near North Terrace, leading to the Ridge Lawns, and at the head of the Main Lake, all crossings still in use (albeit with new fabric)

c.1860: Photograph during Francis directorship shows weir on creek at head of lake

1864: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows alignment of Creek formalised as a linking element between the Top Lake (see Section 4.1.42) and the Main Lake (see Section 4.1.21)

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows alignment of Creek

1937: Report to the Board reviewing flooding in the Garden and its flow towards Frome Road highlights the ‘inadequacy of the drain which carried the water from the East park lands to the creek’; this reference appears to relate to the underground aqueduct from the Creek to First Creek (Minutes, 5 February 1937)

1938: Jarrah sleepers covering the aqueduct reported to be in a dangerous condition and some replaced (Minutes, 6 May 1938)

1940: Aqueduct recognised in *Annual Report* (1940–41) as being incapable of handling floodwaters

1953–54: Lothian seeks funds to replace the covered aqueduct with suitable piping

2003: Western section is quite heavily planted on the north with *Bambusa balcooa* (Bamboo) and on the south with *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak), while the eastern section is relatively open, with low beds and specimen trees

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- As part of a designed sequence of water features including the Top Lake (see Section 4.1.42), Nelumbo Pond (see Section 4.1.27), and Main Lake (see Section 4.1.21), of an early date and still maintaining their spatial relationship and use
- Location of weir, one of the early works of Francis

No appreciable cultural significance

- Fabric of current bridges (see Section 4.1.5)
- Fabric of weir, apparently greatly changed from the original work by Francis
- Current landscaping along creek (between Top Lake and Main Lake)

4.1.9 Eastern Lawns (1938)



Figure 4.10 *View of Eastern Lawns in the late 1930s from the East Lodge Gates.*

History and analysis

1902: Lunatic Asylum closed (see Section 2.4)

1937: Government enquiry determines an extensive land swap between Adelaide Botanic Garden and Adelaide Hospital (see Section 2.2.6)

1938: Former Lunatic Asylum buildings (more recently, used as the Isolation Block of Adelaide Hospital) substantially demolished leaving Yarrabee (see Section 4.3.6), stables, front fence, retaining walls and the East Lodge complex (see Section 4.1.10). Transfer of land provided a large additional amount of land for the Adelaide Botanic Garden (contiguous to the Conifer Lawns—see Section 4.1.7). The landscaping of this new area was largely given over to lawn and a works depot. Greaves' *Annual Report* for 1937–38 noted: 'In December, the sum of £1,500, of which £1,288 13s 8d was spent, was made available as part cost of clearing and preparing that portion of ground known as the Isolation Block for the purpose of extending the Botanic Gardens. The trees consisting of *Pinus halepensis* (Alepo [*sic*] Pine) and *Melia azedarach* (Bead Tree) and a number of old shrubs have been taken out. The contractor who is demolishing and removing the buildings commenced operations in January and expects to complete his work some time in September, when it will be necessary to remove the remaining foundations ... A certain amount of alteration on the present Eastern boundary—provision is made for this.'

1939: Greaves' *Annual Report* for 1938–39 described the formation of these lawns: 'Garden Extension (Isolation Block). All foundations have been removed, some of which were two feet wide by two and a half feet [0.6 x 0.76 m] deep of solid concrete ... A four-inch [10 cm] water main has been laid through the centre of the grounds, a length of ten chains, and 2,000 feet [609.6 m] of two inch [5.1 cm] sub-main has been put down and forty-seven taps have been placed underground. The front portion has been planned and marked out. Approximately 32 chains of paths have been formed, 19 chains of which have been treated with one coat of Colas, the other portion will be treated as opportunity affords. About two acres [0.8 ha] have been planted with Buffalo grass cuttings and will make rapid growth in Spring. Flower beds will be designed on this portion and selected trees will also be planted to suit the lay-out of the ground.'

1964–66: First stage of new State Herbarium constructed, building extended over a period of years to accommodate administration, library, and additional space for herbarium (see Section 2.2.7)

1992: Andy Goldsworthy sculpture 'Black Spring' installed (see Section 4.7.4)

1999: Herbarium and Administration Building demolished to make way for National Wine Centre (see Section 4.3.4)

2003: The area includes a row of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda) (x6) [G881072] which marks the west front of the former herbarium building

Rankings of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- Row of *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (x6) which marks the west front of the former Herbarium building
- Andy Goldsworthy sculpture 'Black Spring', as a representative example of the work of an internationally recognised environmental sculptor
- Archaeological potential of the area to reveal interpretative information about the former Lunatic Asylum buildings

No appreciable cultural significance

- Eastern Lawns, which represent a lost opportunity to showcase living collections within Adelaide Botanic Garden

4.1.10 East Lodge and gates (1865)

History and analysis

1865: East Lodge, gates, walls and fencing erected by William Lines at a cost of £915 as part of the Lunatic Asylum

1875–76: Back porch demolished and two new rooms added (of Glen Osmond stone, with English slate on the roof, to match the existing). The additional rooms were said to be 'much to the comfort of the head keeper'.

1902: Asylum closed

1906–07: Lodge renovated

1938: Asylum buildings substantially demolished but East Lodge renovated and transferred to Botanic Garden

1987: Restoration and stabilisation of external stone walls

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- East Lodge, stone outbuildings, yard, gates, Botanic Road and east walls, and gates, for their architectural and aesthetic values, and historically as rare surviving components of the former Lunatic Asylum
- Views to East Lodge from Botanic Road, and from the Botanic Garden

No appreciable cultural significance

- Enclosure to east verandah, shed

Supporting documentation

Flightpath Architects, 'Conservation Study for Yarrabee, Front Fence, and Stables' (1999)

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'East Lodge: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

4.1.11 Economic Garden (1872)



Figure 4.10 Photograph of Schomburgk's Class Ground in the 1880s, looking south towards the Palm House, with a central basin fountain with a single jet before the Boy and Serpent was installed.

History and analysis

1866: Schomburgk's 1866 *Report* contains his ideas for this projected improvements: 'To the left of the main walk, opposite the pond, will be laid out a scientific arrangement of the Natural System of Plants', and this wish is repeated in following years

1870: Schomburgk's 1870 *Report* describes his plans for this feature and the now-demolished 'Sterculia Avenue': 'An avenue will lead round the piece of land to be appropriated for the so-long talked of arrangement of the natural system of plants, which I am sorry to say, in consequence of want of funds for this purpose, will also be delayed this season. Two sides of this avenue were planted last season with *Sterculia hetrophylla*, a tree qualified for such purpose, not alone in regard of its graceful shape, but also its dense and verdant foliage. I hope next season to plant the remainder of this avenue, and to carry out, next season, the long-cherished scheme of the natural system of plants.'

1871: Schomburgk's 1871 *Report* states that development of the class ground has been delayed: 'The planning of this has been difficult, as a somewhat symmetrical figure must be chosen in order to afford an oversight over the whole; and I have fixed on the form of a hippodrome. Two serpentine walks traverse the ground to break the formality of the symmetrical figure.'

1872: Schomburgk's 1872 *Report* states that works on the class ground have commenced 'and I hope that it will be laid out this season'

1873: Schomburgk's 1873 *Report* indicates that planting of the class ground was again delayed, 'But as the trenching of the class ground will be completed in the course of a few weeks, the planting will be carried out this season.'

1874: Schomburgk's 1874 *Report* notes the establishment of the class ground: 'This part of the garden is in a fair state of progress towards completion, as a system garden, although not so extensive as I had wished. The planning of it has been attended with some difficulty ... In the middle of the main walk a large basin with fountain is built, which contains the aquatic plants of the orders of the *Nymphaeaceae*, *Vallisneria*, *Butomaceae*, *Alismaceae*, &c. On both sides of this main walk extend the *Monocotyledonous* plants. This class ground or system ground represents 130 orders by 750 genera of plants, about 200 will be added this season. Every order is represented by from four to twenty genera according to their extent. The sequence of the classes and orders followed is that of the late Professor Adrien de Jussieu, son of Antoine-Laurent de Jussieu, the establisher of the Natural Order of Plants. Every order is divided from the other by a strip of green turf, bordered by narrow bricks, to prevent the spreading of the grass in the beds ... It is almost an impossibility to lay out a system ground perfectly; it will and must always be deficient in completeness, especially in cooler climates ... As the foundation of the university is now a fact, I hope that the class ground, notwithstanding its deficiencies, will benefit the study of Botany, which it is to be hoped will in future be more appreciated by our young generation than is the case at present.'

1875: Schomburgk's 1875 *Report* states: 'The Class Ground is nearly completed, and there are only a few representatives of one or other order to be planted. The gravelling of the walks is also towards completion ... the difficulty ... [of] selecting and grouping of genera of each order, is already apparent, as some become large and umbrageous trees while others are only small shrubs or perennials; thus one will outgrow the other.'

1876: Schomburgk's 1876 *Report* states: 'The class ground is near its completion, which would have been carried out last year, had not the earthwork round the Palm House absorbed all our labour strength.'

1893: Visiting English nursery proprietor James Herbert Veitch, writing in *A Traveller's Notes* (1896) after a visit in 1893, is critical of the class ground: 'Avenues of American Ash and *Sterculia diversifolia* shade other paths beyond, both of which it is necessary to cross to reach that section of the garden set apart for the natural Orders. This portion consists of a series of broad circles, the beds divided by narrow strips of grass, each bed thus formed being devoted to one Order. Unquestionably this is the weak point of the garden.'

1907: The 1907 *Official Souvenir* describes changes to this area: 'Proceeding to the rear of the palmhouse we reach the class ground containing specimens for botanical studies. This portion of the Gardens on account of its unsuitable situation is in a process of transference to the experimental grounds.' Robert Barr Smith donated £100 'for the erection of an ornamental fountain in the garden' and the Boy and Serpent Fountain from the Coalbrookdale Company, England, was placed in the pre-existing basin in 1908. The pattern of fountain was featured in the Coalbrookdale Company's celebrated two-volume catalogue of 1875.

1917: Rose Garden established by Bailey in former Class Ground having being transferred from the Dahlia Garden (the current Italianate Garden)

1950: The *Centenary Volume* (1955) states 'In 1950 previous design of the rose garden was amended to the present formal layout. In each bed, several, or only a single variety of rose, is grown. Some beds are planted with "old roses" whilst others are set aside for displaying provide new varieties. Around the outside of the formal section a large number of climbing roses is grown.'

1982–84: Boy and Serpent Fountain restored

2000: Rose Garden transferred to new site and Economic Garden established in a new configuration

2003: Important trees include:

- *Afrocarpus falcata* (Oteniqua Yellow-wood) [G881729]
- *Arbutus andrachne* [G875053]
- *Arbutus unedo* (Irish Strawberry Tree) [G875058]
- *Beilschmiedia berteriana* [G875174]
- *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak) [G875378]
- *Glochidion ferdinandii* (Cheese Tree) [G880731]
- *Phillyrea latifolia* [G881640]
- *Rapanea variabilis* [G881843]
- *Sophora japonica* (Japanese Pagoda Tree) [G882106]
- *Umbellularia californica* (California Laurel) [G882252]
- *Vitex lucens* (New Zealand Teak) [G882301]

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Boy and Serpent fountain, as an exceptionally rare Coalbrookdale fountain of this pattern

High cultural significance

- Economic Garden, for the retention of its original spatial qualities, including the cardinal axes, oval form, pivotal placement of fountain, and mature enclosing plantings which frame this area
- Retention of mature specimens of *Afrocarpus falcata*, *Arbutus andrachne*, *Arbutus unedo*, *Beilschmiedia berteriana*, *Casuarina glauca*, *Glochidion ferdinandii*, *Phillyrea latifolia*, *Rapanea variabilis*, *Sophora japonica*, *Umbellularia californica*, and *Vitex lucens* identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current planting in formal garden beds

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of the detailed formal layout, as extant 1876-1917 and remodified in 1950, and loss of massed rose display, long associated with this garden (1917-2000)

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'Boy and Serpent Fountain: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

4.1.12 Fig Tree Avenue and flanking lawns (1866)



Figure 4.11 *Fig Tree prior to recent arboricultural renovations and path reconstruction works*

History and analysis

1864: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows the intention of Francis to have a formal avenue planting in this area

1866: Schomburgk's *Report* for 1866 (his first annual report) describes the establishment of this avenue and complementary features: 'The small creek which communicated from the ponds with the creek at the northern end to carry away the overflow of water, has been filled up, and a straight artificial channel has been formed, which adds to the symmetry of that part of the garden, and gives a much stronger current. Parallel with this channel, a new avenue has been laid out of [page torn] handsome American ash-tree. A corresponding avenue [page torn] been laid out at the eastern side of the main walk, planted with the beautiful pinus insignis. Both these new avenues from [sic] now the eastern and western boundaries of the ground occupied by one part of the zoological department. The main avenue has been planted with the Moreton bay fig-trees.'

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows the full extent of the Fig Tree Avenue and the flanking zoo cages

1882: Schomburgk's 1882 *Report* describes proposed improvements in this area: 'By the removal of the mammals to the Zoological Society's grounds, the locality they occupied, an area of about two and a half acres [1.01 ha], has to undergo an alteration. The ground of the paddocks which was occupied by the cattle, deer, Angora goats, kangaroos, &c., which is about 2ft. [0.6 m] lower than the neighbouring walks, makes it necessary to raise it to the same level as that of the walks; for this purpose hundreds of loads of earth are required. Fortunately the large pond, in which the mud has accumulated to such an extent as to require cleaning out, will supply material for raising the ground in the paddocks. As rows of trees have already been planted in some of the paddocks, in order to produce conformity, the rows will be continued through the other paddocks, and thus form an arboretum. The ground will be planted with Buffalo grass. To the right of the main walk a circular place, lined with shady trees, will be laid out for performances of concert. To the left a site will be left open for the erection of a large stove house, the want of which becomes more and more apparent.'

1883: The work reported in 1882 by Schomburgk was carried out during 1883

1890: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Gardens shows this area in its re-landscaped state (without animal enclosures)

1893: Holtze reports that the avenue of large Moreton Bay fig trees, which 'runs past the Victoria Regia House up to the entrance into the Botanic Park' had be treated with 'merciless pruning' and 'has been greatly improved by this'. 'The old aviaries and enclosures which had been left...have also been removed, and their place taken by lawns and flower beds.'

1910: Minutes (7 October 1910) record replacement of open drain taking the overflow water to First Creek from the Lower Pond with a brick-lined underground pipe.

1899–90: Report states 'Broadleaf subtropical plantings were made beneath the fig trees on the eastern side of the Moreton Bay Fig Avenue to complement plantings on the western side.'

1910: Minutes (7 October 1910) record replacement of open drain taking the overflow water to First Creek from the Lower Pond with a brick-lined underground pipe

2003: Important trees include:

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) [G951884]

2003: Important groups of trees include:

- *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) [G880631] (x23)
- *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane) [G881702] (x8 in circle)

- *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane) [G881702] (x4 in rectangle)

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Fig Tree Avenue, now comprising 23 *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig), as one of the oldest surviving—probably the oldest—avenue plantings using this genus in Australia
- Survival of a specimen of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* on the western flanking lawn, especially valued as remnant indigenous vegetation, now of great rarity in this central city location

High cultural significance

- Axis of the avenue and the manner in which the trees frame the main north–south vista of the Garden (albeit now obscured at the lake edge)
- Formal nature of the avenue and the spatial disposition of its flanking lawns as reminders of the early design of the Garden
- Plane Tree Circle, comprising eight *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane), as an early feature reflecting the plan form and siting of an earlier animal enclosure, itself derived from the 1864 Francis plan for this area

Contributory cultural significance

- Rectangle formed by four *Platanus x acerifolia* (London Plane), a formal feature of the lawn area west of the Fig Tree Avenue
- Relatively open nature of the lawns flanking the Fig Tree Avenue, reflective of the former open nature of Schomburgk's animal enclosures, and the contrast with the enclosure provided by the Fig Tree Avenue and the Plane Tree Circle
- Potential archaeological evidence of Schomburgk's channel leading north from the Main Lake

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current fabric of hard-paved surfaces (north of Simpson Kiosk)

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Blocking of vistas across the Main Lake (at the lake edge), formerly a feature of the main north–south axis
- Infilling of Schomburgk's channel leading north from the Main Lake and consequent dilution of formality in this area of the Garden

4.1.13 First Creek (upper section)

History and analysis

1938: Transfer of land from the former Lunatic Asylum (more recently, used as the Isolation Block of Adelaide Hospital) provided large additional amount of land for the Adelaide Botanic Garden (contiguous to the Conifer Lawns) and the landscaping of this area was largely given over to new Eastern Lawns (see Section 4.1.9); the upper section of First Creek was re-landscaped in conjunction with the new Sunken Garden (see Section 4.1.40)

1939: Greaves' *Annual Report* for 1938–39 described further landscaping in this area: 'Garden Extension (Isolation Block) ... On the northern side near the creek, a paddling pool has been constructed measuring 60 feet by 15 feet [18.2 x 4.5 m], with a depth of two inches [5 cm] at the ends and twelve inches [30.5 cm] in the centre. On either side is a shallow pit filled with sand for the children to play in. This should be a boon to the children in summer and will also tend to keep them off the centre lawn near the Main Walk.'

1942: Brownie Memorial presented by Girl Guides Association of South Australia in memory of Mrs Henry Rymill

1955: This section of the Garden was described in the *Guide*: 'Beyond it [i.e. the Sunken garden] on the sloping lawns are the Malus and Pyrus collections ... At the eastern end of this section is the Brownie Memorial to Mrs Henry Rymill ... and at the opposite (western) end the children's paddling pool ... Immediately on the western side of [the Morgue] ... are several varieties of the purple leaved Plum.'

1965: Brownie Memorial moved slightly to the north-west

1982: Paddling pool removed

1997: New road bridge constructed, under specifications by engineers B.C. Tonkin.

2003: Important trees include:

- *Ulmus x hollandica* (Dutch Elm) [G870273]

2003: Important groups of trees include:

- *Populus nigra* ‘Italica’ (Lombardy Poplar) [G870274]

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Morgue (see Section 4.1.25)

Contributory cultural significance

- Retention of First Creek as an open watercourse
- Remnants of early stonework along creek
- Plantings of Lombardy poplars along First Creek as the last remnants of this once-popular water-edge treatment within Adelaide Botanic Garden
- Fabric of Brownie memorial

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current location of Brownie memorial

Supporting documentation

Flightpath Architects, ‘Conservation Study for Yarrabee, Front Fence, and Stables’ (1999)

4.1.14 First Creek (middle section)

History and analysis

1866: Schomburgk’s *Report* for 1866 states: ‘The steep and rugged banks of the creek at the northern end have been partly sloped and beautified; and in some places the course of the creek has been altered. The banks have been planted with choice *conifera*, as *pinus*, *cupressus*, *thuya*, *taxus*, and *araucarias*, weeping willows, irrespective of a number of miscellaneous trees, shrubs, and perennials. Much additional work yet needs to be done here, which, when accomplished, will make this part of the garden no doubt one of the most delightful and picturesque portions; this is presumably the section of First Creek to the east and west of the main north–south axis

1868: Schomburgk’s 1868 *Report* records completion of the bridge over the creek near the Lunatic Asylum

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden with First Creek as a meandering stream through the Australian Forest

1928: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden indicates little change to the alignment of First Creek since 1874

1937: Covered channel (or aqueduct) from the Creek installed by this date (see Section 4.1.8)

1953: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows the northern section of First Creek straightened by this date

1965: Landscape architect Allan Correy proposes and supervises the regrading of the grassed embankments adjacent to the Simpson Shadehouse, and constructs the river red gum recycled railway sleeper walling on the creek watercourse (reputedly the first use of this material in public landscaping in South Australia)

1986–87: Four bridges over First Creek designed and constructed by engineers B.C. Tonkin

1989: ‘Hump-back’ bridge on east–west path constructed to a specification by engineers B.C. Tonkin

2003: Important trees include:

- *Pinus canariensis* (Canary Island Pine) (x2) [G881668]

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Retention of mature specimens of *Pinus canariensis* (x2) identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)

Contributory cultural significance

- Retention of First Creek as an open watercourse
- Complementary landscaping of interface between First Creek and Australian Forest
- Vista across First Creek to the A.M. Simpson Shadehouse and Australian Forest

No appreciable cultural significance

- Fabric of channel and overflow outlets
- Fabric of bridges

4.1.15 First Creek (lower section)

History and analysis

1866: Schomburgk's *Report* for 1866 states: 'The steep and rugged banks of the creek at the northern end have been partly sloped and beautified; and in some places the course of the creek has been altered. The banks have been planted with choice *coniferae*, as *pinus*, *cupressus*, *thuya*, *taxus*, and *araucarias*, weeping willows, irrespective of a number of miscellaneous trees, shrubs, and perennials. Much additional work yet needs to be done here, which, when accomplished, will make this part of the garden no doubt one of the most delightful and picturesque portions'; this is presumably the section of First Creek to the east and west of the main north-south axis

1870: Schomburgk's *Report* for 1870 reports a flood in January and that the 'dams across the pond and creek' were lowered by several feet, presumably a reference to the weir on First Creek where it exits the Botanic Gardens at the north-west corner; Schomburgk further reported: 'The ragged and steep banks of the pond in this part have been sloped, trenched, and a more tasteful, varied outline has been given to the pond. This was the result of much tedious work, as hundreds of loads of soil had to be removed. The slopes have been planted with a choice variety of weeping trees ...'



Figure 4.12 *Photograph of First Creek in 1877.*

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows First Creek widened to form a series of meandering ponds (ending at the boundary with a weir) with grassed banks and beds on the higher ground; this was subsequently destroyed when First Creek was later canalised

1877: Photographed dated as 1877, published by Greaves, shows Schomburgk's ponds with willows and the remnant River Red Gum

1907: First Creek pictured in *Jubilee Souvenir* showing a great reduction in width of Schomburgk's ponds by this date

1928: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden indicates that Schomburgk's ponds had been destroyed by this date, and First Creek formed as a narrow creek widening towards the weir

1967: Lothian's *Annual Report* for 1967 describes proposals for First Creek prepared by landscape architect Doug Field: 'Plans and drawings of a scheme to overcome the damage caused by overflowing of banks were prepared together with an estimation of the costs of the proposal. The scheme involves the realignment and regrading of the creek bed and battering of the banks to suitable grades; these to be grassed and suitably planted.' It also included the

concrete channelling treatment of the Creek route and the placement of rocks on the concrete channel floor to lessen the water erosion strength and to add a period aesthetic element to the design. Field recalls, 'the creek realignment was a challenge. The place was a rat infested mess. There were lumps of concrete, stobie poles, wooden posts and fill up to the level of the bridge ... the trick was to get the job done before a flash flood roared through and swept it away. As unusual I designed and supervised the construction ... I insisted that we turf the sloping banks to get a chance to hold it if a flood came ... Anyway, the worst happened. A flood came only a few days—maybe 10 days after the turf was laid, it held'.

1968: Lothian's *Annual Report* for 1968 notes completion of the realignment of First Creek 'west of the main walk'

1986–87: New foot bridge erected to a design by B.C. Tonkin engineers

2003: Important trees include:

- *Argyrodendron actinophyllum* (Black Oak) [G842901]
- *Celtis laevigata* (Sugar-berry) [G875605]
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) [W951884]
- *Flindersia australis* (Crow's Ash) [G880643]
- *Phytolacca dioica* (Ombu) [G881664]

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Survival of a specimen of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, especially valued as remnant indigenous vegetation, now of great rarity in this central city location

High cultural significance

- Retention of mature specimens of *Argyrodendron actinophyllum*, *Flindersia australis*, and *Phytolacca dioica*, identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)

Contributory cultural significance

- Retention of First Creek as an open watercourse

No appreciable cultural significance

- Fabric of channel and overflow outlets
- Fabric of bridges

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of naturalistic quality to creek

4.1.16 Francis Lawn (1857)

History and analysis

1855: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this area dominated (at the east) by nursery beds (removed 1857) and (at the west) the nucleus of garden beds north-east of the main entrance

1857: Report by Francis for 1857 states 'the part formerly set aside as a reserve or nursery has been blended with the ornamental grounds about it'

c.1861: 'Trellis' erected (see Section 4.1.39)

1864: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows a roughly rectangular lawn where the current lawn is situated, with central bed and conifer specimen (near the Top Lake), Francis's vine-clad 'Trellis', and an intricate pattern of garden beds bounded by a semi-circular path (at the west, off the Main Walk)

1866: Erection of Obelisk commemorating George W. Francis (d.1865)

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows similar detail to 1864, but with simplified garden beds at the west end

1890: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows additional specimen trees on the rectangular lawn (compared to 1874), 'trellis' still extant

1909: Drinking fountain presented by T.R. Scarfe, original location not verified

1917: Appointment of Bailey as director, who subsequently alters this area by simplifying the Francis layout

1921: Photograph dated 1921 by Greaves shows the Francis Obelisk and the adjacent *Ficus rubiginosa*

1954: Erection of Schomburgk Range and subsequent reuse of slate benches from the rebuilt Victoria House as stepping stones west of the Top Lake

2003: Important trees include:

- *Afrocarpus falcata* (Oteniqua Yellow-wood) [870738]
- *Agathis robusta* (Queensland Kauri Pine) [G870743]
- *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook's Pine) [G870747]
- *Cupressus torulosa* (Bhutan Cypress) [G870743]
- *Flindersia australis* (Crow's Ash) [G870758]
- *Pinus roxburghii* (Long-leaved Pine) [G881669]
- *Tetrclinis articulata* (Alerce) (x2) [G870773, G882187]
- *Tetrclinis articulata* (Alerce) [G879761]
- *Toona ciliata* (Red Cedar) [G882218]

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Retention of an outstanding specimen of *Toona ciliata*, identified as individually significant specimen (see Section 4.6)

High cultural significance

- Survival of the spatial integrity of the Francis Lawn, one of the earliest developed areas of the Garden and one of the oldest surviving areas where the original form is still able to be interpreted
- Francis Obelisk, as a rare example of this form and the oldest surviving commemorative feature in the Garden (see Section 4.7.13)
- Retention of mature specimens of *Afrocarpus falcata*, *Agathis robusta*, *Araucaria columnaris*, *Cupressus torulosa*, *Flindersia australis*, *Pinus roxburghii*, and *Tetrclinis articulata* (Alerce) (x3) identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of semi-circular path (at the west, off the Main Walk), a feature which survived from the Francis era until the 1960s (see 1874 and 1955 plans)

4.1.17 Francis pavilion/arbour (early 1860s)



Figure 4.13 Photograph of the Francis Arbour/Pavilion in the 1880s depicting the original 'Rustic Temple' architecture.

History and analysis

early 1860s: 'Rustic Temple' erected as a shelter by Francis as part of his plans for a series of ornamental buildings in Adelaide Botanic Garden

1863: Proposal to erect fern and orchid houses attached to the ‘Rustic Temple’

1864: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows the early form of this building, a central ‘Rustic Temple’ (possibly erected prior to this date) with flanking wings. Building renovated to become a museum for botanical specimens.

1874: Replacement of the leaking paling roof on the pavilion with iron

1878: Petrified trunk of *Araucarioxylon* donated by the Director of the Imperial Garden of Vienna to the Garden, from the Estate of Prince Schaumburg, Lippe Machod, Bohemia (specimen now located in Class Ground)

1881: Museum of Economic Botany opened, major portion of the botanical collection transferred, leaving only the wood specimens behind. The structure thereupon became known as the ‘Wood Museum’.

1894: Minutes of the Board (February) record that ‘the old wood museum has been painted and done up and the specimens were being transferred to the Botanic Museum that thereby the building hitherto occupied by them would be made available as a shelter room for the public’. A Mrs Calder was successful in seeking permission to use the old wood museum as a refreshment room, at a rent of 1s per week.

1904: Renovations proposed to the pavilion together with the removal of the two fern houses with open shelter sheds being erected in their place (proposal not undertaken until 1984)

1906: Simpson Kiosk opened and Mrs Calder’s leasehold as a refreshment vendor suspended

1907: The Director reported that ‘the mason and carpenter were employed in erecting the new shelter room and fern houses where the old refreshment room had been’.

1916: Adjacent women’s toilet block erected (see Section 4.1.38)

1984: Further renovations undertaken to the pavilion, including re-tiling, erection of a back wall with lattice work, and removal of glasshouse

Rankings of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- Masonry walls of Francis pavilion (if established to be original)

No appreciable cultural significance

- New fabric and design elements introduced in 1980s conservation work

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Dilution of original design detail in successive renovations of the last surviving building dating from the Francis directorship

4.1.18 Horticultural Garden (1968)

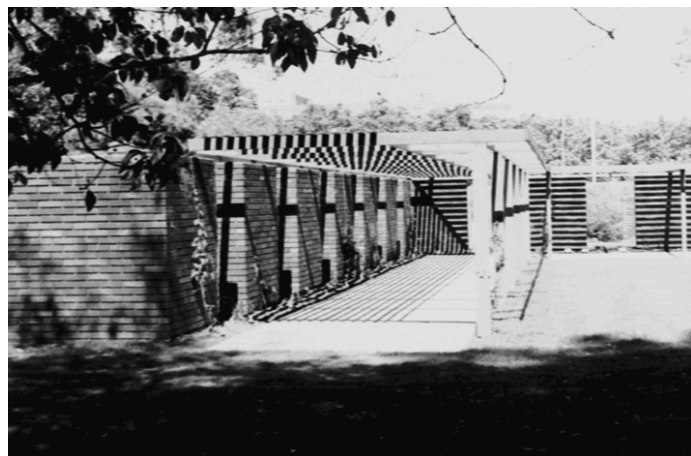


Figure 4.14 *Horticultural Garden following construction in 1970.*

History and analysis

1870: Schomburgk’s *Report* for 1870 states: ‘A continuance of the Pinetum will be planted along the border of the walk leading along the Exhibition Building ground; a commencement was made last season ... About 200 more coniferous trees will be wanted to carry out my idea in regard to this new Pinetum on this side of the garden.’

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows the area planted with conifers and other trees

1928: This area shown as ‘Nursery’ on plan of Adelaide Botanic Gardens, and this use confirmed by aerial photographs up the 1950s which show rows of narrow beds

1968: Plan of ‘Horticultural Garden’ prepared by landscape architect Doug Field shows two loggias flanking a loggia court, fountain court, and sculpture court, with a student’s garden at the extreme northern end of the area. Field recalls that ‘the existing garden was just a series of square plots with shrubs and other stuff just jammed in ... I wanted to redo the Horticultural Garden in a way that used materials and plants that could be emulated for the home garden ... the idea was to produce a series of spaces that were well proportioned. While they were separate, they needed to relate well to each other – there had to be unity. I was also obsessed at that time with proportions and proportionate spaces and areas ... the fountain was erected and it worked well’.

1970: Lothian’s *Annual Report* for 1969–70 states that the main design and development work by the landscape architect (Doug Field) in 1970 was ‘the new horticultural garden’ and concrete kerbing along the adjacent Kurrajong Avenue

1971: Lothian’s *Annual Report* for 1970–71 states that ‘The new horticultural garden on the western boundary was completed during the year, except for the installation of the new fountain, items of sculpture in the sculpture court and the students’ garden. Paving has been laid by the works staff and excavation for services and planting completed. One of the most interesting events this year in connection with the horticultural garden was the successful transplanting and re-establishment of two advanced trees. A *Psidium cattleianum* was removed from the American border and sited in the fountain court, and a specimen of *Schefflera actinophylla* was re-sited in the area.’

1983: Morley’s *Annual Report* for 1982–83 states: ‘A new herb garden has been added near the horticultural section, with herbs being moved from the class ground and new plants donated.’

1993: Morley’s *Annual Report* for 1992–93 states: ‘The popularity and community value of the herb garden and economic displays has been acknowledged by redevelopment of the Horticultural Section into an extension of the economic plant displays. Brick pergolas, paving and a fountain was removed and the area replanned.’

2003: Important trees include:

- *Ulmus* sp. [G941715]

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Retention of a mature specimen of *Ulmus* sp., identified as an individually significant specimen (see Section 4.6)

No appreciable cultural significance

- Horticultural Garden, now substantially altered and represented by many more intact and accomplished comparable examples of garden design of this period elsewhere (locally and on a statewide basis)
- Pair of brick and timber arbours within the Horticultural Garden

4.1.19 Hospital boundary



Figure 4.15 *The Francis 'Temple' Conservatory and a circular arrangement of beds in the foreground. The urn that is the centrepiece is possibly the one now in the Class Ground*

History and analysis

1855: Boundary between Adelaide Hospital and Adelaide Botanic Garden formalised and shown in plan of the Garden. Director's residence and service facilities sited against hospital boundary constructed in succeeding years.

1860: Domed conservatory erected against hospital boundary

early 1860s: 'Rustic Temple' erected on a diagonal alignment (facing the Main Lake)

1864: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this boundary, and the additional space added since 1855 for service buildings behind the 'Rustic Temple'

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows nursery and works depot behind the 'Rustic Temple' (by this date known as the Museum); similar details shown on plans of 1890 and 1928

1937: Cabinet approval of the redistribution of the Lunatic Asylum site and the ceding of land from the Botanic Garden to the Adelaide Hospital (see Section 2.2.6), necessitating demolition of director's residence, domed conservatory, nursery/works depot

1945: Garden continues to use the strip of land against the hospital boundary until part of the area is required for nurses' accommodation

1951–52: Lothian's *Annual Report* states: "The shrubberies on the left-hand side of the main gates have been re-designed as the Hospitals Department has resumed control of certain land on the western boundary of the garden. Complete demolition of the glasshouses, including the iron and dome houses, has been carried out for the same reason. These houses had reached a bad state of repair, and an alternate scheme has now been accepted, rather than repairing them."

c.1952: Oblique aerial photographs depict this area in a state of transition

1953: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows the hospital boundary in its current location reflecting the 1937 land excision. Boundary planted with olives and oleanders.

Rankings of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- Shrubbery along boundary and recent plantings of bold-profiled trees to provide replacement for ageing specimens elsewhere in the Garden
- Francis pavilion/arbours (see Section 4.1.17)
- Former Women's Toilet (see Section 4.1.38)

Intrusive

- Visual dominance of high-rise hospital buildings along the western flank of the Garden

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of land to Adelaide Hospital and consequent demolition of Francis-era buildings and removal early landscaping

4.1.20 Italianate Garden (1974) (now Mediterranean Garden, 2005)



Figure 4.17 Photograph of the octagonal kiosk in the north of the original Rosary Garden with the Amazon sculpture.



Figure 4.18 Photograph of the Rosary c.1870s looking north with Amazon in the centre and now removed shadehouses at the rear left and right.

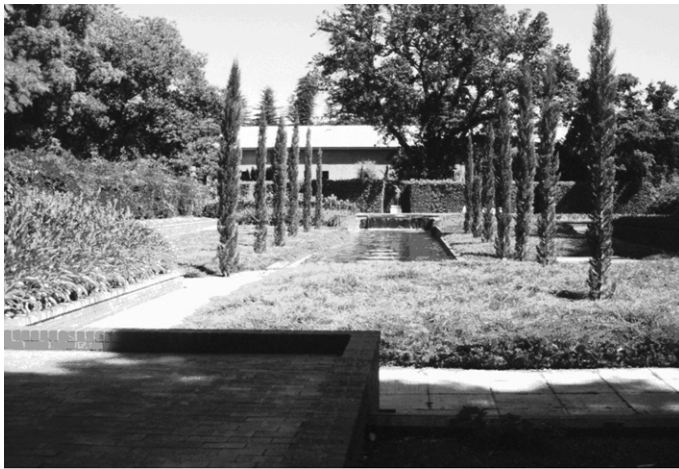


Figure 4.19 Photograph of the former Italianate Garden in 2004, looking south towards the Museum..

History and analysis

1866: Schomburgk's 1867 *Report* notes projected improvements: 'To the left of the main walk, opposite the pond, will be laid out a scientific arrangement of the Natural System of Plants—on the right a rosary, and at the northern end an experimental and nursery garden'

1867: Schomburgk's 1867 *Report* states 'The Rosary—Which also, notwithstanding the lateness of the season, has, in respect to growth, exceeded expectation. The design, is in the oriental style, and contains about 500 roses, in 300 varieties, planted in amphitheatrical rows, the colors of which shade down from carmine to white. For the performance of the laying down of the rosary last year, the thanks are due to Dr Paterson, of the Lunatic Asylum, who kindly lent the services of some of the inmates of his establishment, to trench the ground; otherwise I should not have been able, with the funds at my disposal, to effect this desirable object. Last year's favourable season, combined with laying on the waterpipes for irrigating this spot, the whole rose trees are now budded, and next rose season will show the effect of this much admired feature of the garden.' The design was described by contemporary observers as being in the 'oriental style' (see Section 3.3.2). Schomburgk's 1867 *Report* also noted 'Through the indefatigable exertions of Mesdames Wilson and Benson, Kensington, and Mr Lindrum, in procuring subscriptions, the garden has been embellished with two new statues, the Niobe and the Amazon—while the Garden acquired Canova's Venus'; Amazon was subsequently placed in the centre of the rosary

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows the 'Rosery', the earliest known plan of this feature

1893: Kiosk erected on the north-south axis of the original rosary. The octagonal timber framed pavilion has a raised central cupola surrounded by a self-supporting ogee-profile corrugated-iron roof.

1912: First wisterias planted by Holtze

1917: Bailey's *Annual Report* for 1917–18 reports that a pergola was erected on western side of rosary, and 'plants of wisteria, which were growing near by on tripods, were trained over it'. Area cleared of roses and redesigned to accommodate dahlias, with roses being transferred to the former Class Ground (now known as the Economic Garden). Some 1500 dahlias were grown in the garden each year.

1919: Bailey's *Annual Report* for 1919–20 notes the extension of the Wisteria pergola

1971–72: Lothian's *Annual Report* notes 'A small section of Wisteria Arbour collapsed and on inspection it was found that most of the framework supporting this climber was in very poor condition. Steps are being taken to renew the arbor completely and thus preserve this notable feature in the Garden.'

1973: Lothian's *Annual Report* for 1973 reported design plans, prepared by landscape architect Graham Jones, for the redevelopment of this area: 'The old dahlia garden is to be converted into a major complex comprising a sunken garden with a large rectangular pool ... The "Amazon" statue has been resited to a new position at the northern end of the Wisteria arbor.' The plans included the overall design of the present Italianate Garden, including the central pool, textured or brush-worked paving, northern Italian plantings.

1974: Lothian's *Annual Report* for 1974 reports the completion of the new garden

1979: Lothian's *Annual Report* for 1979 reports the erection of a new wisteria arbor on the eastern side of the garden, matching the earlier structure on the west: 'The new arbor is part of a programme to turn the Old Dahlia Garden into an Italianate-style garden with the emphasis on vistas, foliage effect and art form rather than garish colour. To this end, annuals will no longer be grown in this area.' At this date the small kiosk at the northern end was 'completely renovated and repainted'.

2003: Design by Flightpath Architects for the renovation of the adjacent Museum of Economic Botany and the construction of a visitors pavilion adjunct, together with a landscape design for the reconstruction of the Italianate Garden into the Mediterranean Garden as prepared by Taylor Cullity Lethlean

2003: Important trees and plants include:

- *Acmena brachyandra* (Red Apple) [G874877]
- *Arbutus menziesii* [G875055]
- *Argyrodendron actinophyllum* (Black Oak) [G842902]
- *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum* (Crow's Foot Elm) [G842903]
- *Cryptocarpa oborata* (Pepperberry Tree) [G855017]
- *Melaleuca styphelioides* (Prickly Paperbark) [G881403]
- *Pinus canariensis* (Canary Island Pine) x2 [G881668]
- *Quercus ilex* (Holm Oak) x2 [G881833]
- *Quercus pseudosuber* (Cork Oak) [G881837]
- *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Wheel of Fire Tree) [G882140]
- *Wisteria floribunda* (Japanese Wisteria)
- *Wisteria sinensis* (Chinese Wisteria)

2004: One *Quercus ilex* removed due to basal fungal infection. Pavilion construction works commence, and construction works commence to reconstruct the Italianate Garden into the Mediterranean Garden

2005: Important trees and plants include:

- *Acmena brachyandra* (Red Apple) [G874877]
- *Arbutus menziesii* [G875055]
- *Argyrodendron actinophyllum* (Black Oak) [G842902]
- *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum* (Crow's Foot Elm) [G842903]
- *Cryptocarpa oborata* (Pepperberry Tree) [G855017]
- *Melaleuca styphelioides* (Prickly Paperbark) [G881403]
- *Quercus ilex* (Holm Oak) x1 [G881833]
- *Quercus pseudosuber* (Cork Oak) [G881837]
- *Pinus canariensis* (Canary Island Pine) x2 [G881668]
- *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Wheel of Fire Tree) [G882140]
- *Wisteria floribunda* (Japanese Wisteria)
- *Wisteria sinensis* (Chinese Wisteria)

Rankings of cultural significance***High cultural significance***

- Survival of rectangular form and sense of enclosure as a discrete compartment within the Garden.
- Retention of mature specimens of *Acmena brachyandra*, *Arbutus menziesii*, *Argyrodendron actinophyllum*, *A. trifoliolatum*, *Cryptocarpa obovata*, *Melaleuca styphelioides*, *Pinus canariensis* (x2), *Stenocarpus sinuatus*, *Quercus ilex*, and *Q. pseudosuber* identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)
- 1917–19 wisteria arbour and early plantings, as a garden feature of high aesthetic value, and representative of a popular garden feature of the interwar period

Contributory cultural significance

- The tradition of the use of a design which is formal in nature, established by Schomburgk's original rosary
- Kiosk, as a accomplished garden building stylistically complementary with Schomburgk's 'oriental' design for the rosary
- Modern wisteria arbour, forming a complementary pairing with the original structure

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current planting and hard landscaping within the central 'Italianate' portion of the garden, and the ivy-clad structure at the south end

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Decline of traditional pruning skills and level of maintenance to wisteria vines

4.1.21 Main Lake (1855)

Figure 4.19 Photograph of the Main Lake in the 1870s, looking eastwards, depicting a shade pavilion to the right and the bridge in the far centre.

History and analysis

1855: Lake shown on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden in approximately the current configuration (with exception of the islands), presumably in a roughly formed state

1856–57: *Report* by Francis stated 'that at the close of 1856 ... a wide and irregular watercourse had been cut through the grounds. The funds at the disposal of the Committee for 1857 have allowed this channel to be widened into lakes, the earth from which has filled up the numerous holes, swampy parts, and other irregularities; thus by the same labor, both are near completion.'

1860: Iron Bridge purchased to link the two ends of the main north–south axial path, but never erected

1864: Lake shown on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden in approximately the current configuration (with exception of the islands) and with overflow channel running to the north; this plan shows the intention of Francis to continue the main north–south axial path by use of two bridges and a central island

1866: Schomburgk's *Report* for 1866 states: 'The islands in the ponds have been beautified, and planted with shrubberies and flowers ... The small creek which communicated from the ponds

with the creek at the northern end to carry away the overflow of water, has been filled up, and a straight artificial channel has been formed, which adds to the symmetry of that part of the garden ...'

1868: Schomburgk's 1868 *Report* states: 'Should the iron bridge imported from England, and quite unsuitable for our purpose, be sold, I beg to propose that a wooden bridge be built over the pond to connect both of the main walks.'

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows Main Lake largely unchanged from 1864 although without the projected bridges and central island; the main island is named 'Diana Island' after a statue

1875: Schomburgk reports 'among the most tedious works carried out ... was the cleaning of the large lake, at which the whole staff of the Gardens was employed for nearly five weeks, with three horses and carts, during which time about six hundred loads of mud were removed—which only in a few years, had in some places accumulated to a depth of three or four feet [0.9-1.2 m]; this accumulation is produced solely from the town sewerage flowing through the Garden'.

1893: In his first *Report*, Holtze announced that he had commenced realising the original plan to 'join the two ends of the main walk' divided by the lake; spanning the lake with a bridge was too expensive and Holtze resolved to fill the gap with by damming the lake and erecting a short bridge in the middle

1896: The 1907 *Jubilee Souvenir* states that the causeway was completed in 1896: 'the iron bridge which had been purchased in 1860 at great expense, and which had been found to be unsuitable, was sold as old iron, the proceeds paying for the short bridge connecting the two ends of the causeway'

1906: Simpson Kiosk erected on north bank of main lake (officially opened in 1907).

1907: Photograph ('Victoria House and Rustic Bridge') in *Jubilee Souvenir* shows causeway with rustic balustrading

1910: Minutes (7 October 1910) record replacement of open drain taking the overflow water to First Creek from the Lower Pond (i.e. Main Lake) with a brick-lined underground pipe. Minutes (7 March 1913) later record pipe deemed inadequate to cater for flooding; to resolve this problem an open channel lined with half pipes was proposed yet rejected in favour of an underground pipe but works not implemented

1917–18: Rustic bridge to Diana Island constructed

1920–21: Wire fences around the Lotus Pond and around the upper portion of the large lake removed and replaced with others of rustic design

1934: Minutes (2 March 1934) record approval of construction of a bridge over the Main Lake, presumably to replace the causeway

1949–50: Lothian's *Annual Report* records removal of the bridge to Diana's Island was removed due to its 'dangerous condition'. A drain to take storm water was constructed from the Main Lake under the former Rosary to First Creek, just below the weir.

1965: Adelaide *Advertiser* (28 June 1965), quoting Lothian, reports the removal of the causeway: 'We are restoring the lake to what it was ... I think the original pear shape of the lake is to be preferred to the present landscaping.'

1967: Lothian's 1967 *Annual Report* stated 'During the year an overall plan was drawn up for the main lake area of the garden which involved changes to the lake itself and also to the areas in its immediate vicinity. The plan called for considerable alterations to existing pathways and plantings, affecting almost every aspect of the garden activities, such as vehicular and pedestrian circulation, water reticulation, maintenance, as well as visual aspects of the garden. Subsequent detail plans for parts of this area have been drawn up and in particular, the eastern bank of the lake and the "Conifer lawn". Reconstruction of this area is at present being carried out by contractors and garden staff.'

1970–73: Lothian's *Annual Reports* indicate that the main lake area was substantially redesigned (to a design by landscape architect Doug Field), garden bed at end of Main Walk planted as part of this overall scheme (see Section 4.1.23). In his 1970–71 *Annual Report* Lothian reported that the 'Landscape Section', comprising Field, had been supervising works on the re-wall and redesign of the main lake. 'A concrete retaining wall was constructed by contract. Random rubble walls for the island and remaining sections of retaining walls to the humpback bridge, together with a new lilypond, were completed by the works staff.' Following several years of investigation, work commenced on redesigning the main lakes area. The lake was drained and as soon as the bed had dried out sufficiently contractors demolished one of the large islands, the

perimeter wall and the waterlily pond on the southern side of the lake ... The material from the island was used to form the outline of several peninsulas, and four new islands have been established for plantings and breeding places for water fowl ... The waterlilies were transplanted into a newly constructed area within the lake. Three large concrete pipes were placed in the top end of the lake and filled with soil; these will be used to grow *Victoria amazonica* in the open ...'.

1971–72: In his 1971–72 *Annual Report* Lothian reported that the Main Lake renovations had 'now been completed, except for a drinking fountain to be built on the landing at the western end of the lake. During the past few months seats and litter bins were fixed on the landing and more perennials planted at the lakes edge.'

1994: Main *Salix babylonica* (Weeping Willow) [G881930] specimen dies and is removed

2003: Important trees include:

- *Quercus macrocarpa* (Burr Oak) [G870795]



Figure 4.20 Photograph of the Palm House in the 1960s from the Main Lake depicting the lake edging, iron hoop bedding guards, and the old footbridge where the present crazy slate-tiled is located.

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Main Lake, as one of the key landscape features of the Garden, dating from its earliest development and continuously maintained
- As part of a designed sequence of water features, of an early date and still maintaining their spatial relationship and use (see also Creek, Nelumbo Pond, and Top Lake)
- Long axis of the Main Lake and the manner in which this forms part of a longer vista to and from the Palm House and Araucaria Avenue
- Retention of mature specimens of *Salix babylonica* (which have made a distinct contribution to the character of the Main Lake since Francis's time) and *Quercus macrocarpa* identified as an individually significant specimen (see Section 4.6)

Contributory cultural significance

- Diagonal vista over Main Lake from Francis pavilion/arbours to Museum of Economic Botany, a traditional view for photographs

Intrusive

- Current lake-edge treatment (including planting and built elements), which lacks coherence and finesse, and often negates the considerable potential of this key landscape feature

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Removal of causeway and bridge, and blocking of vistas (at the lake edge) across the Main Lake, destroying the main north–south axial vista and circulation route within the Garden
- Blocking of vistas to and from the Araucaria Avenue and Palm House by unchecked growth of lake-edge plants, particularly at the western end of the Main Lake

4.1.22 Main Lake Lawn

History and analysis

1855: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows the Main Walk bifurcating (before the descent to the Main Lake), creating a large lawn to the south-west of the Main Lake

1864: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows Main Walk extending to the lake and this area divided into intricate garden beds, a pond for aquatic plants (the ‘aquarium’), and a lawn with specimen trees

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this area little changed from the 1864 Francis plan

1890: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows reduction in the number of garden beds in this area (compared with 1874)

1953: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows area little changed from the 1890 plan

1955: Lothian’s *Annual Report* for 1954–55 reported the a number of mature specimens of *Nolina* and *Beaucarnea* spp. were transplanted from the Hospital land (to the south-west) to this lawn, where they now anchor a display of cycads

1956: Aerial photograph shows aquarium still extant at this date (and perhaps not removed until the 1970s)

1965: Adelaide *Advertiser* (28 June 1965), quoting Lothian, reports the removal of the causeway: ‘We are restoring the lake to what it was ... I think the original pear shape of the lake is to be preferred to the present landscaping.’

1970–73: Lothian’s *Annual Reports* indicate that the main lake area was substantially re-designed (to a design by landscape architect Doug Field), garden bed at end of main walk planted as part of this overall scheme (see Section 4.1.21)

1971–72: Lothian’s *Annual Report* records the infilling of the north–south vista in this vicinity: ‘The garden bed at the end of the main walk, which is part of the overall scheme, has been partially planted.’

1972–73: Lothian’s *Annual Report* records the continuation of the new planting: ‘Except for continuing planting the main lake has been completed. The large bed at the end of the main walk has been planted. Several large specimens of trees and shrubs have been moved from other parts of the Garden to this area.’

1978–79: Cycad garden planted on south side of lake

2003: Important trees include:

- *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook’s New Caledonia Pine) [G870782]
- *Arbutus x andrachnoides* [G870791]
- *Beaucarnea* sp. (x3) [W834585]
- *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) [G870784]
- *Cupressus sempervirens* ‘Stricta’ (Columnar Italian Cypress) [G875915]
- *Erythrina caffra* (Kaffir Boom) [G970792]
- *Ficus obliqua* (Small-leaf Fig) [G850023]
- *Ficus rubiginosa* (Port Jackson Fig) [G859921]
- *Ficus racemosa* (Cluster Fig) [870781]
- *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm) [G853600]
- *Wollemia nobilis* (Wollemi Pine) [W20002425]

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- The manner in which the pair of *Ficus* spp. (and the pair of *Ficus* spp. at the end of the main walk) mark the location of the former Main Walk, and recall the Francis layout and planting
- Retention of mature specimens of *Araucaria columnaris*, *Arbutus x andrachnoides*, *Beaucarnea* sp. x3, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Cupressus sempervirens* ‘Stricta’, *Erythrina caffra*, *Ficus obliqua*, *F. racemosa*, *F. rubiginosa* and *Phoenix canariensis* identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)
- Specimen of *Wollemia nobilis* identified as an individually significant specimen (see Section 4.6)

Contributory cultural significance

- Main Lake Lawn, for the manner in which it overlooks the Main Lake and the aesthetic potential that this confers on the lawn

- Diagonal vista over Main Lake (see Section 4.1.21)
- Cycad collection, anchored visually by the bold forms of the *Beaucarnea* and *Nolina* spp.

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Removal of path and planting-out of vista, destroying the main north–south axial vista and circulation route within the Garden

4.1.23 Main walk (1855)



Figure 4.21 Photograph of the Main Walk in the early 1880s, following the removal of the Wardian cases, looking south with the Owen Fountain in the distance.



Figure 4.22 Photograph of the Main Walk in the early 1880s looking south, depicting the Molossian Hounds in the foreground and the Owen Fountain in the distance. The visual strength of the north–south axial nature of the Main Walk is very evident.

History and analysis

1855: Main north–south axial walk shown on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden extending as far as the site of the Owen Fountain (installed 1861—immediately north of the current Elvis Presley memorial)

1860: Iron Bridge purchased to link the two ends of the main north–south axial path, but never erected

1861: Main walk ornamented by two small fountains (near main gate), the Owen Fountain, and pair of sphinxes (at the southern commencement of the walk)

1862: Main walk ornamented by pair of Molossian Hound sculptures

1864: Main walk shown on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden extending to the northern boundary of the Garden (at approximately the midpoint of the Fig Tree Avenue), with two bridges and an island intended to span the Main Lake (but not yet developed)

1865: The Board's Minutes (6 January) state that Francis requisitioned vases and statues (arrived 1866), possibly including Flora, Venus, and Hebe

1866: Fig Tree Avenue planted along northern section of Main Walk (see Section 4.1.12) and North Lodge erected (see Section 4.1.28)

1868: Schomburgk's 1868 *Report* recommended the erection of a bridge over the Main Lake to connect the two ends of the main walk

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows Main Walk extending to the new northern boundary, and then extending out into Botanic Park (see Section 4.2)

1879–80: North Terrace gates erected (see Section 4.1.29); Schomburgk's *Report* for 1879 stated: 'As the new gate requires more room than the old one, a great alteration will be necessary near the entrance inside the garden, and several trees have to be moved.'

1890: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows pairs of trees along the Main Walk, including the two pairs of *Ficus* spp. (see Section 4.1.22)

1893–96: North and south ends of the Main Walk joined by a causeway and bridge over the Main Lake (see Section 4.1.21)

1901: Pair of *Jubaea chilensis* planted on Main Walk by Duke and Duchess of York and Cornwall

1920–21: Bailey's *Annual Report* mentioned the remodelling of the shrubbery near the main entrance including removal of two small fountains near to the main entrance ('which had become unsightly') and their replacement with a pair of *Cocos plumosa* (Feather Palm)

1923: Major change to south end of Main Walk described in Bailey's 1923–24 *Annual Report*: 'In the spring a change was made to the principal entrance to the Garden by taking up the asphalt on the main path for a distance of 75 yards [68.5 m], with that on four side paths, and amalgamating the area so covered with the adjacent lawns, which not only enhanced the appearance of the whole block, but provided a further grass area for the benefit of large crowds of people who patronise the Garden on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. This alteration necessitated the formation of a path on the eastern side of the lawn, and by reducing the width of paths in other parts additional space was provided for good seasonable displays of flowering plants.'

1928: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows changes to the southern section of the main walk, including slight curving of Main Walk and creation of an oval entrance (with abolition of a section of the main axial path)

1934: Minutes (2 March 1934) record approval of construction of a bridge over the Main Lake, presumably to replace the causeway

1944–45: Greaves' *Annual Report* records the reinstatement of the southern section of the Main Walk: 'The front portion of the Main Walk which was closed years ago, has been re-opened. This gives visitors a beautiful view from the front gates to the Botanic Park and, judging by comments made, the alteration has been appreciated.'

1965: Causeway and bridge over Main Lake removed (see Section 4.1.21)

1970–73: Lothian's *Annual Reports* indicate that the Main Lake area was substantially redesigned (to a design by landscape architect Doug Field), garden bed at end of Main Walk planted as part of this overall scheme (see Section 4.1.22)

1971–72: Lothian's *Annual Report* states: 'A circular piece of bitumen at the end of the main walk has been resurfaced and during the coming year it is hoped to be able to display work from the South Australian School of Arts and Crafts.'

1982: Morley's *Annual Report* for 1982 states: 'A piece of ornamental wrought iron work commissioned by the Board, and carried out by Richard Howard (1981), was completed and planned for erection at the end of the Main Walk'; memorialised for the popular American singer Elvis Presley.

2005: Important trees include:

- *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) (x2) [G870749, G875051]
- *Arecastrum romanzoffianum* (Queen Palm) (x2) [G853604, G853602]
- *Ficus platypoda* (Small-leaved Moreton Bay Fig) [850024]
- *Ficus rubiginosa* (Rusty Fig) [G850021]
- *Ficus sycamorus* (Sycamore) [G880638]
- *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean Wine Palm) (x2) [G853601]
- *Schinus molle* var. *areira* (Pepper Tree) [G882023]

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Main Walk (including its symmetrical plantings and statuary), as the principal organising feature of the original design of Adelaide Botanic Garden and an outstanding example of the formal garden tradition in Australia still in a largely intact or recoverable form

High cultural significance

- Retention of mature specimens of *Araucaria cunninghamii* (x2), *Arecastrum romanzoffianum* (x2), *Ficus platypoda*, *F. rubiginosa*, *F. sycamorus*, *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean Wine Palm) (x2), and *Schinus molle* var. *areira* identified as an individually significant specimen (see Section 4.6)

Contributory cultural significance

- Ironwork of the Elvis Presley memorial, as a continuation of the tradition of fine craftwork embellishing the Garden

No appreciable cultural significance

- Memorialisation of Elvis Presley within the Adelaide Botanic Garden

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Removal of causeway and bridge, and blocking of vistas (at the lake edge) across the Main Lake, destroying the main north–south axial vista and circulation route within the Garden

- Removal of ornament (statue of Flora and Owen Fountain), path intersections, and infilling of vista to lake (from the site of the former Owen Fountain), all tending to simplify the formerly complex sequential nature of this component within its overall strong axial form
- Gradual diminution of symmetrical plantings and other features, eroding the general character of this axial component

4.1.24 Mallee Garden (1953)

History and analysis

1855–64: Land comprising the south-western half of the future Mallee Garden acquired by Adelaide Botanic Garden between 1855–64

1861: *Ficus platypoda* planted (see Section 4.2)

1890: *Ficus platypoda* depicted in photographs in centre of lawn that also includes specimens of *araucaria* and other trees

1937: Land from former Lunatic Asylum incorporated into Garden (see Section 4.1.9)

1952: Aerial photograph shows this area little changed from 1890 plan

1953: This component labelled ‘Mallee Eucalypts’ on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden, area defined to the north by a hedge of hibiscus

1955: Guide to the Garden describes this area: ‘East Gate. On the left, after entering the Garden by this gate is seen a collection of mallee and ornamental flowering gums. About three dozen species have been planted and form an attractive group backed by a specimen of *Ficus platypoda*, Small-leaf Moreton Bay Fig. Amongst the gums are specimens of the more commonly seen mallees and “Gold-field Gums”. These latter constitute a group of species found naturally growing around the Western Australian gold fields, namely Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie, many of which form attractive small trees with coloured flowers. A specimen of Central Australian Ghost Gum (*Eucalyptus papuana*) is also to be seen in this group.’

1963–64: Lothian’s *Annual Report* mentions ‘a sketch plan’ showing landscape design proposals for the redevelopment of this area, prepared by landscape architect Allan Correy in conjunction with horticulturist Ron Hill

1966: Lothian’s *Annual Report* records that what was known as the Mallee Eucalypt section was developed with turf removed and almond shells used to mark pathways. Plants that were not Australian in origin were removed and ‘extensive plantings of Australian shrubs’ were made in September 1965, together with *Crinum flaccidum* bulbs. This Mallee section continued to be developed in ensuing years with expansion northwards and extra plantings as adjacent lawn was removed.

1976: The turf of the triangular lawn near the East Gate had been lifted and the area incorporated into the Mallee section.

2003: Important trees include:

- *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Bunya Pine) [G861342]
- *Araucaria columnaris* (New Caledonia Pine) [G853798]
- *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) [G853723]
- *Callitris glaucophylla* [G861355]
- *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak) [G861590]
- *Ficus microcarpa* [G861585]
- *Ficus platypoda* (Small-leaved Moreton Bay Fig) [G861597]

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Mallee Garden as an example of the commitment of the Adelaide Botanic Garden to arid and semi-arid Australian flora since the early 1950s, during a period of increasing horticultural enthusiasm for this flora
- Retention of mature specimens of *Araucaria bidwillii*, *A. columnaris*, *A. cunninghamii*, *Callitris glaucophylla*, *Casuarina glauca*, *Ficus microcarpa*, and *F. platypoda*, identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)

Contributory cultural significance

- Survival of important trees such as *Araucaria bidwillii*, *A. columnaris*, *A. cunninghamii*, and *Ficus platypoda* which date from the early development of Adelaide Botanic Garden and form a mature canopy for this area

4.1.25 Morgue (1882)

History and analysis

1852: Adelaide Lunatic Asylum opened (see Section 2.4)

1882–83: Tenders called for construction of Morgue on 10 October 1882; tender of John Wark of £200 accepted and work due for completion on 3 February 1883 at a final cost of £213 13s 11d. Constructed of Yatala stone in random courses and brick quoins with cast iron ventilators and slate floor sloping to a central drain

1902: Lunatic Asylum closed and site subsequently used by Adelaide Hospital

1937–38: Botanic Garden takes possession of former Asylum land and surviving buildings (including the Morgue), most buildings demolished and site landscaped with Eastern Lawns (see Section 4.1.9) and a sunken Garden (see Section 4.1.40) overlooking First Creek (upper section) (see Section 4.1.13)

1955: The former Morgue building was described in the *Guide*: ‘The somewhat gaunt Virginia creeper covered building alongside the paddling pool—now a tool room— was Adelaide’s first morgue.’

1994: Minor renovations and conservation works on former Morgue building

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Former Morgue building, as a rare surviving remnant of the former Adelaide Lunatic Asylum

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, ‘Adelaide Botanic Gardens Conservation Management Plan: Morgue’ (2003)

4.1.26 Museum of Economic Botany (1879)



Figure 4.23 *Photograph of the Museum of Economic Botany in the 1880s*

History and analysis

1870: Schomburgk first proposes a Museum of Economic Botany

1878: Approval given for construction of a botanic museum

1879: Board minutes (7 March 1879) mention ‘forward budgeting of £1,500’ as the second instalment for building the Museum. Board minutes (2 May 1879) mention that ‘another plan of the museum was laid before the board and approved of, and Schomburgk was authorised proceed with the project and to engage architect Edward John Woods

1879: Schomburgk’s *Report* for 1879 includes a large folding lithograph of the proposed Museum of Economic Botany showing the design as a well resolved example of Greek Revival style

1880: Board minutes (25 June 1880) record the engagement of Mr Williams for painting the ceiling of the museum. Board accepts a tender (4 August 1880) by G. Payne for the erection of 10 showcases at £10 each.

1881: Board minutes (4 March 1881) record the acceptance of a tender by W.J. Williams ‘for painting the walls of the museum for £114-17-10’. Museum opened to the public 27 May 1881 without an opening ceremony. Exhibits from the ‘Wood Museum’ transferred to the new Museum, and storage also used for herbarium specimens.

2005: Dwarf conifer collection removed from Museum, and placed in storage. Work commenced on the Flightpath Architects’ designed Schomburgk Pavilion to the north of the Museum

2005: Important plantings flanking the Museum of Economic Botany include:

- *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) [G876257]

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Museum of Economic Botany (including the building, finishes, and display cases), as a outstandingly intact ensemble capturing the mid-nineteenth century spirit of enquiry and economic advancement, recognising that the original finishes internally have been significantly covered over with later added neutral paint colours

High cultural significance

- Retention of a mature specimen of *Araucaria heterophylla* identified as an individually significant specimen (see Section 4.6)

Contributory cultural significance

- Remnants of the economic botany collections, for their interpretative potential

Intrusive

- Dwarf conifer collection, a recent and stylistically incongruous collection in the context of the refined architecture of the Museum
- Plantings of conifers against the north and west walls of the Museum, for their potential to jeopardise the structure of this exceptional building

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of statues flanking the main entry, which once formed an appropriately ornamental and stylistically complementary setting for the main facade of the building

Supporting documentation

Lothar Brasse Architects, ‘Conservation Plan for the Museum of Economic Botany’ (1997)

Grieve Gillett Architects, ‘Museum of Economic Botany: Heritage Sheet’ (2003)

4.1.27 Nelumbo Pond (1859)

History and analysis

1855: Pond with island shown in this location on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden, but of different configuration than the present Nelumbo Pond

1856–57: *Report* by Francis stated ‘that at the close of 1856 ... a wide and irregular watercourse had been cut through the grounds. The funds at the disposal of the Committee for 1857 have allowed this channel to be widened into lakes, the earth from which has filled up the numerous holes, swampy parts, and other irregularities; thus by the same labor, both are near completion.’

1859: ‘Nelumbian Pond’ formed

1864: Pond with island (and willow tree) shown in this location on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden, but separated from the creek by a narrow strip of land and more closely approaching the configuration of the current Nelumbo Pond than in 1855

1866: Schomburgk's *Report* for 1866 indicates the commencement of growing aquatic species within Adelaide Botanic Garden, specifically in an 'aquarium' (south side of the Main Lake) but presumably in other ornamental bodies of water elsewhere in the Garden

1874: Pond (now without island) shown in this location on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden, closely resembling the current configuration

1893: Visiting English nursery proprietor J.H. Veitch commented that this 'lake' is 'one of four, connected by a winding creek, full in winter but requiring to be fed from the water-works during the remaining months', and rather caustically comments that it 'gives the impression of having been formed to obtain soil for filling up or levelling purposes elsewhere in the garden.'

1904–07: 'Boy on the Swan' fountain (of Coalbrookdale manufacture), installed in centre of the pond

1928: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows the 'Lotus Pond', retained by Bailey as part of his reorganisation of adjacent lawns (see Section 4.1.3)

c.1952: Oblique aerial photograph shows the open nature of the creekside setting for this pond

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Nelumbo Pond (including configuration, planting, and fountain), as a fine Australian example of an ornamented mid-Victorian pond
- As part of a designed sequence of water features, of an early date and still maintaining their spatial relationship and use (see also Creek, Main Lake, and Top Lake)
- It's considerable aesthetic appeal, deriving from its gracious character and lawn setting, exemplifying the 'freedom from angularity' so keenly sought in the mid-nineteenth century Gardenesque style

4.1.28 North Lodge (1866)



Figure 4.24 *Photograph of the North Lodge in the 1880s depicting the original gates and fencing to Plane Tree Drive and edging the Lodge.*

History and analysis

1866: Tenders called for construction of North Lodge following agitation by Francis since at least as early as 1857; building primarily intended as a residence for the head gardener as well as allowing surveillance of the Garden (especially the zoological section)

1874: 'Head Gardener's Cottage' depicted on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden as a three-roomed cottage with verandah back and front, presumably the original configuration

1890: Addition of two extra rooms and a verandah with cellar under depicted on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden

1984: North Lodge restored with shared residential use and occupation by Friends of the Botanic Garden as a shop and meeting venue

2005: Cessation of occupation by Friends as a shop and for meetings

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- North Lodge, including the original three rooms and late nineteenth-century addition, as an example of a nineteenth-century gate lodge
- View to North Lodge from northern gates and north–south axial path recalling the significance of this building as a marker of the northern boundary of the Garden

Contributory cultural significance

- Remnant of front fence as a reminder of the former residential use
- Fenced yard at rear and the manner in which this provides a contrasting public front and private rear to the building
- Rear sheds, toilet, and back porch as later additions, in c.1920s-30s, to the predominantly nineteenth-century architecture of the gate lodge

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'North Lodge Conservation Plan' (2003)

4.1.29 North Terrace Gates (1880)



Figure 4.25 *Photograph of the North Terrace Gates in 1880-1882. The Wardian cases along walk were removed in 1882.*

History and analysis

1855: First front gates erected at a cost of £4, in part to prevent cattle wandering into the Garden. Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows semi-circular forecourt leading through the gates to the Main Walk (see Section 4.1.23)

1857: Garden officially opened with North Terrace gates as the principal point of public entry

1859: Two ornamental vertical metal hexagonal-shaped sentry boxes with stone columns erected

1879: Schomburgk's 1879 *Annual Report* records: 'The necessity of a more imposing entrance gate to the garden, and new railing, the latter being a wooden one and constantly under repair, was felt very much, and an elegant design was chosen from the price book of Messrs Turner & Allen, art founders, London. The ironwork has arrived and is waiting for erection. The cost of the gate, two wicket gates, and railing, painted, packed, and delivered on board the vessel in London, has been £215. The additional cost, freight, duty, carriage from Port Adelaide, &c, was

£43 14s. 5d. making a total of £258 14s. 5d. and the erection of the gate will involve a further outlay of £80 to £90. There is no doubt the pattern of the gate is of exquisite taste, and in conformity with the garden. As the new gate requires more room than the old one, a great alternation will be necessary near the entrance inside the garden, and several trees have to be removed.'

1880: New cast iron gates arrived from England, cast at Lambeth in London by W. Allen & Co., at a cost of £182 10s, with the stone pillars being sourced from Sydney at a cost of £62. Erected in 1880 at a cost of £130 by N.W. Trudgeon under the supervision of the Colonial Architect-in-Chief.

c.1930: Steel framed pedestrian gates added in front of original pedestrian gates to improve access

1992: Gates refurbished with new gold leaf and paint

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- North Terrace gates, comprising cast-iron gates and palisade fence panels, and sandstone support pillars, a fine example of prefabricated imported iron work for the late nineteenth century
- View to gates from North Terrace and view north from East Terrace

Contributory cultural significance

- View south to gates from Main Walk

No appreciable cultural significance

- Paving and current landscaping of forecourt

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'North Terrace Gates and Stone Wall: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

4.1.30 North Terrace wall

History and analysis

1852: Main building of Adelaide Lunatic Asylum completed; random rubble wall (eastern section) probably dates from this period

1855: Original fencing of Botanic Garden erected (timber post and rail fence)

1860: City of Adelaide raised the height of North Terrace by 15ft [4.5m] with the construction of a bridge and water drainage measures. Council erected a random rubble retaining wall as part of the works.

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows extent of masonry wall

1879: Schomburgk's 1879 *Annual Report* notes details of the new North Terrace gates (see Section 4.1.29) which includes sections of railing: 'The necessity of a more imposing entrance gate to the garden, and new railing, the latter being a wooden one and constantly under repair, was felt very much ... As the new gate requires more room than the old one, a great alternation will be necessary near the entrance inside the garden, and several trees have to be removed.'

1880: Retaining wall rebuilt due to additional North Terrace road reconstruction measures

1902: Adelaide Lunatic Asylum closes and all patients are transferred to the Parkside Asylum. The Old Adelaide Hospital Buildings (part of earlier Asylum) become the Consumptive Home and Cancer Block of the Royal Adelaide Hospital while the Asylum building becomes the Infectious Diseases Block.

1937: Botanic Garden acquires former Lunatic Asylum site including the East Lodge and gates, and walling.

1938: Most former asylum buildings demolished, including part of the associated masonry fencing

1957: Lothian's *Annual Report* for 1956–57 records rebuilding of part of the wall: 'This wall built 90 years ago, had been fretting badly and the section from East gate along the Botanic Road for a distance of approximately 100 yards [91 m] had almost collapsed in places, owing principally by the stone becoming affected by salt, surplus stone obtained when division walls were removed from the Administration Building, together with stone from Yatala Prison, was used to rebuild this wall ...'

2002: Part of the former asylum wall restored. National Wine Centre established adjacent to former Asylum wall (see Section 4.3.4).

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- North Terrace wall, especially as remnants of the former Lunatic Asylum (eastern end) and the early years of the Adelaide Botanic Garden (western section), an integral part of the highly valued North Terrace streetscape, and as a demonstration of local traditions of stone walling and its maintenance

Supporting documentation

Flightpath Architects, 'Conservation Study for Yarrabee, Front Fence and Stables.' (1999)

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'North Terrace Gates and Stone Wall: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

4.1.31 Palm Garden (1870)

History and analysis

1869: Small collection of palms sent by Charles Moore from Sydney Botanic Garden to Schomburgk for Adelaide Botanic Garden (Listed in RBG Sydney B.3 'Plants sent out', 30 September 1869)

1870: Schomburgk's 1870 *Report* describes the establishment of this feature: 'On the northern bank a hillock was raised; and, encouraged by the successful growth of several species of palms, *Dracaenas*, *Zamias*, and other tropical plants in the grounds, I planted this hill with palms—*Zamias*, *Dracaenas*, *Ravenala*, *Musa*, *Cannas*, *Yuccas*, and *Cacti*, forming a tropical group. In the centre of this ground, a basin with a fountain will be built, the overflow of which will be drained amongst the trees, and so supply, during the summer months, the necessary moisture these trees stand in need of. This part, without doubt, when the trees have attained a larger size, will form one of the most interesting spots in the garden ...'

1871: Schomburgk's 1871 *Report* describes the addition of more plants including '*Streletzias* ... *Aralias*, &c.', and indicates that the fountain was not yet erected 'for want of means'

1874: Original extent of Palm Garden bounded by the fenced boundary with Botanic Park, the rear yard of North Lodge, and First Creek (intended to be widened into an ornamental stretch of water) shown on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden, position of fountain also indicated

1907: Palm Garden pictured in *Jubilee Souvenir* showing the prominent Chilean Wine Palm

1930s–50s: Palm Garden depicted with sparse plantings in earliest aerial photographs of Adelaide Botanic Garden

2003: Important plants include:

- *Aloe bainesii* [G874973]
- *Chamaerops humilis* (European Fan Palm) [G853592]
- *Howea forsteriana* (Forster Sentry Palm) [G853586] (x2)
- *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean Wine Palm) [G853576]
- *Jubaea chilensis* (Chilean Wine Palm) [G853558]
- *Livistona chinensis* (Chinese Fan Palm) [G853571]
- *Livistona chinensis* (Chinese Fan Palm) [G853587]
- *Phoenix loureiri* [G853573]

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Palm Garden, for the continuity of this themed garden as one of the oldest continuously tended palm gardens in Australia

High cultural significance

- Continuity of plantings sympathetic to Schomburgk's original vision of a bold-foliaged tropical garden in this area
- Retention of mature specimens of *Aloe bainesii*, *Chamaerops humilis*, *Howea forsteriana*, *Jubaea chilensis* (x2), *Livistona chinensis* (x2), and *Phoenix loureiri* identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)

Contributory cultural significance

- Vista to Palm Garden from the north, as a bold-foliaged tropical contrast to the open landscape character of Botanic Park

4.1.32 Palm House (1876)



Figure 4.26 Photograph of the Palm House in the 1880s with associated palm plantings, and statuary.



Figure 4.27 Photograph of the Palm House in 2004, following renovations, with associated palm plantings and statuary.

History and analysis

1873: Schomburgk's *Annual Report* suggests the need for a new Palm House

1874: Schomburgk learns of Alexander Wilhelm Rothermundt's new glasshouse for Oberneuland, Bremen, Germany (designed by Runge), in a horticultural magazine. Governors of the Botanic Garden approve purchase of a replica glasshouse for Adelaide. Schomburgk commissions Johann Friedrich Hoeper of Bremen to manufacture a glasshouse under Runge's control, with co-ordination by the South Australian Agent-General in London.

1875: South Australian legislature grants £1,000 as a first instalment to the Garden for the purchase of the new Palm House. Structure arrives in Port Adelaide upon the *Monalbrie* in October. Tenders called locally for the base and sub-structure to be constructed, and works re-tendered due to excessive quotes. Colonial Architect, G.T. Light, appointed to supervise the erection of the Palm House, and foundation work completed.

1876: Replacement glass for broken glass arrives in Port Adelaide. Funds approved for internal tiling and fountain, and external statuary. Superstructure erected and glazing installed.

1877: Palm House officially opened. External statues arrive. Group of palms subsequently planted on lawn south-east of the Palm House and decorative flower beds laid out to frame the Palm House terrace.

1887: Plants start breaking roof glazing and Schomburgk considers raising the Palm House roof

1921–22: Stairs and statuary removed and external rockery installed around Palm House on podium. 'Bold' rockery constructed on the sloping banks of the Palm House, using 200 tons of rock from Adelaide foothills.

1930: North-east section of rockery dismantled, soil removed and the area cultivated for 18 months to eliminate weeds.

1932: North-east section re-filled and rockery reconstructed. Minor renovations undertaken to Palm House, and House replanted with palms and foliage plants.

1953–55: Under Lothian direction, some structural replacement works undertaken to arrest corrosion, coloured glass removed and broken panes replaced, northern porch entry closed and humidifier installed, and Palm House replaced as a tropical and economic house. House was cleared of plants.

1967–68: Palm House re-paved to a design by landscape architect Doug Field, in red tiles with a 'small curved pond with stepping stones (square) going across to a stepping stone walk through the palms'.

1982–83: Major restoration of the Palm House considered a priority by Board but the estimated cost is considered prohibitive. Palm House (southern side) rockery removed, and southern stairs reconstructed. Missing original statues and urns substituted with two simple urns.

1986: Palm House closed to the public to enable preparation of plants for the new Bicentennial Conservatory (see Section 4.1.4).

1988: Bicentennial Conservatory planted, and Palm House not replanted nor re-opened to the public.

1991-95: Extensive restoration of the Palm House, internal planting, and surrounding terrace. Works included dismantling of the structure, repair and painting of corroded metal work, repairs to masonry pillars, re-erection of the metal work and glazing, painting of masonry, reinstatement of the original floor tiling and planter beds, installation of a humidification system and the regrading of raised banks around the Palm House. Architect: Bruce Harry and Associates; Project Manager: SACON Heritage Unit. Work completed 1995. Landscape setting dramatically simplified, leaving several large bold-foliaged plants (*Aloe bainseii*, *Arecastrum romanzoffianum*, and *Beaucarea* sp.) from a once extensive collection of palms and succulents. Madagascan-themed garden established within the Palm House. This arid-zone flora avoided the need for humid internal conditions, minimising corrosion to the metal structure

1996: Palm House restoration awarded a Commendation for Conservation in the Royal Australian Institute of Architects national awards programme

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Palm House, as a late nineteenth century example of prefabricated wrought and cast iron engineering constituting the most significant glasshouse in Australia

High cultural significance

- Madagascan plant collection, principally arid-zone flora from south-west Madagascar which includes many endangered or threatened taxa (see Section 4.5.8)

No appreciable cultural significance

- Lawn and lavender hedge setting
- Siting of Madagascan-themed display in Palm House

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of bold planting theme to landscape setting, which once complemented the exuberant interior planting of the Palm House

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'Palm House: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

4.1.33 Plane Tree Drive gates and fences

History and analysis

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this boundary between the Garden and Botanic Park, early photographs show a variety of fence materials

1986-88: Plane Tree Drive fencing erected

1987: Friends' Gate (imported in 1880 and relocated from the property Benacre in Glen Osmond) erected at north end of main walk

1989: Conservatory Gate erected

Rankings of cultural significance

No appreciable cultural significance

- Plane Tree Drive fencing
- Friends' Gate and Conservatory Gate

4.1.34 Schomburgk Range and former Victoria House (1954)



Figure 4.28 Photograph of the Schomburgk Range in 2004; a series of glasshouses disguising the original Victoria House remnants

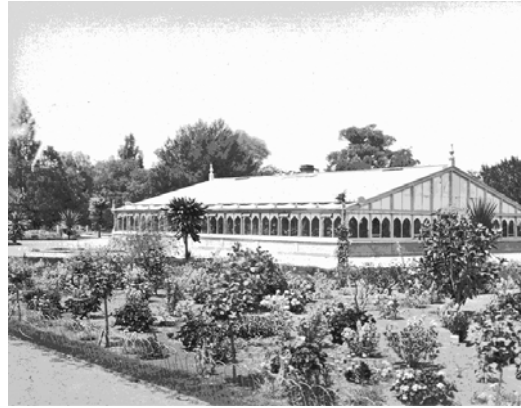


Figure 4.29 Photograph of the original Victoria House structure.

History and analysis

1856: Francis was instructed in October 1856 ‘to submit his written opinion of the probability of success and expense in the growth of the Victoria Regina [*sic*] in the Garden.’ following the international interest in flowering the Giant Waterlily (see Section 2.2.3)

1867: New structure for tropical plants to prevent overcrowding decided upon, funds yet to be found. Schomburgk’s *Report* for 1867 describes ‘Contemplated Improvements.—The contemplated structure for tropical plants will be fifty-seven feet long and forty feet broad [17.3 x 12.19 m]; the tank for the reception of tropical aquatic plants thirty-seven feet by twenty-five feet [11.27 x 7.62 m]. Such a house will offer ample room for all kinds of tropical plants.’

1868: Tenders accepted for the erection of the Victoria House at a cost of £506 12s 6d. The complex system for water heating and circulation, and humidification of the air was constructed by Mr Linde, of Rundle Street. Schomburgk’s *Report* for 1868 records: ‘The terrace and flower parterres around the Victoria house, planted with select and rare plants, have, notwithstanding the lateness of the season of planting, done uncommonly well, and this part of the Garden forms one of its most interesting spots.’ 54 leaves and 41 flowers were produced in 1868, since when the giant water-lily has been grown regularly in the Victoria House and occasionally in the Main Lake.

1951–52: Lothian’s *Annual Report* for 1951–52 records that the status of glasshouses were assessed and although Palm House and Victoria House needed repairing they were satisfactory as they stood. Demolition proposed for the domed conservatory (see Section 4.1.19). Decision made to erect a range of five houses to the south of the Victoria House.

1954: Schomburgk Range of hothouses erected, cost partly borne by the government and by a donation of £1,000 from the Orchid Club of South Australia

1955: The Schomburgk Range was described in the *Guide* as comprising: ‘a large two bay house, 40ft x 38ft [12.2 x 11.5 m] with four smaller houses (40ft x 18ft) [12.2 x 5.4 m] set at right angles and in two pairs, one on either side of the central house. The central house is used for Conservatory displays of such plants as *Coleus*, *Exacum*, *Plectranthus*, *Nepeta*, *Schizanthus*, *Cyclamen*, *Calceolarias*, *Cinerarias*, *Primulas*, *Fuchsias* and various basket cases. The four side houses have been allocated to particular groups of plants so that here the visitor can find collections of *Begonias*, *Bromeliads*, *Ferns* and *Orchids*.’ The Victoria House had been used for growing *Victoria amazonica* ‘until the Second World War years, and lately it has been reintroduced into the Garden, together with two other large growing water lilies, *V. Cruziana* and *Euryale ferox* ... In this house, the visitor will also see collections of tropical plants, including species of *Codiaeum* (*Crotons*), *Dracaenas*, *Musa*, *Allamanda*, *Philodendron*, *Acalypha* and lianes of various types.’

1955–57: The timber rafters and superstructure of the Victoria House require constant repair, replacement with a metal structure investigated

1957: The Victoria House is reconstructed using prefabricated aluminium trusses, new boiler and heating system installed, original pond and plinth wall retained

1960–61: Floor tiles removed due to their uneven and broken condition and replaced with gravel

1967: Lothian's *Annual Report* for 1967 notes: 'A large paved concourse in front of the Schomburgk range has been laid which should serve as a focal point in this area and since considerable pedestrian traffic is generated it should prove effective. Paths have been re-aligned to suit the traffic flow in the vicinity and considerable planting will be carried out to contain the space and for screening and shelter.'

1975–76: Renovations carried out to the pond

1981–82: Victoria House is reglazed with tinted glass to eliminate the need for painting, the interior is upgraded, the pool re-rendered, and area re-landscaped and environmental studies conducted to enable the design of an air conditioning system.

c.1985: Gravel replaced with a tiled floor (but not of the original tessellated pattern)

1996–97: Heating system for the pond in the Victoria House upgraded.

2003–04: Flightpath Architects prepare a study into the redevelopment options for the Victoria House and Schomburgk Range

Rankings of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Original basin housing the Victoria lily and masonry base wall of Victoria House
- Tradition within Adelaide Botanic Garden of growing the Victoria lily in appropriate environmental conditions

Contributory cultural significance

- Current display as part of the tradition within Adelaide Botanic Garden of displaying tropical, semi-tropical, and arid plants in appropriate environmental conditions

No appreciable cultural significance

- Schomburgk Range and Victoria House (excluding basin and masonry base wall—see above) buildings, as utilitarian examples of display houses
- Paved forecourt to the Schomburgk Range, a modest example of Modernist landscape design

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of prominence and splendour of this once-iconic feature by dilution of its architectural fabric and immediate setting

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'Victoria House: Heritage Sheet (2003)

4.1.35 Simpson Kiosk (1906)

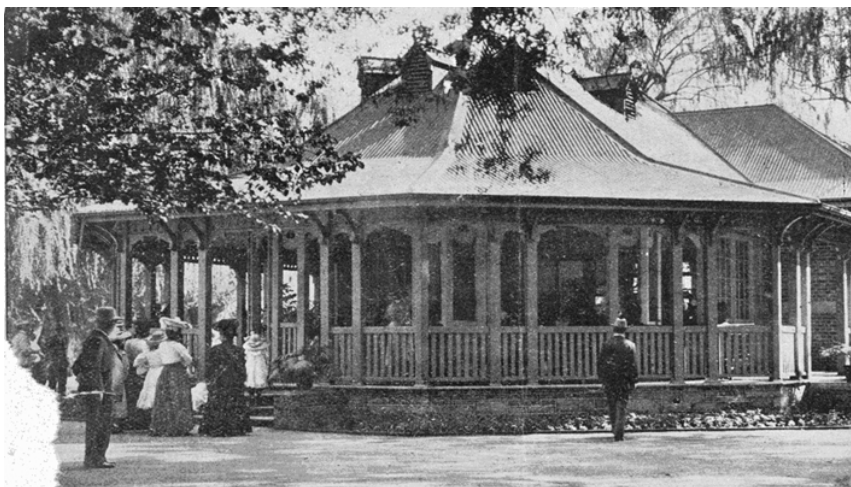


Figure 4.30 *Photograph of the Simpson Kiosk in c.1907 displaying the original timber verandah structure.*

History and analysis

1906: Alfred Muller Simpson offered 'to pay for the erection of a superior refreshment room in the middle of the Garden, provided the Government would undertake to supply the necessary deep drainage'. Plans prepared by architects Woods Bagot on 3 August 1906 a 'memorial stone' was unveiled by Mrs A.M. Simpson.

1907: Simpson Kiosk officially opened in March 1907; Mrs Margaret Dodd first lease holder. Existing kiosk in Francis pavilion/arbour (see Section 4.1.17) closed and lease holder paid £50 by the Board to compensate for goodwill.

1949: Alterations to Simpson Kiosk (including a lean-to added); architects: Woods Bagot Laybourne-Smith & Irwin; builder: J. Grove & Son

1953: Area around the kiosk paved at a cost of £588

1956: Kiosk repainted and a lattice fence removed

1957: Brick storeroom added at the rear by builder William Essery & Sons at £326, with a further £60 7s 6d for erecting a wing wall to the ladies toilet

1958: Sketch plans prepared to enclose the Kiosk verandah.

1959: Quote of £593 accepted to undertake glazing and flyscreens to Simpson Kiosk, with the *Annual Report* recording that the 'open or cafeteria section has now been completely glazed in and screened against flies. Most for the glazed area has movable sashes. Following the reglazing the Kiosk has been repainted'.

1980–81: Kiosk upgraded at a cost of \$250,000 including 'the conversion of the old dining room into a modern restaurant; the reorganisation of the kitchen and provision of new equipment; reorganisation of the Kiosk area; provision of a new servery for hot meals; provision of new office, toilet and staff facilities; provision of a gift shop for the Friends of the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide; provision of air conditioning; provision of facilities of the disabled; and, provision of a brick paved eating area overlooking the lake'.

1990: Further alterations undertaken to Simpson Kiosk on the south-west side

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Original fabric and design of Simpson Kiosk, a notable example of a specialised building type

Contributory cultural significance

- Continuity of use of building for its original purpose

No appreciable cultural significance

- Recent alterations and additions to kiosk, including segmental paving

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects: 'Simpson Kiosk: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

4.1.36 A.M. Simpson Shadehouse (1918–19)



Figure 4.31 *The Simpson Shadehouse, with rustic footbridge, soon after its construction. The tall Eucalyptus grandis in the Australian Forest towers behind the shadehouse.*

History and analysis

1918–19: Simpson Shadehouse erected, 120 tons of stone for rustic rockwork obtained from Mylor Type Orchard, planting advice provided by F.H. Snow of the Beechwood property in Stirling. Donated by Mrs A.M. Simpson in memory of her husband Alfred Muller Simpson. Opened in 1919 with a construction cost of £530.

1955: The Simpson shadehouse was described in the *Guide* as ‘extremely valuable for growing numerous temperate and shade-loving plants which otherwise it would not be possible to cultivate. Today the House contains representative collections of Rex Begonias, hardy ferns (*Nephrolepis*, *Platycerium*, *Pteris*, *Polypodium*, etc.), *Musa* species (bananas and plantains), species of *Begonia*, *Hydrangea*, *Lilium*, *Azaleas*, *Crinodendron*, *Fuchsia*, and tree ferns.’

1965: Landscape architect Allan Correy reviews the internal design and arrangement of plantings

Rankings of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- Simpson Shadehouse, as a representative example of an interwar bush-house structure, typically incorporating a continuous replacement of fabric whilst retaining the same building form
- Rockwork and eclectic planting within the shadehouse, as an intact example demonstrating an interwar bush-house character

4.1.37 Statuary and fountains

[See Section 4.7]

4.1.38 Store (former Ladies lavatories) (1917-18)

History and analysis

1917–18: Ladies lavatories funded (‘a long-needed want’ noted the *Annual Report* dryly)

1928: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this building as ‘Ladies W.C.’

1953: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this building as ‘Women’s conveniences’; building subsequently converted into a store

Rankings of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- Former Ladies lavatories (currently a store), a modest example of utilitarian late Edwardian architecture, and of historical interest in recalling the upgrading of visitor amenities within the Garden

4.1.39 Summer-house and former Trellis Walk (c.1861)

History and analysis

c.1861: 'Trellis' erected

1864: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this structure as an elongated structure extending as far east as the Top Lake and with a cruciform configuration at the west end; early photographs show a tall pagoda-like roof at the east end.

1867: Schomburgk's *Report* for 1867 mentions contemplation of 'Covering the Trellis with Weatherboards'

1868: Proposed weatherboarding of the trellis not yet carried out: '... the work is most essential, as there are as yet very few places in the garden where the visitors can seek shelter from sudden rains.'

1909: Fountain presented by T.R. Scarfe, original location not verified

1910–11: Summer House erected

1928: Summer-house identical in plan form to the present building shown.

1928: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows summer-house in current configuration and path from it to the Top Lake labelled 'Bougainvillea Pergola'

1972–73: Landscape architect Doug Field undertook a redesign of the plantings along the path leading to the memorial and recalled that this 'planting ... was an experiment of texture and form ... The stuff I used was native plants but they had to be clipped to rectilinear forms of different height and volume ... It needed a formal approach to give definition to the space and retain the short vista to the two columns ...'.

1988: Paving installed

2003: Important plants include:

- *Combretum decandrum* [G875771]

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Retention of a mature specimen of *Combretum decandrum* identified as an individually significant specimen (see Section 4.6)
- Axial form of the path leading to the Top Pond, which recalls both the geometry of the Francis plan and the Trellis Walk, one of the earliest developments in the Garden
- Scarfe drinking fountain, a fine example of this form of garden ornament

Contributory cultural significance

- Summer-house

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current paving of former Trellis Walk

4.1.40 Sunken Garden (1939)



Figure 4.32 *Photograph of the Sunken Garden with ornamental pool, looking north-west towards the Morgue in 2004*

History and analysis

1938: Transfer of land from the former Lunatic Asylum (more recently, used as the Isolation Block of Adelaide Hospital) provided large additional amount of land for the Adelaide Botanic Garden (contiguous to the Conifer Lawns) and the landscaping of this area was largely given over to new Eastern Lawns (see Section 4.1.9); the Sunken Garden was sited on the northern portion of the new land

1939: Greaves' *Annual Report* for 1938–39 describes the creation of the Sunken Garden: 'Garden Extension (Isolation Block) ... A cement pond, thirty-six feet by twenty-one feet [10.9 x 6.4 m], has been built on the lower portion of the ground for the growing of Water Lilies. Being places as it is in the open away from the shade, it will be the most satisfactory pond in the garden for this purpose.'

1955: The Sunken Garden was described in the *Guide*: 'Bounded on the southern side by a border, it is a formal garden colourful throughout the year with displays of various bedding plants. In the centre is an ornamental pool which contains various water lilies and other aquatics.'

early 1960s: Northern side of central oval truncated (with loss of northern half of encircling path) by the creation of a separate path to the north

1968: Plan in *Handbook* shows truncated form of central garden

1978–79: Lothian's *Annual Report* for 1978–79 states: 'There will no longer be massed displays of annuals around the garden [i.e. Adelaide Botanic Garden] with exception of the sunken garden.'

Rankings of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- Sunken Garden, as an example of formal interwar garden design

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current planting of Sunken Garden

4.1.41 Toilets

History and analysis

c.1960s–70s: Two toilets blocks constructed: south-east of the Francis pavilion/arbour and north of the Class Ground (against the Plane Tree Drive fence)

Rankings of cultural significance

No appreciable cultural significance

- Toilets (x2)

4.1.42 Top Lake (1855)

History and analysis

1855: Top Lake with two islands formed under the direction of Francis and shown on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden

1864: Top Lake with one island (in approximately the current location) shown on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden

1867: Earliest known photograph looking north-east over Top Lake shows planted edges to lake, water jet, island (including plantings of pampas grass), and lunatic asylum buildings in the background

1874: Outline of Top Lake and island, bridge at north end of lake, water jet shown on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden

1890s: Photographs of the lake show arundo, cordylines, and other bold-foliaged plants on the island, and an open appearance to the lake edges (with lawn coming to the edge in many places)

1930s–50s: Earliest aerial photographs show addition of *Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm) to island

1953: Australian American Association war memorial erected on the axis of the former trellis walk (see Section 4.1.39)

1985: Fountain ‘recommissioned after many years. It now works daily.’

2003: Contributory plantings include *Ficus virens*, *F. benghanensis*, *F. platypoda*, *Chamerops humilis* and *Washingtonia* sp. palms on island.

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Top Lake (including its configuration and water jet), as a substantially intact mid-nineteenth century Australian example of an ornamental lake with planted island
- As part of a designed sequence of water features, of an early date and still maintaining their spatial relationship and use (see also Creek, Main Lake, and Nelumbo Pond)
- Top Lake’s considerable aesthetic appeal, deriving from its secluded character, punctuated by informal views and also for a strong axial relationship with the summer-house, path, Australian American Association war memorial, and culminating water jet

Contributory cultural significance

- Australian American Association war memorial, especially for the manner in which the siting complements the former Trellis Walk



Figure 4.33 *Photograph of the Australian American Association war memorial pillars and Top Lake in 2004.*

4.1.43 Western Pinetum remnant (1870s)

History and analysis

1870: Schomburgk's *Report* for 1870 states: 'A continuance of the Pinetum will be planted along the border of the walk leading along the Exhibition Building ground; a commencement was made last season ... About 200 more coniferous trees will be wanted to carry out my idea in regard to this new Pinetum on this side of the garden.'

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows the area planted with trees, possibly the western boundary planting

2003: Important plants include:

Agathis robusta (Queensland Kauri Pine) [G870799]

Araucaria cunninghamii (Hoop Pine) [G870797]

Cupressus torulosa (Bhutan Cypress) [G870796]

Juniperus oxycedrus (Prickly Juniper) [G870798]

Phoenix reclinata (Senegal Date Palm) [G853597]

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Western Pinetum remnant, representative of a grouping of Schomburgk's pinetum plantings, once very extensive but now largely remaining only as isolated specimens elsewhere in the Garden
- Retention of mature specimens of *Agathis robusta*, *Araucaria cunninghamii*, *Cupressus torulosa*, *Juniperus oxycedrus*, and *Phoenix reclinata* identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)

Contributory cultural significance

- For the manner in which the mature trees of this area provide screening of the neighbouring hospital buildings

4.1.44 Western Wild Garden (1964)

History and analysis

1874: Area north of the 'Class Ground' depicted in the plan of the Adelaide Botanic Garden as an arboretum

1930s–50s: Earliest aerial photographs of Adelaide Botanic Garden show this area planted with trees

1964: Concept plan for 'Re-design for Section of Western Wild Garden - Planting Details' prepared by landscape architect Allan Correy in conjunction with horticulturist Ron Hill, shows swathes of ground-cover plantings of amaryllis, arthenathrum, bergenia, campanula, hederia, helleborus, hypericum, nepeta; shrubs of abelia, agapanthus, acanthus, aspidistra, berberis, cotoneaster, hebe, and hypericum; and new trees (mostly unspecified deciduous but including pyrus); under existing trees of ash, buxus, cussonia, elaeocarpus, fig, lagunaria, macadamia, oak, osmanthus, phillyrea, planchonella, plane, pterospermum, prunus, rhus, robinia, ronnia, terpine, tristania, yew, and zelvova in the style of South American landscape architect Roberto Burle Marx; *Annual Report* (1963–64) states that planting was commenced at this time. Pathways to be constructed in timber rounds set in the ground.

1966: Concept plan planting completed by landscape architect Doug Field, who recalled: 'We got the [Gardens and School of Mines] students to do it as a landscape exercise. The rounds of eucalyptus used for the paths didn't last long because the termites got to them.'

1968–69: Bulbs from the horticultural section beds 'drift planted' in the Western Wild Garden. Bearded iris, which had been scattered in various sections were planted along the Bamboo Walk.

2003: Important trees include:

- *Elaeocarpus grandis* (Blue Quandong) [G876223]
- *Ficus virens* [G850026]
- *Lagunaria patersoni* (Pyramid Tree or Norfolk Island Hibiscus) [G881195]
- *Phillyrea latifolia* (x2) [G881640]
- *Platanus orientalis* (Oriental Plane) [G881703]
- *Prunus ilicifolia* (Holly-leaved Cherry) [G881784]

- *Quercus cerris* (Turkey Oak) [G881831]
- *Quercus incana* [G881835]
- *Schefflera actinophylla* (Umbrella Tree) [G882017]

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Western Wild Garden including the continuity of its original planting style over four decades, as an accomplished example of Modernist abstract planting, inspired by Roberto Burle Marx, using broad monochromatic swathes of contrasting ground-cover foliage enlivened by complementary shrub and tree plantings
- Retention of mature specimens of *Elaeocarpus grandis*, *Ficus virens*, *Lagunaria patersoni*, *Phillyrea latifolia* (x2), *Platanus orientalis*, *Prunus ilicifolia*, *Quercus cerris*, *Q. incana*, and *Schefflera actinophylla* identified as individually significant specimens (see Section 4.6)

4.1.45 Works depot (1999)

History and analysis

1999: Works Depot constructed as part of the demolition of buildings and facilities to make way for the National Wine Centre; current site smaller than previous depot and inadequate for current needs of Garden

Rankings of cultural significance

No appreciable cultural significance

- Works depot

4.2 BOTANIC PARK

History and analysis

1866: Land north of the Botanic Garden placed under the care of the Botanic Garden Committee, report in the *Register*, 31 October 1866: ‘The new area of the Garden has been more than doubled for one thing. To the 45 acres [18.2 ha] it originally contained has been added the paddock on the north side recently held by the Acclimatisation Society and measuring about 50 acres [20.2 ha] ... The main walk will be continued to the pond [in the Garden] thro’ a fine avenue into the new ground, in the centre of which there will be a music pavilion in which a band may be engaged to play several times a week. On each side of the main walk or avenue there will be a smaller one also ending in a circular shrubbery. It should be especially mentioned, for the sake of housemaids, that all three shrubberies will be liberally furnished with seats and when this long talked about Company of the 40th arrives there will doubtless be no lack of red coats to enliven the scene. For the Upper Ten there will be a spirited imitation of Rotten Row in the shape of a drive round the north end of the park along the river from Frome Bridge to Hackney Road. To please the aristocratic eyes the river banks will be transformed as soon as possible ... into smooth regular shapes planted with weeping willows to conceal the water holes when they get empty’.

1873: In his *Annual Report* Schomburgk states ‘Operations will also be commenced this season on the land added lately to the Botanic Garden known as the “Police Paddock”, containing eighty-four acres [34 ha] ... The ground will be laid out in the character of a landscape garden and arboretum; flower beds and flower borders will be totally excluded ... According to the plan, the main walk of the present garden will be carried in a straight line to the Torrens, and will lead into the carriage drive. Instead of twenty feet [6 m], as the present main walk is, the new one will be thirty feet [9 m] broad, lined on each side with two rows of avenue trees. Midway in this walk a large open circle will be formed for the purpose of flower shows, concerts, or other popular festivities. This circle will be surrounded by umbrageous trees and shrubs, to provide the necessary and much-wanted shade. Two broad walks leading at right angles from the circle, and ending in a half circle, bordered also by trees and shrubs, for the convenience of the promenading people, for whom a number of seats will also be provided. From the large circle ... eight paths, in stellated form, will lead in different directions through the ground. Near this circle two public croquet grounds will also be laid out., groves will be formed with intervening grass plots, on which are scattered clumps or single trees, conspicuous to the eye by their fine foliage or form, between which, in different directions, the curved and winding walks will lead to places provided with seats, from which the best perspective views over North Adelaide or the neighbourhood may be obtained ... The carriage drive ... also lined with umbrageous avenue trees on each side, will lead in a graceful curve from the Frome bridge to the Hackney-road ... As the creek, where it intersects the carriage drive is very broad, the cost of a substantial bridge will be also considerable.’

1873: Surveyor General George Goyder arranges for Messrs W. Jones and E. Laurie to survey and peg the area, to define the position of walks and driveways, and to prepare a plan. Goyder estimates a cost of £6,000 to fence, form a carriageway from Frome Bridge to Hackney Road, build two entrance gates with lodges, erect a bridge, slope the creek banks, and plant the grounds. The Legislature votes an allocation of £1,000 to commence these works.

1874: Work was begun on planting the new park. In his 1874 *Report*, Schomburgk states that to achieve a variety of foliage and grouping he had ‘tried to the utmost to procure...ash, oak, birch, lime, coniferous, and the finest indigenous Australian trees ... Great care has been taken to produce a good effect regarding the planting and grouping of the groves, the scattered clumps or single trees in the lawns, so that they are conspicuous to the eye by their fine foliage or form, between which, in different directions, the curved and winding walks lead to places provided with seats’. The area from the footbridge to Hackney Road was planted with plane trees, which now comprise the Plane Tree Drive. ‘The continuation of the main walk, the open circle, and the broad promenade walks have been planted with *Ficus macrophylla*, but the circle and promenade walks have been planted with two more rows of umbrageous trees and shrubs.’ A new dam was made on the creek. ‘A new division fence, six feet [1.8 m] high, from the footbridge to the entrance gate in the Garden, is in the course of erection. It is a wire fence of

twelve wires and three rails-posts and rails of sawn timber. The present Garden will then be open to the view from the park, which is now prevented by an ugly paling fence.'

1875: Schomburgk reported that the primary construction of the Park was 'fast verging to completion'. The rising ground toward Hackney Road was planted mostly with coniferous trees due to the stony soil and the avenue along Hackney Road planted with *Pinus halepensis* and *P. pinaster*. The banks of the creek were sloped and beautified. 'The garden can now be viewed from the Park, and presents a most charming effect. This improvement ranks amongst the most important of the year, and I am glad to say that funds will allow me to throw open the other side of the Garden, from the gate toward the Lunatic Asylum.'

1876: Schomburgk reported: 'Last season the drive was planted with two rows of avenue trees on each side. About 200 plane trees form the outside rows, the two inside ones are alternatively planted with *Lagunaria Patersoni*, and *Sterculia diversifolia* ... I hope to complete the drive this year, also the building of the bridge, if the money for the completion is granted by the Legislature.'

1879: Board of Governors of the Garden accepts a tender from a Mr Anderson to erect a stone bridge over the creek at a cost of £1,210, under the supervision of designer C.L. Hargrave, detailed in the *Register* (12 July 1879). Schomburgk reported: 'The completion of this place of recreation is drawing to its end.' The bridge was finished and 'forms a fine object from several parts of the park.' The banks of the creek had been sloped and planted. 'Cacti, Aloes, Agaves, and Dracaenas, have been planted in dots on the slopes and along the water-edge of the creek, Cannas, Hedychiums, Aroids, &c., which give this part a tropical appearance. At the buttresses of the bridge a variety of Ivies have been planted, which in time will cover the stonework. A fourth dam has been erected about five chains below the bridge, which throws the water back to the next dam. In fact the bridge and surroundings form now one of the most picturesque portions of the park.' This now forms the area known as 'The Dell.'

1880: Salvation Army's first open-air meeting in Australia (5 September 1880) conducted in the Park, meetings continued at the same spot until 1942.

1880: The Plane Tree Avenue had grown well but along the drive these had proved unsuccessful and were replaced with elms (*Ulmus suberosa* and *U. campestris*).

1880s: 'Speaker's Corner' established as a venue for political and social speeches, and individual expressions. The circle of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) in the centre of the Park, provided a venue, up until the 1950s, for politicians, trade unionism, women, war and anti-war advocates, and just individuals, a venue, subject to a permit by the Board to officially speak and debate topical political, economic, and social issues on the time to all that would listen. Speakers, from religious and political bodies, included the Labor Regulation League (the forerunner to the Australian Labor Party), and personalities like Alf Roberts, Gregor McGregor, Tom Price, Crawford Vaughan, and John Abel McPherson, together with the political-rhetoric of lone crusaders such as 'Redwing', female rationalists, the 1893 meeting of the 'New Australia' movement on the eve of their departure to Paraguay, the Workers Industrial Union, and conscriptionists and anti-conscriptionists during World War I with a riot occurring following an anti-war meeting in 1915. The venue mimicked the role played by Hyde Park in London.

1881: Schomburgk reported that the drive, 'with the exception of rolling', had been completed and that the most 'prominent walks in the park, viz, the broad promenades leading from the large circle towards east and west, and the elm avenue' had been formed.

1882: The banks of the Torrens were sloped and would be planted with a 'variety of pines, the water's edge lined with bamboo (*Arundo donax*) and willows, so as to prevent the earth from being carried away in case of a flood.'

1882: The Zoological Society succeeded in obtaining 16 acres [6.5 ha], formerly part of the park, on which to establish a Zoological Garden. Adelaide Zoological Garden opened in 1883 utilised many of the existing plantings and layout of major paths.

1883: Schomburgk reported: 'By handing over to the Zoological Society the mammalia of the garden [1882], the five acres [2 ha] of land near the Hackney-road [used for growing grass fodder] ... has been laid out and planted with about 200 various forest and ornamental trees which mostly show a fine growth. A walk from the Hackney-road joining the main walk leads through the new plantation.' 'The two imposing entrance gates leading from Frome and Hackney Roads into the park, and the two ornamental lodges for the attendance of two men for the purpose of opening and shutting the gates for carriages driving through the park have been completed. The forming of walks on both sides of the drive is also near completion, so that it will be opened to the public in a short time.'

1884: Carriage drive completed and opened for use, gates erected on Hackney Road (1883–84) officially opened by colonial Governor Robinson. Schomburgk commented: ‘The laying out and planting of the park have now been completed, and I venture to regard the work as a success.’

1886: Botanic Garden agreed to give the Zoological Garden an extra strip of land one chain width, located to the north of the drive in Botanic Park and containing approximately two and a half acres [1 ha]. Last section of the carriage drive opened, leading from the new Gothic-style bridge, along the creek, and through Plane Tree Drive to Hackney Road.

1887: Schomburgk reported: ‘On Sunday afternoons some religious sects, viz., the Salvation Army and the Crusaders, assemble in the circles for worship. These are largely attended. As long as no damage is done to the plantations I do not see any reason for preventing such assemblages.’

1888–89: Dead and dying gum trees removed. Schomburgk commented ‘I regret to recognise the fact that, in the course of a very few years, but few of the old gum trees will be left in the park.’

1890: The 1890 plan shows the Zoological Garden established in the north-west corner of Botanic Park, the gates at either end of the carriage drive and a large semi-circle marked ‘carriage concourse’ at the termination of the main north-south axis through the Botanic Garden and Park.

1893: Meeting of the ‘New Australia’ movement on the eve of their departure to Paraguay at ‘Speaker’s Corner’.

1894: Botanic Park dedicated to the Board of the Adelaide Botanic Garden under *Botanic Garden Act*.

1905: Tennis courts erected in Botanic Park, for the St Peters Botanic Tennis Club.

1915: riot between World War I conscriptionists and anti-conscriptionists following an anti-war meeting at ‘Speaker’s Corner’.

1927: Commemorative tablet unveiled in 1927, replaced in 1966 with a standing stone and bronze plaque, to record the first Salvation Army service held in Australia on this location.

1928: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows location of tennis courts, sited to retain original path layout

1948: Lothian reported that the Board of Governors had decided on a plan to improve Botanic Park, the trees of which were substantially as it had been planted in 1874. This was a four-phased plan expected to take 5–10 years to complete, and included retention of healthy and well grown specimens, removal of diseased or dying trees, pruning, and redevelopment of the area by planting new trees where necessary, establishing grassed picnic grounds and installing a new water service.

1950: The Board shifted the venue of ‘Speaker’s Corner’ from the circle of Moreton Bay Figs (*Ficus macrophylla*) to a site within ‘The Dell’ between Frome Road, First Creek, and the former Exhibition Grounds.

1951–52: Conversion of Botanic Park to an arboretum following the felling of trees. Tree planting carried out especially on the banks of the River Torrens including *Salix*, *Populus*, and water-loving species of *Eucalyptus* (including *E. intertexta*, *E. camaldulensis*, and *E. traubetti*).

1954–55: Bridge over the creek to Botanic Park replaced. *Pinus halepensis* var. *bruttia* planted in Botanic Park near Hackney Road on a limestone outcrop, which continued use of pines in this area.

1961–62: Removal of about 60 trees from Botanic Park including kurrajongs, Moreton Bay figs, lagunarias, olives, elms, and in the following year about 50 pines together about 20 other trees

1963–64: Sketch plan for proposed landscape development of The Dell prepared by landscape architect Allan Correy, but works not executed.

1964–65: New pumping station erected in Botanic Park.

1969: Removal of every second plane tree along Plane Tree Drive

1978: Small section of land (0.6 ha) adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Zoo running parallel with the River Torrens, transferred from the Gardens to the Zoo and fenced.

1980: Irrigation system first installed in Botanic Park. Salvation Army donates 100 Plane Trees to commemorate the centenary of their use of the Park, and these trees are planted along the northern carriage drive.

1992: First ethnic music festival, which would grow into the biennial Womadelaide, hosted in the Park. Open air cultural events increased in the following years, including evening cinema and performances by the Adelaide Symphony Orchestra.

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Botanic Park, as an example of a nineteenth-century public domain with several substantially intact design features, including the ‘carriages drives’ (Botanic Park Drive and Plane Tree Drive), a representative mid- to late-nineteenth century planting palette (mixing pines and other conifers, Australian rainforest trees, and European and North American trees), and its contiguity with the Botanic Garden and other public spaces and institutions
- The manner in which Botanic Park provides a transition between the horticultural intensity of the Botanic Garden and the modified naturalism of the River Torrens
- Plantings of *Platanus* sp. along Plane Tree Drive, which now form an impressive mature canopy and avenue
- Bridge abutments on the former alignment of Botanic Park Drive (south-western end), as an early masonry structure characteristic of South Australian colonial engineering
- Gates at north-eastern end of Botanic Park Drive
- Retention of mature specimen trees, especially conifers and *Ficus* sp.

Contributory cultural significance

- Retention of original Botanic Park path design within the Adelaide Zoo, and the manner in which this design has formed the organisational basis of the zoo layout
- Tradition of avenue plantings along roadways

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current bike paths and walking tracks

Intrusive

- Car parking along Plane Tree Drive
- Utilitarian treatment to the Hackney Road (or east) edge of Botanic Park, in place of a well-defined drive and avenue plantings
- Balustrading to bridge (on the former alignment of Botanic Park Drive)

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of north–south axis, which was intended to link Botanic Park with the Botanic Garden, through a continuation of the main design feature of the original Francis Plan
- Loss of the original design intent for the central portion of Botanic Park, which has diluted the original overall design and has removed the contrast between the formal open spaces of the interior with more densely planted surrounding areas

4.3 EASTERN APPROACH

4.3.1 Former Adelaide Demonstration Orchard (1907)

History and analysis

1902: When the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum moved most of its patients to Parkside in 1902, its extensive gardens and orchards stretching north along Hackney Road became redundant. The Botanic Garden Committee wanted the land, but was pre-empted by the Department of Agriculture. Chief Horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, George Quinn, proposed to establish a Demonstration and Experimental Orchard on the 13 acres (5.3 ha) of land north of First Creek, planting species that were unsuited to the Mylor Experimental Orchard that had been planted in 1899.

1906: State Cabinet approved proposal to establish the Adelaide Demonstration Orchard.

1907: Planting commenced in the Adelaide Demonstration Orchard.

1908: *Report of the Department of Agriculture* (1907–08) records: ‘The Hackney Road orchard block, although comprising a trifle over four acres, has at present more than one acre covered by large pine trees, which are not only covering the ground on which they stand, but injuring a considerably larger area as far as other trees are concerned. Portion of the land which is unaffected by these timber trees is being planted this season with a small number of selected varieties of all kinds of fruit trees ... Along with these will be set out a complete collection of all the members of the citrus family obtainable in Australasia, America, Europe and elsewhere ... In conjunction with the above a small permanent nursery will be kept in use in propagating three for this and the other Government orchards ... It is intended to utilise this plantation as a demonstration and teaching ground solely, wherein students from the city and suburban schools may not only receive verbal tuition, but see the results of the practical application of the principles advocated.

1917: Orchard cleared of ornamental trees by about 1917, and planted almost entirely with 90 varieties of citrus trees and 80 varieties of grape vines under a bird-netting enclosure, and ‘very few people seem to be aware of its existence’.

1929: Municipal Tramways Trust (MMT) leasehold area increased with the inclusion of part of the former Experimental Orchard land.

1937: Department of Agriculture relinquishes the Hackney Road land, which was then absorbed into the adjacent MMT depot. A series of infrastructure buildings and hard surfaces thereupon constructed on the site. Board of the Botanic Garden acquires the adjacent Asylum site.

1950: MMT leasehold renewed, and leasehold area increased to 5.26 ha with the inclusion of the remaining former Experimental Orchard land.

1997: Experimental Orchard land becomes part of the Botanic Garden with the acquisition of the State Transport Authority land.

Rankings of cultural significance

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current design and planting of this area

4.3.2 Goodman Building (1908)

History and analysis

1906: *Municipal Tramways Trust Act of 1906* passed; W.T. Goodman appointed first Electrical Engineer to the Trust

1907: Land comprising 8 acres (3.2ha) north of the Experimental Orchard obtained by the Municipal Tramways Trust (MMT) under the *Tramways Trust Lease Act 1907*. Architects Garlick Sibley & Wooldridge commissioned to prepare plans for the administration block and car depot running sheds.

1908: The administration building and depot construction contracts let to Messrs Smith, Timms & Co for £82,350. Administration Building described by the *Register* (23 July 1908): ‘The architects have admirably succeeded in combining practical cheapness with striking quality of design. The offices will be built of brick with cement columns and dressings – the design in the

Queen Anne style, but severely plain. The interior will form a useful suite of offices, the whole of which will be required by the administration. The basement will have strong rooms, and the ground and first floors will accommodate the caretaker. The Revenue office will be so situated that conductors may have ready access and exist without passing through the main entrance.'

1909: First meeting of the MTT held in the new administration building.

1929: MMT leasehold area increased with the inclusion of part of the former Experimental Orchard land

1931: Various alterations to the Administration Building undertaken.

1950: MMT leasehold renewed, and leasehold area increased to 5.26 ha with the inclusion of the remaining former Experimental Orchard land.

1952: Interim Report of a Royal Commission into the workings of the MMT tabled, noting that the Trust had not planned sufficiently for the future.

1953: Structure of the MMT reconstituted.

1954: Plan by Chicago-based consulting engineers De Lieu, Cather & Co for the conversion of the tramways to single deck diesel buses approved.

1955: As a consequence of the conversion plan, the southern portion of the leasehold site extended and paved for use as bus parking and to take trolley buses off Hackney Road. Demolition of Bays B, C and half of D of the Running Sheds undertaken including paving of most open space and the traverse pit with concrete. Adaptation of buildings for bus purposes commences, and foreman's cottage and several other small buildings demolished.

1958: Conversion plan completed.

1963: Abandonment of the trolley system and thereby the need for overhead wiring.

1975: MMT renamed the Bus and Tram Division of the State Transport Authority.

1982: Hackney Tram Depot buildings recommended for registration on the State Heritage Register.

1987: Goodman Building and Tram Barn Bays listed on the Register of the National Estate

1988: Goodman Building included on the City of Adelaide Heritage Register; Running Sheds and Amenities Building not included in this registration.

1991: Statement of Significance prepared by McDougall & Vines in 'Conservation Study of Hackney Bus Depot'

1999: Botanic Gardens Board takes control of STA land. Refurbishment of the Goodman Building for administration functions.

2003: Revised statement of cultural significance prepared by Grieve Gillett Architects

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Goodman Building, including exterior, and original interior layout, finishes, and fittings
- Views to Goodman Building from the east, south and north from Hackney Road

Contributory cultural significance

- Views to Goodman Building from the west

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'Goodman Building: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

4.3.3 International Rose Garden (1999)

History and analysis

1997: Botanic Gardens Board takes control of State Transport Authority land (see Section 2.4). Part of the area committed by the state government as land for a National Rose Trial Garden, later to be renamed the International Rose Garden.

1999: Plantings commenced for the International Rose Garden, sited between the retained former tram car barn (see Section 4.3.5) and Plane Tree Drive. The 1.5 ha rose garden was proposed to display over 5,000 roses including sections devoted to Australian-bred roses, single roses, heritage roses, and pillar roses. It included a walkway highlighting roses selected for specific Australian causes (e.g. 'Olympic Gold'), a sunken garden, a circular garden, several pergolas, and mixed companion plantings to add seasonal interest. Design prepared by EDAW in Adelaide and Steve Grieve Architects/Cox Richardson Architects Adelaide/Sydney, with the

former proposing a design philosophy for the Garden: ‘The philosophy behind the design concept was to create a journey through individually designed garden spaces. Structured landscape forms are used to provide definition of the garden spaces’.

2000: International Rose Garden opened to the public

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Tradition of growing roses within Adelaide Botanic Garden, dating to the 1850s but especially from 1867 with the construction of a dedicated rosary

No appreciable cultural significance

- Design of International Rose Garden, where the confused, and even dysfunctional, layout sublimates the intention of showcasing roses, potentially one of the most popular features of any public garden given the overwhelming appeal of the genera

Intrusive

- Comparative size of this component in relation to other discrete garden compartments and disproportionate emphasis given to a single genus within the context of Adelaide Botanic Garden

4.3.4 National Wine Centre (1999)

History and analysis

1993: Arthur Anderson commissioned to prepare a feasibility study for a National Wine Centre. Former Metropolitan Tramways Trust (MTT) depot proposed as site for a National Wine Centre by Arthur Anderson. Federation funding received from Commonwealth–State Government approves additional funding.

1997: Cox Grieve Architects partnership awarded project to design the National Wine Centre.

1999: Transfer of State Herbarium and Adelaide Botanic Garden Library to the refurbished Tram Barn on Hackney Road (see Section 4.3.5); demolition of former herbarium building. Transfer of works depot to new site at the north-west corner of the Garden.

1999: Construction commences on the National Wine Centre on former herbarium and works depot site; builder: Hansen Yuncken. All buildings on site, except those associated with former Adelaide Lunatic Asylum, demolished.

2001: National Wine Centre opened. Former stables used for storage by National Wine Centre with minor repairs undertaken.

2003: National Wine Centre and former Stables leased to the University of Adelaide (40 year lease) for use principally by the School of Oenology and for University educational purposes. Exhibition remains open but restaurant and wine tasting area closed to public. Office building remains tenanted by wine industry organisations.

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Stables (see Section 4.3.6)
- North Terrace wall (see Section 4.1.30)

No appreciable cultural significance

- National Wine Centre

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of depot and nursery facilities, and consequent reduction in area available for these functions

Supporting documentation

Flightpath Architects, ‘Conservation Study for Yarrabee, Front Fence, and Stables’ (1999)

Grieve Gillett Architects, ‘International Wine Centre: Heritage Sheet’ (2003)

Grieve Gillett Architects, ‘North Terrace Gates and Stone Wall: Heritage Sheet’ (2003)

4.3.5 Plant Biodiversity Centre building (1908)

History and analysis

1907: Land comprising 8 acres (3.2 ha) north of the Experimental Orchard obtained by the Municipal Tramways Trust (MMT) under the *Tramways Trust Lease Act 1907*. Architects Garlick Sibley & Wooldridge commissioned to prepare plans for the administration block and car depot running sheds.

1908: The administration building and depot construction contracts let to Messrs Smith, Timms & Co for £82,350. The *Register* (25 July 1908) described the design of the Running Sheds, as having 'a frontage of 295ft [89.9 m] with a depth of 289ft 88 m]. Each of the piers ... will be 39ft [11.8 m] high and 8-10ft [2.4-3.0 m] wide, and the space between them 62ft [18.9 m] ... The building will be of Blackwood brick in cement on reinforced concrete foundations and will cover an area of over 85,000 sq ft [7896.5 m²], divided by longitudinal walls into four bays'.

1910: Hackney Depot fully operational.

1940s: During World War II the Hackney Depot machine shops produced munitions machinery including drills, moulds, axles and precision parts, as well as manufacturing spare parts for the tram fleet.

1950: MMT leasehold renewed, and leasehold area increased to 5.26 ha with the inclusion of the remaining former Experimental Orchard land.

1952: Interim Report of a Royal Commission into the workings of the MMT tabled, noting that the Trust had not planned sufficiently for the future.

1953: Structure of the MMT reconstituted.

1954: Plan by Chicago-based consulting engineers De Liew, Cather & Co for the conversion of the tramways to single deck diesel buses approved.

1955: As a consequence of the conversion plan, the southern portion of the leasehold site extended and paved for use as bus parking and to take trolley buses off Hackney Road. Demolition of Bays B, C and half of D of the Running Sheds undertaken including paving of most open space and the traverse pit with concrete. Adaptation of buildings for bus purposes commences, and foreman's cottage and several other small buildings demolished.

1958: Conversion plan completed.

1963: Abandonment of the trolley system and thereby the need for overhead wiring.

1975: MMT renamed the Bus and Tram Division of the State Transport Authority.

1982: Hackney Tram Depot buildings recommended for registration on the State Heritage Register.

1987: Goodman Building and Bay A of the Running Sheds included on the Register of the National Estate.

1988: Goodman Building included on the City of Adelaide Heritage Register; Running Sheds and Amenities Building not included in this registration.

1991: Statement of Significance prepared by McDougall & Vines in 'Conservation Study of Hackney Bus Depot'.

1998–99: Botanic Gardens Board takes control of STA land. Tram Barn A and the amenities building extensively renovated to accommodate the State Herbarium and associated research and administrative facilities respectively. The new facility, now named the Plant Biodiversity Centre, opened in 1999.

2003: Revised statement of cultural significance prepared by Grieve Gillett Architects.

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- East, south, and west facades, and roof structure of former Tram Barn A and Amenities Building (now Plant Biodiversity centre), views west and north from Hackney Road

Contributory cultural significance

- Use of arid and semi-arid plants as a living collection within Adelaide Botanic Garden

No appreciable cultural significance

- Fit out of building for use as Plant Biodiversity Centre
- Current landscaping using arid and semi-arid plants

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'Tram Barn: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

4.3.6 Yarrabee House and stables (1865)

History and analysis

1865: Plans prepared by the Architects-in-Chief's Office for a residence for the Resident Medical Officer of the Lunatic Asylum, tender of William Baker (£1,475) accepted. Alterations to the plans were progressively undertaken including the provision of two bow windows inserted, sheds, yard, and underground rooms, stairs leading to basement, yard enclosed, water closets in yard, additional works cost £717.

1865–66: Stables apparently erected to serve Yarrabee House.

1866: Dr Arthur Robert Harrison, Superintendent (Medical) of the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum, takes up residence at Yarrabee House.

1867: Tenders called for the erection of a front fence for Yarrabee as 'alterations to fence walling and new fencing at the Resident Medical Officers residence at the Lunatic Asylum', William Baker successful tenderer (£147).

1880: Internal and external renovations undertaken to Yarrabee by Codd & Bailey, with plans prepared by the Architects-in-Chiefs Office

1882: Yarrabee connected to deep drainage and sewer.

1902: Asylum closed, buildings transferred to the Royal Adelaide Hospital

1905–15: Yarrabee leased to the Royal British Nurses Association (South Australian Branch) as headquarters and a home for private duty nurses.

1916–48: Yarrabee leased as a private boarding house.

1938: Asylum buildings substantially demolished leaving Yarrabee, stables, front fence, retaining walls and the East Lodge complex intact.

1948–72: Yarrabee House used as the residence of the Director of the Adelaide Botanic Garden.

1974: Refurbishment of Yarrabee House including alterations to windows, upgrading of services and construction of plasterboard ceilings to some rooms.

1974–83: Yarrabee used as a Botanic Gardens teaching resource centre by the Friends of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens and the Department of Training & Further Education.

1980: Yarrabee House listed on the Register of the National Estate

1983–90: Yarrabee House used as offices by the Friends of the Botanic Garden and as a gallery.

1986: Yarrabee House listed on the State Heritage Register

1999: Yarrabee House Conservation Plan (including front fence and stables) commissioned by DAIS and prepared by Flightpath Architects

2001: Yarrabee House used as administrative offices by the National Wine Centre, interior upgrade completed (architect Cox Grieve Gillett). Works included the demolition of later buildings to the north of Yarrabee, repairs to the retaining wall and remodelling of surrounding lawn areas.

2003: Grieve Gillett Architects propose a revised statement of cultural significance for Yarrabee House, stables and front fence. Yarrabee House leased to the University of Adelaide as part of the overall National Wine Centre lease and use changed to offices.

Rankings of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Yarrabee House including exterior fabric, original interior layout, original interior finishes, fence to North Terrace, garden area to south, views from North Terrace and Hackney Road
- Stables, including stone walls and roof
- North Terrace wall (see Section 4.1.30)

Contributory cultural significance

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum), *Pinus canariensis* (Canary Island Pine) [G881668], and *Quercus ilex* (Holm Oak) (x2), remnants of the early landscape setting of Yarrabee House

No appreciable cultural significance

- Internal finishes and fittings of stables

Supporting documentation

Flightpath Architects, 'Conservation Study for Yarrabee, Front Fence, and Stables' (1999)

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'North Terrace Gates and Stone Wall: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'Yarrabee House: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'Yarrabee Stables: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

4.4 WESTERN APPROACH

History and analysis

1844: First show of the South Australian Agricultural and Horticultural Society held in ‘the extensive, beautiful and umbrageous paddock between North Terrace and Frome Bridge’, now the former Royal Adelaide Hospital car park. This Society was instrumental in advocating the reservation and establishment of the Botanic Garden on its present site (see Sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.2)

1859: Permanent masonry Exhibition Building was erected on the showgrounds site; first show held in building in 1860.

1864: Iron fence erected along Frome Road frontage

1868: Exhibition Building was extended

1874: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows part terminating at boundary with Exhibition Grounds, implying the existence of a gate at this point, possibly developed earlier in the Schomburgk directorship; identical arrangement still shown on 1928 plan.

1887: A much larger and more conspicuous building was erected for the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, celebrating Queen Victoria’s jubilee in 1887, fronting North Terrace west of Frome Road

1895: Last agricultural show held in the old Exhibition Building

1919: Former Exhibition Building proposed as an Isolation Hospital during the great influenza epidemic; a suggestion strongly opposed by the Botanic Garden Board, which was hoping to acquire the land fronting Frome Road. The Board wrote: ‘The Botanic Garden Board protests the action of the Government in proposing to hand over the Old Exhibition Ground for the purpose of an isolation hospital, and enters its emphatic protest against such a suggestion. The Board again brings before the Government their often repeated application for this site as a necessary and suitable one for the much needed extension of the garden.’

1930s: Use of the site as an informal recreation ground by Adelaide Technical High School.

1936: Iron fence along Frome Road erected. Proposal to erect a new Adelaide Boys High School on the site as part of the State’s centenary celebrations.

1937: Vacant former exhibition land divided between the Royal Adelaide Hospital and the Education Department.

1939-45: Land used as military storage yard

1942: Plans discussed for the development of University of Adelaide residential colleges on the land but refused as it was ‘proposed to retain the land for the time being for the present valuable purpose it is fulfilling, namely a ‘breathing space’ and a playground for the school, and for YMCA members.’

1945: Proposal by the School of Mines (now University of South Australia) for acquisition of the land for use as extensions to the School noting the ‘urgent need for ground space for the future extension of the School of Mines’, and a similar proposal for the extension of medical school facilities by the University of Adelaide. The University of Adelaide was successful in gaining 2.03 ha of land from the state Government ‘near the Hospital for anatomy purposes’ with the balance being still set aside for use as open playing space for the Adelaide Technical High School.

1946: Additional land (0.41 ha) ceded to the University to enable a ‘slightly larger anatomy building and road access’, and gazetted to the University of Adelaide

1950: Adelaide Technical High School operations and facilities shifted to Glenunga International School. 1.11ha set aside to the Education Department and gazetted as a School Reserve. Old buildings on site, including the old Exhibition Building, were being used as a training centre for the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme, and then re-used as a Motor Trade School.

1957: Balance of land dedicated to the School of Mines (now University of South Australia).

1965: Gazetted reserve of part of the land to the Public Buildings Department.

1968: Read Building, the School of Pharmacy (now within the University of South Australia), erected on the northern section. Remaining area re-dedicated as a Hospital Reserve following the transferral of the Automotive Trade School to Kilkenny.

1990: Dedication of open bitumen lot car park to the City of Adelaide Council gazetted on 2 August 1990.

1991: Land grant of open bitumen lot car park to the City of Adelaide Council.

2004: Deliberations between the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, the City of Adelaide Council and the University of Adelaide result in in principal approval of a parkland design prepared by Taylor Cullity Lethlean for the establishment of parkland on the site that has due regard to the draft Master Plan and Walter Bagot's original axis design for the lower level of the North Terrace campus of the University of Adelaide.

2005: City of Adelaide Council begins site remediation, restoration and conversion works on the site in preparation of the creation of a parkland to serve as the western entrance to the Adelaide Botanic Garden.

Rankings of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- Historical link between the former use of this area by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia, and the role played by this Society in the reservation and establishment of the Botanic Garden on its current site

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current development and planting on this area

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Loss of western point of entry (which existed from at least 1874–1928)

4.5 LIVING COLLECTIONS



Figure 4.33 Photograph of inside the Simpson Shadehouse depicting moist plantings in the 1930s.

Note: Statistical details and qualitative judgements on collections in this section are based upon computer records of the Adelaide Botanic Garden collections related to computer records of living collections in the major Australian botanic gardens.

4.5.1 Australian Forest (Moist) Collection

History and analysis

Scientific value: This collection comprises 215 genera and 456 species, subspecies, and varieties representative of wet sclerophyll and temperate rainforests in Australia. It includes 14 species, subspecies, and varieties of *Acacia*, 9 of *Syzygium*, 9 of *Cryptocarya*, 20 of *Eucalyptus* [inc. *Corymbia*], and 10 of *Macrozamia*. Canberra and Mount Annan botanic gardens have extensive collections of Australian Forest plants and Adelaide's is small by comparison.

Historic value: Schomburgk's report of 1868 describes the establishment of this feature (see Section 4.1.2).

Aesthetic value: The main part of the collection is in the Arboretum area though there are examples in the Francis section, and at the north end of the former Italianate Garden (now Mediterranean Garden). Two important specimens include the *Toona australis* in the Francis section, a second specimen in the Class Ground; and, *Flindersia australis* in the Francis section. In the Arboretum, trees such as fine specimens of *Agathis robusta*, *Araucaria bidwillii*, *Eucalyptus* [*Corymbia*] *citriodora*, *E. grandis*, *E. [C.] maculata*, *E. viminalis*, *E. sideroxylon*, and *Podocarpus elatus* are all likely to be trees planted by Schomburgk in the latter part of the nineteenth century. Specimens at the north end of the former Italianate Garden (now Mediterranean Garden) such as *Acmena brachyandrus*, *Argyrodendron actinophyllum*, *Argyrodendron trifoliatum*, and *Stenocarpus sinuatus* probably also date from this time.

Ranking of cultural significance

- High (see also Section 4.6)

4.5.2 Bamboo Collection

History and analysis

Scientific value: A relatively small collection at present, comprising 12 general and 33 species, subspecies, and varieties. In relation to the seven major Australian botanic gardens, Adelaide is slightly behind Melbourne (numerically) based on the information available. Sydney and Hobart botanic gardens each have approximately 20 species, subspecies, and varieties. No information appears to be available on private collections in South Australia.

Historic Value: Although a small number of bamboos are listed in the early catalogues there is no evidence to suggest any of the present plants date from that time.

Aesthetic value: Undoubtedly the most impressive examples are the large old groups of *Dendrocalamus* planted along the creek between the Top Lake and the hump back bridge, and the collection was expanded in 1999 with additional plantings of bamboo to the east. These are the largest group plantings known in Adelaide. There are (or were) some plantings of the genera in old gardens, for example, some of the old residences at Glenside Hospital.

Ranking of cultural significance

- Contributory

4.5.3 Bromeliad Collection

History and analysis

Scientific value: A large collection comprising 33 genera and 270 species, subspecies, and varieties there are 36 species, subspecies and varieties of *Aechmea*, 17 of *Billbergia*, 45 of *Tillandsia*, and 34 *Vriesea*. Terrestrial bromeliads, mainly sub family Pitcairnia, were in the nineteenth century highly sought after for public and private collections. The original planting of these brought together *ad hoc* plantings throughout the Garden. In relation to the seven major Australian botanic gardens, Sydney appears to have the largest collection with approximately 276 species, subspecies and varieties. Melbourne and Adelaide appear to be relatively comparable in numbers. There are some private collections in South Australia but the details are not known.

Historic value: The 1878 catalogue lists 28 genera and 145 species that indicates that Adelaide has for a long time had a sizeable collection of bromeliads. There is no evidence however to suggest that the present collection is linked to the original.

Aesthetic value: The collection is mostly concentrated in the Bromeliad House of the Schomburgk Range and outside planting around the northern and eastern sides of the Victoria House. The display in the rather unsuitable Bromeliad House is very dull and unexciting. However the plantings outside the Victoria House show group plantings and especially impressive are *Bromellia balansae*, *Fascicularia pitcairniifolia*, *Puya chilensis*, *P. aloccosal* (stunning grey foliage), and *P. spatheacea*.

Ranking of cultural significance

- High

4.5.4 Cacti and Succulent Collection

History and analysis

Scientific value: The cactus collection comprises 50 genera and 192 species, subspecies, and varieties. Large groups within the collection include 12 species and varieties of *Echinocactus*, 10 species of *Ferocactus*, 52 species and varieties of *Mammillaria*, and 11 species of *Rhipsalis*. The major part of the succulent collection is made up of:

- *Agavaceae* 7 genera and 46 species, subspecies and varieties. The major genera of these are *Agave* (17) and *Sansevieria* (14);

- *Aizoaceae* 33 genera and 75 species, subspecies and varieties. The major genera of these are *Lithops* (15) and *Cheiridopsis* (7);
- *Crassulaceae* 6 genera and 50 species, subspecies and varieties. The major genus of these is *Kalanchoe* (28);
- *Euphorbiaceae* 4 genera and species, subspecies and varieties. The major genus of these is *Euphorbia* (36); and
- *Liliaceae* 4 genera and 61 species, subspecies and varieties. The major genus of these is *Aloe* (49).

Adelaide, Melbourne, Brisbane, Hobart, and Sydney botanic gardens all have sizeable cactus collections. The computer lists from the seven major Australian botanic gardens appears to be not up to date. Because of this it is not possible to make a meaningful comparison with the various succulent collections. There are private collections in South Australia and interstate but specific details of the collections are not known, particularly those of Dawson and Field cactus gardens, and the Garden World Nursery collection, all located in Victoria.

Historic value: There is a list of cacti in the 1871 Catalogue. In the 1878 Catalogue there is a list of 14 genera and over 300 species. The succulent collection of 1878 Catalogue lists *Crassulaceae* (8 genera), *Agave* (30 species, subspecies, and varieties), and *Aloe* (37 species, subspecies, and varieties). The huge *Aloe bainesii* at the rear of North Lodge does not appear in any catalogues until 1988, so presumably it was undetermined for many years. The collection has moved about over the years. From 1922 much of the cactus and succulent collection was in the rockery formed on the north side of the Palm House. In recent times this was removed when the Palm House was restored and is now housed on a temporary site. Some of the collection for many years was housed in a glasshouse near the Francis Arbor. Many of these plants are now housed in the Schomburgk Range.

Aesthetic value: The collection needs a new home when the plants can be attractively and meaningfully displayed. Without this, and inter-plantation, the value of the collection is greatly diminished. Specimens of note include the enormous *Aloe bainesii* (at the rear of North Lodge), *Euphorbia candelabrum* (a large old specimen in the Palm Garden), *Euphorbia tiruculli* (on the Main Walk), and the nearby *Yucca elephantipes*.

Ranking of cultural significance

- Exceptional

4.5.5 Conifer Collection

History and analysis

Scientific value: This section deals specifically with *Araucariaceae* and *Cupressaceae*; for other conifers see Section 4.6. The collection of *Araucariaceae* comprises 2 genera: *Agathis* (3 species) and *Araucaria* (12 species). The *Araucaria* collection is ranked in third place (numerically) against Sydney and Mount Lofty botanic gardens. The *Cupressaceae* comprises 3 genera: *Actinostrobus* (2 species), *Callitris* (7 species), and *Cupressus* (14 species and 9 cultivars). Mount Annan Botanic Garden has approximately 14 species and subspecies of *Callitris* and Melbourne Botanic Garden has approximately 12. Adelaide's *Cupressus* collection numerically is less than the collections at Mount Lofty and Melbourne botanic gardens. No information is available on private collections in South Australia, although perhaps most extensive private collection of mature conifers in Australia, as claimed by Lane Poole in the 1920s, exists at Forest Lodge in the Adelaide Hills and has not been subject to a detailed assessment. There is, however, a general collection of common species of *Araucaria* scattered throughout the National Park at Belair.

Historic value: The *Araucaria cunninghamii* in the Francis section is believed to be the tree planted by Francis: Appendix B of the 1888 *Annual Report* appears to refer to this tree. Reference is made in the same listing of *Cupressus torulosa* planted in 1865: presumably this is the tree in the Francis section. The *Araucaria* Avenue of *Araucaria heterophylla* and *A. columnaris* was planted in 1868 (see Section 4.1.1). The *Agathis robusta* in the Francis section is very likely to be the same tree listed as *Damara australis* and planted in 1861.

Aesthetic value: There are a number of fine specimens of *Araucaria bidwillii* in the Garden and there is the impressive *Araucaria* Avenue. There is the fine *Agathis robusta* in the Francis section,

considered the largest and best in Adelaide. In addition there are two good specimens in the Arboretum and another in the old Western Pinetum. There is also a very large old specimen of *Cupressus torulosa* in the old Western Pinetum as well as the very similar sized specimen in the Francis section.

Ranking of cultural significance

- High

4.5.6 Cycad Collection

History and analysis

Scientific value: The collection of *Cycadaceae* and *Zamiaceae* comprises 10 genera and 69 species, subspecies, and varieties. It includes 12 species of *Cycas*, 21 species of *Encephalartos*, and 14 species of *Macrozamia*. Of the seven main Australian botanic gardens, Sydney has the largest collection with approximately 182 species, subspecies and varieties. Next appears to be Adelaide just ahead of Melbourne. No information is known on private collections in South Australia.

Historical value: In the 1859 catalogue *Cycas revoluta* is listed and the 1871 one shows the addition of *Cycas media*, *Macrozamia demisionii* and *M. spiralis* (both the latter from Western Australia), and *Macrozamia horridus* and *M. lehmannii*. The 1878 catalogue lists a total 13 cycads including *Encephalartos altensteinii*. There are at present two large old specimens of this species. They could be from 1878.

Aesthetic value: There is a range of non-Australian species that have been gathered together around several old specimens on the southerly side of the Main Lake. Gradually the grass has been removed to create some large beds associated with very old specimens of *Nolina*. This now established area is becoming a very attractive feature of the garden. Included in this area are two old plants of *Encephalartos altensteinii* and a large specimen of *Encephalartos natalensis*. Melbourne Botanic Garden also has large old specimens of *Encephalartos altensteinii*. To the east of the established area, an additional site is under development. The Australian material has been kept separate and is being established in association with the Australian Forest area. According to Roger Spencer (2004) at Melbourne Botanic Garden, the Adelaide collection includes most of the Australian species.

Ranking of cultural significance

- Exceptional

4.5.7 Economic Plant Collection

History and analysis

Scientific value: A collection of over 100 species, subspecies and varieties. The dominant genera are:

- *Artemisia*: 8 species, subspecies, and varieties;
- *Lavandula*: 8 species, subspecies, and varieties;
- *Mentha*: 6 species, subspecies, and varieties;
- *Origanum*: 5 species, subspecies, and varieties;
- *Pelargonium*: 11 species, subspecies, and varieties; and
- *Thymus*: 7 species, subspecies, and varieties.

Other Australian botanic gardens have economic plants within their collections but it is not known what specific collections or groups they hold. There certainly will be private collections of herbs in South Australia and interstate.

Historic value: Since the early days Francis, Schomburgk, and Holtze sought to find plants of economic importance for the developing colony/state. An area of the present Class Ground was once used for trying potential economic plants. In later years, before the current design of the Class Ground came into being, there were always some economic plants in the various family beds. There were also examples of vegetables and crop plants such as a collection of

early wheats in specially designated beds at the western end. Coupled with the early interest in economic plants was the Museum of Economic Botany. The present collection being developed particularly in the Old Rose Garden appears to stem from the Gardens early interest in economic plants and a recent resurgence of interest in this area. The Garden once included the Adelaide Demonstration Orchard, but this has long since been removed

Aesthetic value: The new collection is centred in the Old Rose Garden. There are some remnants of early economic plants elsewhere in the garden. In the east end of the southern border of the Class Ground is a small old specimen of *Ilex paraguayensis* (Matte). Schomburgk lists a specimen in 1878, whether or not this is it is debatable but the present specimen appears to have been almost unchanged in size for almost 40 years. Near the toilet block in the Class Ground are two *Laurus nobilis* (Bay Laurel). Near the Francis Arbor is a huge specimen, one of the largest in the Adelaide Parklands, of *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Tree). At the rear of the Summer House, at the northern end of the former Italianate Garden (now Mediterranean Garden), is an old specimen of *Quercus pseudosuber* (Cork Oak). Whether or not this is the tree listed in the 1876 Catalogue is unclear.

Ranking of cultural significance

- High

4.5.8 Madagascan Collection

History and analysis

Scientific value: This collection, situated in the Palm House, comprises 46 genera and 97 species, subspecies, and varieties. Of this latter group approximately 39 are not represented in the other six major Australian Botanic Gardens. It is unlikely that there are private collections of these plants in South Australia or interstate. Some of the genera represented include *Didierea alluandia* and *D. uncaria* occur nowhere else in the world.

Historic value: This collection was developed partly in response to the need to find plants that could be grown in a dry climate that would not harm the fabric of the restored Palm House. The unique and diverse threatened flora with ancient Gondwanan links with Australian plants such as *Nepenthes*, *Acacia hibbertia*, *Adansonia*, and *Casuarina* seemed to be the answer, particularly as the Government of Madagascar and International agencies including Botanic Gardens were co-operating in a rescue mission.

Aesthetic value: Some of the plantings in the Palm House are now less than satisfactory. A pair of unusual *Neodypsis* palms in the east end dome area are already reaching the roof and the north side of the House a *Bismarkia nobilis* palm has almost reached the roof. In retrospect it appears the House may have been hastily planted for the opening. Curious plants in the display include *Didiera madagascariensis* and *Alluandia procera*.

Ranking of cultural significance

- Exceptional

4.5.9 Mallee/Arid Lands Collection

History and analysis

Scientific value: The collection comprises approximately 98 genera and 345 species, subspecies, and varieties. Important groups within the collection are:

- *Acacia*: 44 species, subspecies, and varieties;
- *Eremophila*: 38 species, subspecies and varieties;
- *Eucalyptus* [*Corymbia*]: 56 species, subspecies, and varieties; and
- *Hakea*: 15 species, subspecies, and varieties.

Both Canberra and Mount Annan botanic gardens have large *Acacia* collections but it has not been possible to extract with any accuracy the arid species from their listings. There is the Arid Lands Botanic Garden at Port Augusta and the Olive Pink Flora Reserve at Alice Springs but details of these collections are not available. The Waite Arboretum at Fullarton has an extensive collection of eucalypts [*corymbias*], considered by many to be the largest collection in Australia

Historic value: Apart from the very old *Bursaria spinosa* in the Francis section of the Garden, the Garden does not have a collection of old specimens of Mallee/Arid Lands plants. There

was probably little or no interest in them as many were concentrating on clearing them. Great interest in them was created by Noel Lothian, who over the years visited most parts of the state including the arid areas collecting plants not only for pressing but also for propagation purposes. Some material was grown in the Arboretum area and some along the North Terrace boundary east of the *Ficus platypoda*. As the collection increased more and more lawn was removed to accommodate the new plants. One of the drawbacks of the area was the highly alkaline heavy clay soil. Recently a new area has been established in front of the State Herbarium on the Hackney Road frontage.

Aesthetic value: The Mallee section near North Terrace has at times become rather run down. Part of this is probably due to the difficulty of maintaining an understorey on the difficult soil type. The recently established area has had its difficulties because of unsatisfactory soil brought in, but this has been addressed and the plantings are looking very promising.

Ranking of cultural significance

- High

4.5.10 Palm Collection

History and analysis

Scientific value: This collection comprises 55 genera and 143 species, subspecies, and varieties. Included are 15 species of *Chamaedora*, 10 species of *Livistonia*, 12 species of *Phoenix*, and 11 species of *Sabal*. In relation to the seven major Australian botanic gardens, Darwin has by far the largest collection with approximately 237 species, subspecies, and varieties. Adelaide ranks fourth after Brisbane and Sydney. There is a small collection of old palms at Burnside in the garden of Attunga (now part of Burnside Memorial Hospital). No information is known on other South Australian collections or private collections interstate.

Historic value: The 1878 catalogue lists 46 Genera including *Chamaerops* and *Phoenix reclinata*. Appendix B of the 1888 report has an illustration of *Jubaea chilensis* and a description saying it is 29 years old and 27 feet (8.22 m) high, presumably one of the surviving examples growing in the Garden since the Francis era.

Aesthetic value: The collection is two main areas: the Palm Garden at the rear of North Lodge and an area of the Main Walk. The Palm Garden (see Section 4.1.31) for many years was a very-neglected un-watered area of the Garden and therefore many of the palms may be much older than their size indicates. Even in 1984 when Anne Meyers, a Technical Assistant, wrote a report on the Palm Collection the area was still only spasmodically watered. The palms in the area of the Main Walk have had much better attention. Of the Main Walk palms the pair of *Jubaea chilensis* are the most impressive; they were planted in 1901 to celebrate the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York (records show they both did not visit the Garden). In the Palm Garden there are two large old specimen of *Jubaea chilensis* and very tall specimen of *Washingtonia filifera*. In the final portion of the area is a fine specimen of *Chamaenops humilis* that may be very old. Throughout the Garden are a number of specimens of *Phoenix reclinata*. The best specimen is the one outside the Schomburgk Range despite being extensively damaged about a decade ago when it was set alight. On the easterly side of the creek between the Top Lake and Main Lake is a very attractive group of *Archontophoenix cunninghamii*. At the foot of the attractive Avenue are two tall old *Washingtonia filifera* and two *Washingtonia robusta*. In the Francis section there is a very tall specimen (23 metres in 1985) whether or not this is the specimen planted in 1888 is unclear. There is a similar specimen in the Palm Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

- High

4.6 SIGNIFICANT TREES

This section includes trees ranked as being of exceptional and high cultural significance. It also includes a selected number of trees ranked as being of contributory cultural significance: these trees contribute strongly to the landscape, but there is very little documentary evidence of their age, apart from listing in the 1955 Catalogue of Plants contained in Max Lamshed's centenary history (1955). Tree numbers cited in the text have been taken from the labels on the trees and computer records of the Garden. Significant trees within Botanic Park have only been treated as part of the Historic Living Collections (see Section 3.3.7).

There are also a number of additional trees in the Adelaide Botanic Garden that are of contributory significance or that would fulfil the requirements for classification, in terms of size, as 'significant' under current South Australian Significant Tree legislation, that have not been listed here.

- *Acacia salicina* (Broughton Wattle) [Bailey Lawn—G874848]

History and analysis

This specimen was included in the section marked 'Australian Trees and Shrubs' on the 1953 plan and was listed in the 1955 Catalogue of Plants (Lamshed, 1955). It was likely planted as part of Bailey's c.1921 establishment of an Australian border in this location. This species is also listed in 1859 Catalogue, and thus this specimen continues the tradition of growing the species in the Garden. It is a graceful, landmark specimen, which contributes to the streetscape and the Garden's well-established role of growing semi-arid flora.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Acmena brachyandra* (Red Apple) [former Italianate Garden, now Mediterranean Garden—G874877]

History and analysis

This is the only known specimen in South Australia. The tree is native to the coastal scrubs of New South Wales and Queensland and is planted in an area containing other early plantings of Australian eastern-state species. This specimen appears to be one of a group of rainforest species featured in a 1915 photograph in Greaves' history and probably dates from late nineteenth century.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Afrocarpus falcata* (Oteniqua Yellow-wood) [Francis Lawn—G870738]

History and analysis

This is very likely a Schomburgk planting, and appears to be marked on the 1874 plan. It was a mature specimen identified as an example of its species appears on the 1953 plan.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Afrocarpus falcata* (Oteniqua Yellow-wood) [Economic Garden—G881729]

History and analysis

This specimen was possibly planted as part of Schomburgk's planting surrounding the Class Ground. It was a mature specimen identified as an example of its species appears on the 1953 plan.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Agathis robusta* (Queensland Kauri Pine) [Australian Forest—G874922]

History and analysis

This is probably one of the trees planted by Schomburgk in the Arboretum in the nineteenth century. It is a large handsome specimen but not particularly visible.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Agathis robusta*** (Queensland Kauri Pine) [Australian forest—G874924]

History and analysis

This is probably one of the trees planted by Schomburgk in the Arboretum in the nineteenth century. It is a large handsome specimen, located to the east of the Simpson Shadehouse.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Agathis robusta*** (Queensland Kauri Pine) [Francis Lawn—G870743]

History and analysis

Possibly listed as ‘*Dammara Bidwelli*’ in Francis’s 1859 catalogue. Schomburgk lists *Dammara australis* from New Zealand as among the significant species in his 1888 Appendix. This specimen is likely to be a Schomburgk planting. A tree is depicted in this location on Schomburgk’s 1874 plan. This specimen is a particularly large free-standing specimen and is likely to be the largest in South Australia, including those at Torrens Park (now Scotch College) cited in Roger Spencer’s *Horticultural Flora*.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- ***Agathis robusta*** (Queensland Kauri Pine) [Western Pinetum remnant—G870799]

History and analysis

Part of a group of trees believed to be a remnant of the Western Pinetum. Planting date is unclear, but likely to be the late nineteenth century. This specimen is similar in size to those in the Australian Forest.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Aloe bainesii*** [Palm Garden—G874973]

History and analysis

The planting date is unknown but possibly dates from the late nineteenth century when Schomburgk established the Palm Garden. An exceptionally large specimen, the largest in South Australia, and an imposing specimen of this species, which is native to the east coast of South Africa, Swaziland, and Mozambique.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Angophora costata*** (Smooth Barked Apple Myrtle) [Australian Forest—G875025]

History and analysis

Probably planted by Schomburgk in the Arboretum in late nineteenth century, this tree is a fine large specimen with an attractive branching structure and noteworthy smooth bark. This is one of the largest specimens in South Australia. The best known specimen is on Henley Beach Road, Lockleys, which possibly dates from the 1930s.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Araucaria bidwillii*** (Bunya Pine) [Araucaria Avenue—G870326]

History and analysis

Although not part of the Araucaria Avenue, this specimen forms a complementary planting. It is not depicted on Schomburgk’s 1874 plan, although it is marked on the 1928 plan. This specimen was clearly a large tree as evidenced in a 1930s aerial photograph, and was marked as a good example of the species on the 1953 plan.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) [Australian Forest—G875050]

History and analysis

This specimen is likely to be a Schomburgk planting as part of the establishment of the Australian Forest. It is a good specimen with a rather compact canopy and foliage to the ground, and one of a number of specimens of a similar age and size, signifying the popularity of the species in the nineteenth century. Comparative plantings include a group of particularly fine specimens in National Park, Belair (near the Karka pavilion).

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Araucaria bidwillii* (Bunya Pine) [Mallee Garden—G861342]

History and analysis

This specimen is possibly a Francis planting. This species is listed in Francis's 1859 catalogue and a tree is depicted in this location on Schomburgk's 1874 plan. It is a good specimen.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook's Pine or New Caledonian Pine) (x4) [Araucaria Avenue—G870327]

History and analysis

See discussion in Section 4.1.1.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook's Pine or New Caledonia Pine) [Francis Lawn—G870747]

History and analysis

This specimen is likely to date from the late nineteenth century, as appears to be depicted in a 1930 aerial photograph. Two *Araucaria cookii* (now *A. columnaris*) were sent to Francis from Sydney Botanic Garden in September 1864, possibly including this specimen.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook's or New Caledonia Pine) [Mallee Garden—G853798]

History and analysis

A tree, possibly this specimen, is signified in this location on Schomburgk's 1874 plan. Two *Araucaria cookii* (now *A. columnaris*) were sent to Francis from Sydney Botanic Garden in September 1864, possibly this specimen.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Araucaria columnaris* (Cook's Pine or New Caledonia Pine) [Main Lake Lawn—G870782]

History and analysis

This specimen is shown as a large mature tree in a photograph of c.1896–1910 reproduced in Greaves' history,

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) [Bailey Lawns—G870764]

History and analysis

Greaves cites a date of 1862 for an *Araucaria* that is likely to be this specimen. There is a conifer marked in this location on the Francis's 1864 plan, although not on Schomburgk's 1874 plan. The species is listed in 1859 catalogue. This specimen is a landmark planting, a very tall imposing free-standing specimen of good form and the best example of the species in the Garden. Height in 1995 was 39 metres.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) (x2) [Main Walk—G870749, G875051]

History and analysis

This pair of araucarias form landmark plantings. They were large imposing specimens when photographed in 1909 (see photograph in Greaves' history). They provide an essential frame for the main axial walk of the Garden and are an integral element in the structure of the Francis design.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) [Main Walk—G875051]

History and analysis

Formerly one of a pair of araucarias (the balancing partner is shown on the 1953 plan), this specimen was part of the symmetrical plantings for the main axial walk of the Garden at the northern end of Francis's 'great circle' around the statue of Flora. The loss of its balancing partner has diminished its significance as a design element—see significance ranking of above pair.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) [Mallee Garden—G853723]

History and analysis

This specimen is likely to date from the late nineteenth century as its placement within the early design balances other nineteenth-century plantings in this section. It is marked on the 1928 plan and possibly on the 1890 plan.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Araucaria cunninghamii* (Hoop Pine) [Western Pinetum remnant—G870797]

History and analysis

This specimen is likely to date from the late nineteenth century and be a remnant of Schomburgk's Western Pinetum. A small araucaria was indicated in this area on the 1928 plan.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) (x12) [Araucaria Avenue—G870310, G870328]

History and analysis

See discussion in Section 4.1.1.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Araucaria heterophylla* (Norfolk Island Pine) [Museum of Economic Botany—G876257]

History and analysis

This specimen is shown on both the 1890 and 1928 plans as a single specimen in a walk. It was likely planted as part of the scheme surrounding the Museum of Economic Botany.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Arbutus menziesii*** [former Italianate Garden, now Mediterranean Garden—G8750555]

History and analysis

Native to the west coast of the USA, this specimen is possibly the plant listed by Schomburgk in 1876, although its distinctive form is not apparent in a 1922 photograph of the nearby *Argyrodendron actinophyllum*. The trunk extends almost horizontally in a southerly direction. The bark, which peels, is a striking reddish brown colour contributing to its aesthetic significance. This is the oldest known specimen in South Australia; younger specimens are near the Class Ground and another at Mount Lofty, with the only other known specimen in South Australia being at the Waite Arboretum (planted 1959).

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Arbutus x andrachnoides*** [Main Lake Lawn—G870791]

History and analysis

'*Arbutus andrachne*' was included in 1871 catalogue, possibly this specimen. A late nineteenth century reproduced in Lamshed (f.p.71, pl.27) shows this tree and its context. In the 1955 catalogue it was listed as *A. x andrachnoides* (p.148). A large specimen that is hollow and held together by rods, it is of considerable character with reddish brown peeling bark and very visible as it stands as a specimen in the lawn. A natural hybrid between *Arbutus andrachne* and *A. unedo*, there is no other known specimen in South Australia.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Arbutus andrachne*** [Economic Garden—G875053]

History and analysis

This is likely to be a late nineteenth-century planting, associated with the Class Ground. It is a large old spreading specimen with an attractive form. The only other known specimen in South Australia is at Waite Arboretum (1968).

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Arbutus unedo*** (Irish Strawberry Tree) [Economic Garden—G875058]

History and analysis

This is a particularly large specimen with wide spreading habit and attractive branching form. It is likely to be a late nineteenth-century planting associated with the Class Ground. It was mentioned as a feature of the garden under 'Trees' in the 1955 Guide.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Arecastrum romanzoffianum*** (Queen Palm) (x2) [Main Walk—G853604, G853602]

History and analysis

These trees planted were planted by T. Brooker (28 March 1921) to mark his 28 years of membership of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens Board. This symmetrical planting replaced the two small 1860s fountains near the Main Entrance. The commemorative associations are of high significance.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Argyrodendron actinophyllum*** (Black Oak) [First Creek (lower section)—G842901]

History and analysis

This specimen is listed in the 1955 Catalogue and now contributes strongly to the landscape of the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Argyrodendron actinophyllum* (Black Oak) [Italianate Garden—G842902]

History and analysis

A tall specimen when photographed 1922 as *Tarrietta actinophylla* (reproduced in Greaves' history). It was possibly planted with other rainforest species in late nineteenth century.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Argyrodendron trifoliolatum* (Crow's Foot Elm) [formerly Italianate Garden, now Mediterranean Garden—G842903]

History and analysis

Planted with other rainforest species in nineteenth century shortly after the completion of the Rose Garden; tall when photographed in 1915 (reproduced in Greave's history). A specimen of *Tarietta argyrodendron* was sent to Schomburgk from Sydney Botanic Garden (September 1869), listed by Schomburgk in 1871 and listed by Bailey in 1925–26 as being an 1860s planting is almost certainly this tree. This is a tall, forest-like specimen with flanges on lower trunk, and the only specimen known in South Australia. It's significance is enhanced by the documentation associated with its supply from Sydney.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Beaucarnea* sp. (syn *Nolina* sp.) (x3) (Cycad Lawn) [Main Lake Lawn—W834585]

History and analysis

These were very old specimens that were transplanted from the western boundary (as large trees) during Lothian era, when the Hospital resumed Botanic Garden land, an exercise that was well-documented and photographed.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Beilschmiedia berteriana* [Economic Garden—G875174 (labelled as *B. sp.*)]

History and analysis

Planting date of this specimen is unknown although likely to be the early 1900s. A large spreading specimen with thick branches and peeling bark, it is a native of Chile. The only other known specimen in South Australia is a much smaller specimen at Waite Arboretum (planted in 1928).

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Brachychiton discolor* (Lace-bark Tree), [Class Ground (former Experimental Garden)—G875242]

History and analysis

A fine specimen growing on the edge of the Australian Forest; planting date unknown.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Bursaria spinosa* var. *spinosa* (Christmas Bush) [Bailey Lawns—G870759]

History and analysis

'*Bursaria spinosa*' was included in 1859 catalogue, possibly this specimen, that would make it the largest and oldest known cultivated specimen in South Australia. A native of the Adelaide Plain, it is located within the area of the four circles devoted to Australian plants, suggesting that it was planted in this location by Francis.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

References

National Trust of South Australia, 'Register of Significant Trees' (classified, #398)

- *Callitris glaucophylla* [Mallee Garden—G861355]

History and analysis

Planting date of this specimen is unknown. It is representative of the commitment, from the 1950s, to the planting of semi-arid species in this area. It is listed in the 1955 Catalogue.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Capparis mitchellii* (Native Orange) [Bailey Lawns—G870760]

History and analysis

This species was included in 1859 catalogue, possibly this specimen. It is located within the area of the four circles devoted to Australian plants by Francis.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

References

National Trust of South Australia, 'Register of Significant Trees' (recorded, #416)

- *Casuarina cunninghamiana* (Forest Oak) [Class Ground (former Experimental Garden)—G875375]

History and analysis

A fine large specimen. Planting date unknown. It is listed in the 1955 catalogue.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak) [Economic Garden—G875378]

History and analysis

Planting date unknown, but listed by Bailey in 1925–26 as having been planted in the 1860s. A particularly large, handsome specimen which is dominant on the skyline and aids in screening views of the Royal Adelaide Hospital building.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Casuarina glauca* (Swamp Oak) [Mallee Garden—G861590]

History and analysis

This specimen is listed in the 1955 Catalogue and is a large and handsome specimen.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Chamaerops humilis* (European Fan Palm) [Palm Garden—G853592]

History and analysis

This specimen appears to be depicted in a late nineteenth-century photograph labelled 'Bank of Creek 1877' (reproduced in Greaves' history) and is growing in an area established as the Palm Garden in the 1870s. This area was not always well maintained and so its size may not be a true indication of age in this instance. A wonderful large clump with multiple stems covered in grey furry hair.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Cinnamomum camphora* (Camphor Laurel) [Main Lake Lawn—G870784]

History and analysis

This planting date is unknown although the National Trust listing estimates 1870. This specimen appears in a c.1896–1910 photograph of the causeway. It was listed by Bailey in 1925–26 as dating from the 1860s. A large spreading, notable specimen showing some signs of decline.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

References

National Trust of South Australia, 'Register of Significant Trees' (classified, #428)

- ***Combretum decandrum*** [Summer-house and Trellis Walk—G875771]

History and analysis

This specimen was possibly planted to climb on the northern extension of the cruciform Francis-era summerhouse and trellis. It is an extremely old, twisted specimen and *Combretum* sp. was listed in the 1859 Catalogue.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Cryptocarpa obovata*** (Pepperberry Tree) [Italianate Garden—G855017]

History and analysis

This specimen was likely planted with other Queensland and northern New South Wales rainforest species in nineteenth century, shortly after completion of the Rose Garden. It is a tall, narrow specimen, now very crowded in and hardly visible. The only other known South Australian specimen is in Waite Arboretum (planted 1928).

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Cupressus sempervirens* ‘Stricta’** (Columnar Italian Cypress) [Main Lake Lawn—G875915]

History and analysis

This specimen is likely to be a remnant from Francis/Schomburgk period of plantings. It is very likely a prominent specimen in the photograph ‘General View 1872’ (reproduced in Greaves’ history), that demonstrates the use of this species throughout the early part of the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Cupressus torulosa*** (Bhutan Cypress) [Francis Lawn—G870743]

History and analysis

It is likely that this specimen is the one listed in Appendix B of the 1888 *Report* which states that it was planted 1865. It was listed by Bailey in 1925–26 as dating from the 1860s. A species not usually planted in South Australia, and this specimen is especially rare as a tree dating from the Francis era.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- ***Cupressus torulosa*** (Bhutan Cypress) [Western Pinetum remnant—G870796]

History and analysis

This specimen is possibly a late nineteenth century remnant of Western Pinetum. It is a very large, fine old specimen with foliage to the ground. Its branching structure is particularly attractive. It is one of the largest known specimens in South Australia. Another good specimen of similar age is located at Athelney House (St Peter’s College).

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Elaeocarpus grandis*** (Blue Quandong) [Western Wild Garden—G876223]

History and analysis

This tree is shown on the 1953 plan and now contributes strongly to the landscape of the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Erythrina caffra* (Kaffir Boom) [Bailey Lawns—G876290]

History and analysis

This is a large specimen of a species commonly planted in nineteenth, but not the twentieth century. It is listed in the 1955 Catalogue and now contributes strongly to the landscape of the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Erythrina caffra* (Kaffir Boom) [Main Lake Lawn—G970792]

History and analysis

This is a large specimen of a species commonly planted in nineteenth, but not the twentieth century. It can be identified on 1890 plan and was shown as a large specimen in 1930 aerial photograph.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Erythrina crista-galli* (Cockspur Coral Tree) [Bailey Lawns—G876291]

History and analysis

This is a large specimen of the species. It was listed in the 1955 Catalogue.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) [Australian Forest—G880511]

History and analysis

It is possible that this specimen was planted by Schomburgk as part of his Australian Forest. It is a representative specimen of the species.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) [Australian Forest—G880511] (stump)

History and analysis

A photograph dated 1866 (reproduced in Greaves's history) appears to show this tree. This is likely to be a remnant of the pre-1855 period.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) [Fig Tree Avenue and flanking lawns—G951884]

History and analysis

A very old specimen, that is gradually going into decline, with a scar and major hollow on its easterly side. It is particularly important as a remnant of the original vegetation of the Adelaide city area.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* (River Red Gum) [First Creek (lower section)—W951884]

History and analysis

A photograph dated 1877 (reproduced in Greaves' history) shows this tree. This is likely to be a remnant of the pre-1855 period.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Eucalyptus* [*Corymbia*] *citriodora* (Lemon-scented Gum) [Australian Forest—G880513]

History and analysis

This specimen was likely to have been planted in the Schomburgk period as part of the Australian Forest. A very large specimen with open canopy silhouetted against the skyline. It is important as a key specimen of Schomburgk's Australian Forest, of exceptional significance as one of the oldest, continuously tended, consciously planted Australian-plant gardens internationally.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Eucalyptus grandis* (Toolur) [Australian Forest—G880526]

History and analysis

This species was formerly identified as *E. saligna*. This specimen is likely to have been planted in the Schomburgk period as part of the Australian Forest. It was listed by Bailey in 1925–26 as dating from the 1860s. As a mature specimen it was photographed in 1918 and 1923 (reproduced in the Greaves' history). It is important as a key specimen of Schomburgk's Australian Forest, of exceptional significance as one of the oldest, continuously tended, consciously planted Australian-plant gardens internationally.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Eucalyptus* [*Corymbia*] *maculata* (Spotted Gum) [Australian Forest—G880531] (1/2)

History and analysis

This specimen was likely to have been planted in the Schomburgk period as part of the Australian Forest. It was listed by Bailey in 1925–26 as dating from the 1860s. This specimen is tall and typical of the species. It is important as a key specimen of Schomburgk's Australian Forest, of exceptional significance as one of the oldest, continuously tended, consciously planted Australian-plant gardens internationally.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Eucalyptus* [*Corymbia*] *maculata* (Spotted Gum) [Australian Forest—G880531] (2/2)

History and analysis

This specimen was likely to have been planted in the Schomburgk period as part of the Australian Forest. It was listed by Bailey in 1925–26 as dating from the 1860s. It is a large tall specimen with narrower leaves than usual and an unspotted trunk. It is important as a key specimen of Schomburgk's Australian Forest, of exceptional significance as one of the oldest, continuously tended, consciously planted Australian-plant gardens internationally.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Eucalyptus sideroxylon* (Red Ironbark) [Australian Forest—G880540]

History and analysis

This specimen was likely to have been planted in the Schomburgk period as part of the Australian Forest. It is a tall well-developed specimen, with its dark trunk making a marked contrast to the surrounding trees.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Eucalyptus* [*Corymbia*] *viminalis* (Ribbon Gum) [Australian Forest—G880550]

History and analysis

This specimen is likely to have been planted in the Schomburgk period as part of the Australian Forest. It is a very large, imposing specimen but with considerable damage caused to the western side of the trunk by Longhorn Beetle and its larvae.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Ficus macrophylla* (Moreton Bay Fig) (x23) [Fig Tree Avenue and flanking lawns—G880631]

See discussion in Section 4.1.12.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Ficus microcarpa* [Mallee Garden—G861585]

History and analysis

This specimen is likely to be a late nineteenth century planting consistent with other known plantings of *Araucaria* and *Ficus* species in this part of the garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Ficus obliqua* (Small-leaf Fig) [Main Lake Lawn—G850023]

History and analysis

This specimen is part of the symmetrical planting on the either side of the Main Walk. It is possibly a small planting shown in an early photograph of the Garden entitled 'Main Walk, 1869' and mature in a wide view of causeway entitled 'Centre Causeway over lake' (both reproduced in Greaves' history).

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Ficus platypoda* (Small-leaved Moreton Bay Fig) [Main Walk—G850024]

History and analysis

This specimen is part of the symmetrical planting on the either side of the Main Walk. It is possibly a small planting shown in an early photograph of the Garden entitled 'Main Walk, 1869' and mature in a wide view of causeway entitled 'Centre Causeway over lake' (both reproduced in Greaves' history) but is difficult to discern in photographs. It is shown as a large tree in background of 1925 photograph of *Phonenix canariensis* on Main Lake Lawn. It is considerably smaller than specimen in Mallee Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Ficus platypoda* (Small-leaved Moreton Bay Fig) [Mallee Garden—G861597]

History and analysis

Schomburgk's 1888 *Report* lists specimen trees, including 'Ficus platypoda., Cunn.—This is a native of North Australia. It was planted in 1861, and consists of three main stems, the tallest of which is thirty feet [9 m] in height, and the spread of whose branches extends to forty feet [12 m]. The compact and regular growth which is observable has been attained without the aid of either pruning knife or shears. The tree presents a striking appearance and is one of the most noteworthy and attractive specimens in the garden.' 'Ficus syringaefolia Cunn.' (presumably an earlier name for *Ficus platypoda*) is included in 1871 catalogue, and is almost certainly this specimen.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Ficus prasinicarpa* [Bailey Lawns—G870774]

History and analysis

This specimen appears to be a nineteenth-century planting, part of a comprehensive collection of the genus within the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Ficus racemosa*** (Cluster Fig) [Main Lake Lawn—G870781]

History and analysis

This specimen is part of the symmetrical planting on the either side of the Main Walk. It is possibly a small planting shown in an early photograph of the Garden entitled 'Main Walk, 1869' and mature in a wide view of causeway entitled 'Centre Causeway over lake' (both reproduced in Greaves' history).

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Ficus rubiginosa*** (Port Jackson or Rusty Fig) [Main Lake Lawn—G50021]

History and analysis

This tree is listed in the list of 'Specimen Trees in the Adelaide Botanic Garden' in the 1888 *Report* (Appendix B). In 1893 visiting English nursery proprietor James Herbert Veitch noted: 'Near the entrance is a *Ficus rubiginosa*, for fifty feet [15 m] from the ground upwards a mound of sombre green ...'. It was a very large old specimen when photographed in 1921 (reproduced in Greaves' history).

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- ***Ficus rubiginosa*** (Port Jackson Fig or Rusty Fig) [Main Walk—G850021]

History and analysis

This specimen is part of the symmetrical planting on the either side of the Main Walk. It shows as small planting in a photograph of the Garden entitled 'Main Walk, 1869' (reproduced in Greaves' history). This specimen can be seen in a number of photographs of the Garden, particularly in a nineteenth-century view of the Owen fountain looking toward Museum entitled 'General View Showing Statue of Atlas, 1870' (reproduced in Greaves' history).

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- ***Ficus sycomorus*** (Sycamore) [Main Walk—G880638]

History and analysis

'Ficus Sp. Int. Africa' was included in 1859 catalogue, possibly a synonym for *Ficus sycomorus*, and possibly referring to this specimen. 'Ficus Sycomorus' included in 1871 catalogue, possibly this specimen. The 1876 *Report* mentioned that this specimen has been injured by frost.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- ***Ficus virens*** [Western Wild Garden Creek (lower section)—G850026]

History and analysis

A large specimen that enhances the range of *Ficus* spp. cultivated in this Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Flindersia australis*** (Crow's Ash) [Francis Lawns—G870758]

History and analysis

'Flindersia australis' was included in 1859 catalogue, possibly this specimen.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- ***Flindersia australis*** (Crow's Ash) [First Creek (lower section)—G880643]

History and analysis

This specimen is listed in the 1955 Catalogue and now contributes strongly to the landscape of the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

• ***Gardenia thunbergia*** (x2) [Bailey Lawns—G880688, G882263]

History and analysis

‘*Gardenia thunbergii*’ was included in 1859 catalogue, possibly these specimens. This pair is noted by Reichstein in her ‘Notes on the History of the Botanic Gardens of Adelaide’ (1993).

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

• ***Glochidion ferdinandii*** (Cheese Tree) [Economic Garden—G880731]

History and analysis

This is the only specimen in the Garden listed in 1955 Catalogue. It is possibly a late nineteenth-century planting.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

• ***Howea forsteriana*** (Forster Sentry Palm) [Palm Garden—G853586] (x2)

History and analysis

These two large specimens were very likely transplanted to this position from the border outside the Administration Building following the recommendation of Anne Meyers in ‘Report on Palm Collection at Adelaide Botanic Garden (1984).

Ranking of cultural significance

High

• ***Jacaranda mimosifolia*** [Bailey Lawns—G870766]

History and analysis

This specimen was listed as significant by Bailey during his directorship.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

• ***Jubaea chilensis*** (Chilean Wine Palm) (x2) [Main Walk—G853601]

History and analysis

These two specimens were planted to commemorate the visit of H.R.H. Duke and Duchess of York (later to become King George V and Queen Mary), in July 1901.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

• ***Jubaea chilensis*** (Chilean Wine Palm) [Palm Garden—G853576]

History and analysis

This specimen is discernible in a late nineteenth-century photograph of the creek and palm grove within a *E. camaldulensis*, and was also photographed for the *Jubilee Souvenir* (1905).

Ranking of cultural significance

High

• ***Jubaea chilensis*** (Chilean Wine Palm) [Palm Garden—G853558]

History and analysis

This is a large specimen that may be a similar age to those planted near the Main Walk in 1901.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

• ***Juniperus oxycedrus*** (Prickly Juniper) [Western Pinetum remnant—G870798]

History and analysis

This is a large and very mature specimen, presumably planted in the late nineteenth century in the Western Pinetum.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Lagunaria patersoni*** (Pyramid Tree or Norfolk Island Hibiscus) [Western Wild Garden—G881195]

History and analysis

This is a large, old specimen in an area planted by Schomburgk and later converted to the Western Wild Garden in the Lothian era. It is representative of a species Schomburgk used extensively throughout Botanic Park.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Livistona chinensis*** (Chinese Fan Palm) [Palm Garden—G853571]

History and analysis

This is a mature specimen of a very slow growing palm in an area long established as a palm garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Livistona chinensis*** (Chinese Fan Palm) [Palm Garden—G853587]

History and analysis

This is a mature specimen of a very slow growing palm in an area long established as a palm garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Melaleuca bracteata*** [Bailey Lawns—G870755]

History and analysis

This is a very mature specimen in the area of the four circles that Francis devoted to Australian plants. It appears to be marked on the 1890 plan.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Melaleuca styphelioides*** (Prickly Paperbark) [formerly Italianate Garden, now Mediterranean Garden—G881403]

History and analysis

This specimen was planted with other New South Wales and Queensland species in the nineteenth century shortly after completion of Rose Garden (Lamshed suggests the 1880s), and is depicted in a group photographed in 1915 (reproduced in Greaves' history).

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Phillyrea latifolia*** [Economic Garden—G881640]

History and analysis

A large specimen, likely to date from the late nineteenth century and associated with the Class Ground. Listed in the 1955 Catalogue.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Phillyrea latifolia*** (x2) [Western Wild Garden—G881640]

History and analysis

These specimens were listed in the 1955 Catalogue and now contribute strongly to the landscape of the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Phoenix canariensis*** (Canary Island Date Palm) [Main Lake Lawn—G853600]

History and analysis

This specimen was photographed as a well-grown specimen in 1925. It is reputed to be the first of its species planted in South Australia in 1908 (according to the 1955 Guide), the year they commenced being trialled as civic plantings in Sydney.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Phoenix loureiri*** [Palm Garden—G853573]

History and analysis

This specimen is growing in an area long established as a palm garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Phoenix reclinata*** (Senegal Date Palm) [Bailey Lawn—G870745]

History and analysis

This is a large clump, possibly marked on the 1890 plan and a late nineteenth-century planting.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Phoenix reclinata*** (Senegal Date Palm) [Western Pinetum remnant—G853597]

History and analysis

This is possibly a late nineteenth century planting. It is listed in the 1955 Catalogue.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Photinia serrulata*** (Chinese Hawthorn) [Bailey Lawns—G870771]

History and analysis

This is an old planting, likely to date from the nineteenth century. It is listed in the 1955 Catalogue.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Phytolacca dioica*** (Ombu) [First Creek (lower section)—G881664]

History and analysis

This specimen was listed in the 1955 Catalogue and now contributes strongly to the landscape of the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Pinus canariensis*** (Canary Island Pine) (x2) [First Creek (middle section)—G881668]

History and analysis

These large pines were possibly associated with Schomburgk's planting of *Pinus* species along First Creek in 1866. They were noted on the 1953 plan.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Pinus roxburghii*** (Long-leaved Pine) [Francis Lawn—G881669]

History and analysis

This is the only specimen of this species in the Garden. It appears to be in the same location as Veitch (1893) noted a specimen of *P. halepensis* ('over 80 ft [24 m] high'), suggesting the possibility of a discrepancy in Veitch's recording. Both *Pinus longifolia* (syn. *P. roxburghii*) and *P. halepensis* recorded in the 1859 Catalogue but only *P. roxburghii* is listed in 1955.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Platanus x acerifolia*** (London Plane) (x8 in circle) [Fig Tree Avenue and flanking lawns—G881702]

See discussion in Section 4.1.12.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Platanus x acerifolia*** (London Plane) (x4 in rectangle) [Fig Tree Avenue and flanking lawns—G881702]

See discussion in Section 4.1.12.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Platanus orientalis*** (Oriental Plane) [Western Wild Garden—G81703]

History and analysis

This is a large specimen in an area planted by Schomburgk, and converted to the Western Wild Garden in Lothian era.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Podocarpus elatus*** (Illawarra Plum) [Australian Forest—G881728]

History and analysis

This specimen is listed on 1953 plan, and is possibly part of Schomburgk's nineteenth-century planting.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Prunus ilicifolia*** (Holly-leaved Cherry) [Western Wild Garden—G881784]

History and analysis

This is a large specimen in an area planted by Schomburgk, and converted to the Western Wild Garden in the Lothian era.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Quercus cerris*** (Turkey Oak) [Western Wild Garden—G881831]

History and analysis

This is a large specimen in an area planted by Schomburgk, and converted to the Western Wild Garden in the Lothian era. It was listed on the 1953 plan.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Quercus ilex*** (Holm Oak) [north of the former Italianate Garden, now Mediterranean Garden—G881833]

History and analysis

This is likely to be a nineteenth-century planting and appears to be marked on the 1890 plan.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Quercus incana*** [Western Wild Garden—G881835]

History and analysis

This is a large specimen in an area planted by Schomburgk, and converted to the Western Wild Garden in Lothian era.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Quercus macrocarpa* (Burr Oak) [Main Lake—G870795]

History and analysis

This large specimen was listed on the 1953 plan, was shown on the 1930 aerial photograph, and is likely noted on the 1890 plan.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Quercus pseudosuber* (Cork Oak) [former Italianate Garden, now Mediterranean Garden—G881837]

History and analysis

This specimen was listed in the 1955 Catalogue and now contributes strongly to the landscape of the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Rapanea variabilis* [Economic Garden—G881843]

History and analysis

Appears to be an old specimen in the shrubbery surrounding Schomburgk's Class Ground.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Schefflera actinophylla* (Umbrella Tree) [Western Wild Garden—G882017]

History and analysis

This is a large specimen in an area planted by Schomburgk and later converted to the Western Wild Garden in the Lothian years. It is listed in the 1955 Catalogue.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Schinus molle* var. *areira* (Pepper Tree) [Main Walk—G882023]

History and analysis

Schomburgk's 1888 list of 'Specimen Trees in Adelaide Botanic Garden' states that it was planted in 1863. He described the species as a tree that had 'become a general favourite amongst the colonists'.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

References

National Trust of South Australia, 'Register of Significant Trees' (classified, #30)

- *Sophora japonica* (Japanese Pagoda Tree) [Economic Garden—G882106]

History and analysis

A large specimen, likely to date from the late nineteenth century and associated with the Class Ground. It was mentioned as a feature of the garden under 'Trees' in the 1955 Guide.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- *Stenocarpus sinuatus* (Wheel of Fire Tree) [former Italianate Garden, now Mediterranean Garden—G882140]

History and analysis

'*Stenocarpus cunninghami*' is listed in Francis's 1859 catalogue, although this tree was likely planted after completion of Rose Garden. It was noted by Veitch (1893) as 'magnificent' and photographed in 1915 (reproduced in Greaves' history).

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Tetraclinis articulata* (Alerce) [Francis Lawns—G870761]

History and analysis

This specimen was listed in the 1955 Catalogue and now contributes strongly to the landscape of the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Tetraclinis articulata* (Alerce) (x2) [Bailey Lawns—G870773, G882187]

History and analysis

These specimens were listed in the 1955 Catalogue and now contribute strongly to the landscape of the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Toona ciliata* (Red Cedar) [Bailey Lawns—G882218]

History and analysis

‘Cedrela Australis’ was included in the 1859 catalogue, possibly this specimen.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

References

National Trust of South Australia, ‘Register of Significant Trees’ (classified, #417)

- *Toona ciliata* (Red Cedar) [Class Ground (former Experimental Garden)—G862725]

History and analysis

This is a good specimen, continuing the tradition of growing this species in Adelaide Botanic Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Ulmus* sp. [Horticultural Garden—G941715]

History and analysis

A very large elm on the western boundary that remains as an example of the once popular use of this genus in the Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- *Umbellularia californica* (California Laurel) [Economic Garden—G882252]

History and analysis

This specimen was planted as part of the shrubbery surrounding Schomburgk’s Class Ground in the late nineteenth century. The 1955 Guide states ‘The largest tree in this area, however, is a superb and majestic specimen ... 80ft. [24 m] high with a similar spread.’

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional

- *Vitex lucens* (New Zealand Teak) [Economic Garden—G882301]

History and analysis

This is likely to be a late nineteenth century planting and associated with the Class Ground. It was listed in the 1955 Catalogue.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory

- ***Washingtonia* spp.** [Conifer Lawns] row comprising *W. filifera* (American Cotton palm) (x2) [G853614] and *W. robusta* (Washington Palm) [G853613]

History and analysis

Washingtonia spp. were introduced into cultivation in Australia in the late 1880s and increased in popularity c.1900. This group was likely to have been planted in the early twentieth century and was shown in the 1930 aerial photograph. See also discussion in Section 4.1.7.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

- ***Wollemia nobilis*** (Wollemi Pine) [Main Lake Lawn—W2002425]

History and analysis

This is a recent specimen but prized by botanists and the general public for its rarity.

Ranking of cultural significance

High

4.7 STATUARY AND FOUNTAINS



Figure 4.34 Photograph depicting the extensive use of statuary in the Garden in the 1880s, featuring the Owen Fountain to the left, and the roofs of the Adelaide Hospital on the skyline.

4.7.1 ‘Amalthea’ statue (nymph and goat)

History and analysis

1990: Nineteenth century French cast-iron copy of a late eighteenth-century statue by French sculptor Pierre Julian, acquired at public auction in New South Wales by the Friends of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens

2003: Currently located at west end of Araucaria Avenue

Ranking of cultural significance

No appreciable significance

- Statue and plinth

Intrusive

- Current placement of statue (see Section 4.1.1)

4.7.2 ‘Amazon’ statue (huntress battling a tiger)

History and analysis

1867: Original bronze at Museum Island, Spree River, Germany. Reduced copy of the original Amazon by Prussian sculptor August Karl Edward Kiss (1802–1865) donated to the Garden following a public subscription; imported by Julius Schomburgk and offered by sale by Meyer & Co.; statue placed in Rosary

1874: ‘Amazon’ shown in Rosary on 1874 plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden

2003: Statue current located (date of relocation unknown) to terminate the visual axis of the Fig Tree Avenue

Ranking of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Statue (further assessment may reveal this statue to be of exceptional cultural significance)

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current location of statue (see Section 4.1.20)

4.7.3 Australian American Memorial

History and analysis

1953: Memorial, presented by the Australian/American Association in South Australia, of slate steps and Basket Range sandstone pillars, orbs atop the pillars carrying maps of the world in brass with gold leaf detailing and a plaque commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Battle of the Coral Sea located at the base of each pillar

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- Australian American Memorial (see Section 4.1.42)

4.7.4 'Black Spring' sculpture

History and analysis

1992: Sculpture of freestone constructed by Andy Goldsworthy as part of the 1992 Adelaide Festival of Arts. 'Black Spring' (constructed by Joe Smith) comprises a circular, drystone wall approximately 5 m in diameter made from Parachilna slate laid horizontally and topped by a row of vertical slates. A pile of slate topped by a circular steel plate is located within the wall. British sculptor Andy Goldsworthy (b. 1956) is known internationally for his work with found, natural materials in landscape settings. Stacked stones and slate, stone cairns, simple geometric forms, and the relationship between stone and wood form common themes in Goldsworthy's work.

1995: Top stones cemented to reduce vandalism

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- 'Black Spring' sculpture (see Section 4.1.9)

4.7.5 'Boy and Serpent' fountain

History and analysis

1874: Pond (with a central jet) established as central feature in Schomburgk's Class Ground (see Section 4.1.11)

1907: Robert Barr Smith, one of South Australia's most prominent citizens and arguably its greatest philanthropist, donates £100 to the Garden for the erection of a fountain in the 'old class ground' (then a rose garden, now the Economic Garden). An additional £50 received from Robert Barr Smith for purchase of the 'Boy and Serpent' fountain, manufactured at Coalbrookdale, being one of only two known surviving examples of this pattern from this major English foundry

1908: Fountain arrives in Adelaide and erected in present location, 'turned on' by Board Chairman T.H. Brooker

1982: Fountain restored.

1984: Further restoration work undertaken to fountain.

1985: Fountain added to the Register of the City of Adelaide Heritage Items

1986: Fountain added to the Register of State Heritage Items, fountain classified by the National Trust of South Australia

2003: Statement of cultural significance prepared by Grieve Gillett Architects

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- 'Boy and Serpent' fountain (see Section 4.1.11)

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, 'Boy and Serpent Fountain: Heritage Sheet' (2003)

4.7.6 ‘Boy and Swan’ fountain

History and analysis

1904: ‘Boy and Swan’ Fountain, manufactured by the Coalbrookdale Company of Shropshire, donated to the Garden by Mrs A.M. Simpson. Originally thought to be of bronze, it has now been assessed as cast iron. The design was a copy of a fountain featured in 1851 Great Exhibition in London.

1907: Fountain erected in Nelumbo Pond (see Section 4.1.27)

1984: Statue repaired, by John Gray (in the Garden’s maintenance section) and returned to its original pedestal in Nelumbo Pond. Originally a fountain, it no longer has a water jet to prolong its life.

Ranking of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- ‘Boy and Swan’ fountain (see Section 4.1.27)

4.7.7 Brownie memorial

History and analysis

1942: Memorial presented by the Girl Guides Association of South Australia in memory of Mrs Henry Rymill, Commissioner of Brownies, 1935–42. Motto inscribed ‘Lend a Hand and Play the Game’. Memorial created by Arthur Heinicke and A. Dale of A.S. Tillet, Monumental Masons, from pink Macclesfield marble.

1965: Brownie Memorial shifted slightly to north-west of its original location

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- Fabric of Brownie memorial

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current location of memorial (see Section 4.1.13)

4.7.8 ‘Cascade’ sculpture

History and analysis

1988: Sculpture created by Sergio Redegalli from 500 precision cut pieces of Pilkington 6mm clear float glass glued to form the shape of a cascading wave, and weighting 15 tonnes. Commissioned for the 1988 Brisbane World Expo and donated to the Garden by Pilkington (Australia) Ltd.

Rankings of cultural significance

No appreciable cultural significance

- ‘Cascade’ sculpture (see Section 4.1.4)

4.7.9 Coadestone urns

History and analysis

1985: Two ‘George III’ Coadestone urns donated to the Garden by Jonathon Woore in memory of his father, and located at the southern end of the former Italianate Garden now Mediterranean Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Fabric of Coadestone urns (if verified to be early)

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current location of urns

4.7.10 Crimean War guns

History and analysis

1859: Two Crimean War guns placed on Niobe Hill

1864: Plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows this area planted with conifers, with a pair of Crimean War cannons placed on the axis of the future Araucaria Avenue

1867: Guns fired as a salute to Prince Alfred during his visit to Adelaide

1874: Guns not shown on 1874 plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden and presumably handed over to the Colonial Military by this date and relocated in the Colonial Armoury

1902: Guns renovated and positioned at the Torrens Parade Ground

2001: Guns relocated to the Keswick Army Barracks

Ranking of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Crimean War guns, as the earliest extant ornamentation of the Garden (albeit now relocated)

4.7.11 'Diana' statue

History and analysis

c.1861: 'Diana' statue (cement reinforced with slate) purchased; a copy after the original by sculptor Antonio Canova (1757–1822). Originally positioned on the island in the Main Lake (see Section 4.1.21).

1874: Map of Adelaide Botanic Garden shows 'Diana's Island' (in the north of the Main Lake, immediately west of the Victoria House)

1971: Main Lake remodelled and 'Diana's Island' removed

1982: 'Diana' relocated to the Main Walk in replacement of 'Venus' (which had been extensively vandalised: see Section 4.7.23)

Ranking of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Fabric of 'Diana' statue

Contributory cultural significance

- Current location of statue, as a continuity of the tradition of placing copies of classical statues along the Main Walk

Intrusive

- Current dark painted finish

4.7.12 Elvis Presley memorial

History and analysis

1981: Morley's *Annual Report* for 1982 states: 'A piece of ornamental wrought iron work commissioned by the Board, and carried out by Richard Howard (1981), was completed and planned for erection at the end of the Main Walk' (see Section 4.1.23). Howard was a great-grandson of Richard Schomburgk.

1982: Structure, in the form of a cupola, memorialised for the popular American singer Elvis Presley at the behest of the Sounds of Elvis Society.

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- Ironwork of the Elvis Presley memorial, as a continuation of the tradition of fine craftwork embellishing the Garden

No appreciable cultural significance

- Memorialisation of Elvis Presley within the Adelaide Botanic Garden

4.7.13 Francis obelisk

History and analysis

1866: Obelisk erected on the Francis Lawn (see Section 4.1.16): ‘In remembrance of the late G.W. Francis Esq. FLS, FHS, first Director of this Garden by whom it was planted and laid out in the year 1855. Unveiled 28 May 1866’. Brass plate manufactured by Edward Gemeinhardt, engraved by Mr Schmidt of Gawler Place, from a design by Julius Schomburgk, at a cost of £9.

Ranking of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Francis obelisk (see Section 4.1.16)

4.7.14 ‘Hebe’ statue

History and analysis

1867: ‘Hebe’ statue (cement reinforced with slate) purchased, a copy after the original by sculptor Antonio Canova (1757–1822), and placed on the Main Walk (see Section 4.7.14)

1973: Statue vandalised, arm repaired

1980: Statue vandalised, goblet replaced

1982: Restored by John Gray (in the Garden’s maintenance section)

1993: Statue again vandalised

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- ‘Hebe’ statue (see Section 4.1.23)

Intrusive

- Current dark painted finish

4.7.15 Former Italianate Garden, now Mediterranean Garden fountain

History and analysis

1974: Fountain constructed as part of the overall original Italianate Garden design

Ranking of cultural significance

No appreciable cultural significance

- former Italianate Garden now Mediterranean Garden fountain (see Section 4.1.20)

4.7.16 Linnaeus bust

History and analysis

c.1970s–80s: Bust of Linnaeus placed in current location in Class Ground

1985: Nose broken and restored by John Gray (in the Garden’s maintenance section)

Ranking of cultural significance

Contributory cultural significance

- Linnaeus bust

Intrusive

- Current dark painted finish

4.7.17 ‘Molossian Hound’ statues

History and analysis

1862: ‘Pair of dogs’ purchased (invoice dated 15 April 1862) for £9 from Alexander Moore & Co. of the Labour Bazaar, Pitt Street, Sydney. Originally placed at the entry path (now removed) to the Directors’ residence flanking the Main Walk, and still located in this vicinity (see Section 4.1.23). The ‘dogs’ have been identified by Barbara Best as Molossian Hounds, and she also identified them as copies of similar pairs at the Vatican and elsewhere.

1982: Restored by John Gray (in the Garden’s maintenance section)

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- ‘Molossian Hound’ statues (see Section 4.1.23)

4.7.18 Oswald Brown jet

History and analysis

1881: Jet in Top Lake designed by City of Adelaide Council hydraulic engineer, Oswald Brown, to a scheme where a 40 foot (12.2m) water jet runs at 6000 gallons/hour (27,276 litres/hour), installed to cleanse the water and for its aesthetic value

Ranking of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Oswald Brown jet (see Section 4.1.42)

4.7.19 Palm House fountain

1877: Palm House opened (see Section 4.1.32). At the eastern end a basin and fountain, obtained from John Inglis, plasterer of Kent Town, were acquired for £28, and according to the *Register* (9 December 1876) the surroundings were planted with Lycopodium, tree ferns, and other ferns.

1996: Fountain in this location unveiled as part of the 1996–97 national launch of the Australian Open Garden Scheme, design similar to the original (pictured in Schomburgk’s 1876 *Report*) but veracity of current fabric has not been established.

Ranking of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Fountain (if verified as the original)

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, ‘Palm House: Heritage Sheet’ (2003)

4.7.20 Palm House grotto

1877: Palm House opened (see Section 4.1.32). At the western end a grotto and fountain, were installed. Schomburgk described this feature in his 1876 Report as made ‘... from stalactite, specially imported from the Black Forest in Germany. The grotto is about 10 feet [3 m] high, and 8 feet [2.4 m] broad. At the back of the grotto there streams, over quartz and sandstone rocks, a cascade, into a small basin. The pieces of stalactite are put together in a wild and irregular manner, and the effect produced is striking. The top of the grotto is embellished with Dracaneas, Palms, &c. intermixed with climbers ...’. No extant evidence of the expertise of Charles Robinette who was working at Montefiore and The Acacias in Adelaide at the time.

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Grotto and cascade, as an exceptionally fine, rare, and intact example of this unusual feature (see Section 4.1.32)

Supporting documentation

Grieve Gillett Architects, ‘Palm House: Heritage Sheet’ (2003)

4.7.21 Scarfe drinking fountain

History and analysis

1909: Cast-iron drinking fountain, featuring four lion heads with mouths releasing water into attached drinking cups, donated by Mrs Thomas Scarfe for her husband Thomas R. Scarfe.

Ranking of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Scarfe drinking fountain (see Section 4.1.39)

4.7.22 ‘Sphinx’ statues

History and analysis

1861: Main walk ornamented by pair of sphinxes inside the North Terrace gates

2003: ‘Sphinx’ statues in storage underneath the Museum of Economic Botany

Ranking of cultural significance

Exceptional cultural significance

- Fabric of ‘Sphinx’ statues

Alteration or loss which has jeopardised cultural significance

- Removal of statues

4.7.23 ‘Venus’ statue

History and analysis

1867: ‘Venus’ statue, a copy after the original by sculptor Antonio Canova (1757–1822), purchased from Julius Schomburgk and placed on the Main Walk (see Section 4.7.14). This ‘Venus’ should not to be confused with the status of ‘Venus Rising from the Sea’ acquired in 1881 in Berlin and positioned in the aquarium.

1982: Statue vandalised, in some 43 pieces with the face substantially missing; ‘Diana’ statue repositioned to the former location of ‘Venus’

1988: Statue repaired, and head remodelled by Artlab

1989: Statue placed in the former Italianate Garden now Mediterranean Garden.

Ranking of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Fabric of ‘Venus’ statue

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current location of statue

Intrusive

- Current dark painted finish

4.7.24 Urn

History and analysis

1876: Photograph of ‘View in the Botanic Garden’ in Schomburgk’s 1876 *Report* shows an urn immediately east of the Francis Conservatory similar in design to the extant urn in the Class Ground

1890: ‘Vase’ identified immediately east of the Francis Conservatory on plan of Adelaide Botanic Garden, possibly the extant urn in the Class Ground

2003: Urn currently located in Class Ground

Ranking of cultural significance

High cultural significance

- Fabric of urn (if verified to be early)

No appreciable cultural significance

- Current location of urn

