

## Remarkable Historic Gardens and Cultural Landscapes

Towards a list for each state, territory and region...

Updated **29/10/2020**

The AGHS are keen to find out from you which (say) ten gardens or cultural landscapes in your region, state or territory: public and private – you think are notable in that area. This might be for their heritage significance, their quality, intactness or ‘integrity’ (e.g. of an historic era, or style). It might be for their intact character or layout, how they express their geographic location, style or design. They may be heritage-listed, in recognition of this – or unsung gems.

Below are some ideas of ours as a start, with some reasons why.

These are divided into two lists: ‘Public’ and ‘Private’. By ownership.

What do we mean by ‘historic’? 19<sup>th</sup> century? Pre-World War 2? Pre-2000? AGHS has always taken an extremely wide approach to studying gardens in Australia. Given the frequency houses (& gardens) change owners, 25 years is ‘historic’ – i.e. one generation, beginning to have children. So, we reserve the right to include ‘remarkable’ gardens or landscapes from c1990-2010. The 20<sup>th</sup> century is over, and thus a subject for active historic study, conservation and celebration.

Gardens are listed in chronological order – i.e. oldest garden to youngest. This in no way makes judgements about any being ‘better’ than any others – just ‘notable’ or ‘remarkable’ in that region.

By ‘Public’ we mean publicly owned and open to the public. So parks, botanic gardens and the like. NB: this does not imply free entry, necessarily. With increasing budget stringency, some Public gardens now charge for entry, to help cover maintenance costs. An example is the suite of mostly-Sydney properties, some with celebrated historic gardens, run by Sydney Living Museums, e.g. Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta, NSW and Vaucluse House garden, Vaucluse, NSW.

NB: Private gardens are private – not necessarily open to visit. Some allow visits by arrangement. Owners have not necessarily been previously consulted about this list. It is based on publicly available information but seeks to highlight their gardens. Many heritage listings focus on buildings, even when these are subservient to, or surrounded by amazing old gardens – but little is written about their gardens – we think that is a great pity – and this list may help fill a gap, there.

Universities are ‘private’ entities, and ‘private’ means privately-owned, some of which are opened to the public (usually for a fee).

Again, the emphasis is not on whether entry is free or paid – it is on ownership and accessibility. One benefit of AGHS membership is that it often means members are given access to privately-owned gardens that do not, normally, or frequently, open to the general public. What a privilege.

See if you agree! If not, please let us know ones you think should be here. It is not all that easy!

Let us know by first emailing: [info@gardenhistorysociety.org.au](mailto:info@gardenhistorysociety.org.au) and we’ll update the lists as we go.

## AGHS Notable Historic Public Australian Gardens & Cultural Landscapes, i.e.: publicly open

### Australian Capital Territory

1. *Lanyon estate*, Tharwa – (1850s+) – rural estate garden with curved drives, intact layout, shrubberies, part of orchard, kitchen garden and picturesque outlooks;
2. *The English Garden, Yarralumla Nursery*, (c1920+) trial beds and arboretum where forester Charles Weston, later ACT Parks Director, Lindsay Prior experimented with trees and shrubs that would line Canberra's streets and parks and be propagated for free issue to residents;
3. *Old Parliament House* (now Museum of Australian Democracy), Parkes (1930s) – (a) formal House of Rep's gardens (1933 *Ladies Rose Garden* (bushes donated by MPs' wives), 1937 *Macarthur Rose Garden* (bushes donated by Rosa Sibella Macarthur-Onslow), replanted c2004 with donated rose bushes; (b) formal *Senate gardens* (1931, designed by Rex Hazelwood for Robert Broinowski, secretary of Joint House Dept., who appealed for donations). (b) was replanted controversially in 2004 to Hazelwood layout but pitched at tourists and to portray the international history of rose cultivation and Alister Clark Australian cultivars. Over the road, (c) formal *National Rose Gardens* (1933), in 2 sections, had 2000 donated roses planted by MPs' wives and the public, managed by the Horticultural Society of Canberra. Their form is 'rose-shaped' and was a testing ground for Australian-raised roses. This was replanted before the 1954 Royal visit with 2000 (Sydney) Hazelwood nursery varieties. In the 1980s, new beds were added. While all 3 gardens have interesting rose collections, none is as originally designed and planted and all are managed more for tourism than out of respect for their heritage value or authenticity, today.
4. *Sculpture Garden, National Gallery of Australia*, Parkes – (1981+) Harry Howard & Assoc's designed 'bush' garden to display 26 sculptures: Innovative design with a set of 'outside rooms' showcasing 26 sculptures, including fog sculpture by Fujiko Nakaya and Pukamani burial poles. All native plants, arranged in areas featuring each season;<sup>1</sup>
5. *Australian National Botanic Gardens*, Black Mountain – (1967+) – large, informal bush and woodland plantings, rockery, all native: well-labelled, rich collection, site of public events.<sup>3</sup>

### New South Wales

1. *Elizabeth Farm*, Harris Park (Parramatta) – (1793+) – colonial farm estate garden, minus its orchards but intact, associations with Macarthur and Swan families, house museum;<sup>3</sup>
2. *Royal Botanic Garden, Sydney* – (1816+) - our oldest 'garden': scientific, ornamental, public with early 'squared' inner garden; mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century picturesque strolling garden areas;<sup>1</sup>
3. *Broughton Hall* (including *Austenham* (1830s), *Broughton House* (1842), *Kalouan* (1863-78), *Lilyfield*. Collection of rare NSW & Qld. rainforest trees including *Agathis*, palms, *Araucaria* represent trade and botanic interests of the Ramsay and Keep families. A convalescent hospital from 1914, its grounds reflect waves of 1925+ therapeutic landscape uses, with various decorative infill elements, character areas and structures as well as plantings. Despite changes in 'owner' and 'manager', its landscape survives in fairly good condition.
4. *Yaralla / Dame Eadith Walker Convalescent Hospital, Concord* – (1857-1937) – rural estate in heart of Sydney associated with the Walker family. Rich array of layout, features survive;<sup>3</sup>

5. *Callan Park* (fmr. *Garry Owen*), Lilyfield – (1876-1884). Refashioned 1830s gentry estate as a purpose-built Mental Asylum landscape based on ‘moral therapy’ philosophies of Dr. Thos. Kirkbride (USA) & John Connolly (UK), under Frederic Norton Manning. The first in Australia. Charles Moore, Sydney Botanic Garden input. Trees were a cure for melancholy; ha-ha sunken walls allowed vistas out; summer houses respite; airing courts had gardens.<sup>3</sup> Despite changes in ‘owner’ and ‘manager’, its landscape survives in fairly good condition.
6. *Retford Park*, East Bowral – (1880+) High Victorian 10-acre country estate. The Horderns were keen gardeners, collectors: rich collection of trees and camellias. Bought in 1965 by James Fairfax AC, enriched and gifted to the National Trust in 2017: intermittently open;
7. *Cook Park*, Orange – (1882+) – fine intact Victorian town park with full array of features including conservatory, bandstand, gate lodge, aviary, etc;<sup>3</sup>
8. *Belmore Park*, Goulburn – (1880s, on 1840s market square) – late Victorian town park, fine mature trees, intact structure and details, range of memorials, still in active use;
9. *Machattie Park*, Bathurst – (1890) – former gaol, demolished for late Victorian town park with rich array of features: bandstand, lake, strolling paths, aviary, fernery, in fine condition;
10. *Centennial Park*, Sydney – (1901) – grand public park with carriage, horse and pedestrian trails, monument to Australia’s federation, on 1811 water reserve. Urban green heart;<sup>3</sup>
11. *Eryldene*, Gordon – (1914+) – inter-war era plantsman’s garden, associated with Prof. E.G. Waterhouse, Oriental & Classical detail, collection of camellias, long an influential site;<sup>3</sup>
12. *Everglades*, Leura (c1938+) - Spectacular inter-war modernist garden, with formal terraces of different characters (including garden theatre), winding paths in shrubbery; water features, and gradual unveiling of glorious views of the southern Blue Mountains;<sup>2</sup>
13. *Wollongong Botanic Gardens* – (c1938/1965+) interwar gentry estate with diverse character areas as *Gleniffer Brae*, home of industrialist. Under Mount Keira, remnant Paul Sorensen garden around house, native & exotic plantings of 1965+ botanic gardens around it;
14. *Bruxner Park*, Tenterfield – (1930s+) set aside as a central park when Tenterfield Council was created. In the 1930s an open competition to design the park was won by Sarah Bruxner, mother of Deputy Premier, Sir Michael Bruxner. Sarah was patroness of the Tenterfield Horticultural Society from 1930-1941 and keenly interested in beautifying this park;
15. *Alma Park*, Uralla – 1880s reserve, named in August 1893 when local schoolchildren planted 100 trees in its grounds. The first was planted by Alma, infant daughter of Uralla Mayor, J.F. O’Connor. It has grant old trees, a meandering path to Uralla Creek and an iron lace rotunda;
16. *Anzac Park*, East Tamworth – early town reserve, named *Wentworth Park* in 1912, renamed in May 1916, with an arch and columned memorial gates which were added later, honouring 194 young men who died in World War 1;
17. *Anzac Park*, Glen Innes – (early reserve, dedicated in the 1880s) One of 4 town reserves, originally *Central Park*, renamed in 1922. Includes a 2015 Memorial Walk with 36 ‘Blue Arrow’ juniper trees, each with a plaque to a battle Australia has been involved in.
18. *Central Park*, Armidale – (1860s reserve; 1872; 1892) dedicated as a park in 1872 and named in 1892. High Victorian city park, rich plantings of oaks, conifers, woodland trees, memorials;
19. *Red Cow Farm*, Sutton Forest – (1820s cottage; 1995+ plantspersons’ garden) developed by owners on 2.5ha. 4 seasons of cold climate plants, in c20 garden rooms with cottage, monastery, bog, orchard & kitchen gardens, woodland, roses, clematis, beech walk and lake;
20. *Harpers Mansion*, Berrima – (house 1831; garden 2000s+) in a 2-acre garden overlooking Berrima. Garden young but collections of heritage rose and camellias and a physic garden.

## Northern Territory

1. *Darwin Botanic Gardens*, Fannie Bay – (1886+) – transferred from 1869 site at Port Darwin, and intermediate, 1879 site. Maurice Holtze established as experimental garden for crops. Associations with his son Nicholas, Jack Agostini - curators. 237 trees moved from original Government trial beds in Fannie Bay. Revived after Cyclone Tracy, under George Brown;<sup>3</sup>
2. *Olive Pink Botanic Garden* (now *Nature Reserve*), Alice Springs – (1956+) – all-native arid-zone arboretum and botanic garden established by a remarkable activist and woman;<sup>3</sup>
3. *Alice Springs Desert Park*, Alice Springs – (1995-7) – 50ha managed ‘natural’ collection in a 1500 ha site, showcasing 3 arid zone habitats’ flora of C. Australia as educational resource.<sup>1, 3</sup>

## Queensland

1. *City Botanic Gardens*, Brisbane – (1855+), former 1828 Government Garden, associations with Walter Hill, economic, then ornamental focus, rich plant collection, bamboos;<sup>3</sup>
2. *Maryborough Queens Park*, Maryborough – (1862/9), perhaps best example of a 19<sup>th</sup> century park in Queensland, avenues of weeping figs, curving paths, public promenade, links to J.C. Bidwill’s former Tinana farm property (and plants), various memorials and structures;<sup>3</sup>
3. *Rockhampton Botanic Gardens*, Rockhampton – (1869+), acclimatisation garden, noted for its rich palm collection, pinetum, huge banyan (fig) tree and Bunya pine avenue;<sup>3</sup>
4. *Cooktown Botanic Gardens*, Cooktown, N. Qld. – (1878+; 1980s+) – rare northern acclimatisation, later ornamental botanic garden. Neglected, revived since 1980s, substantial native vegetation, palmetum, Solander garden along with Victorian remnant fabric;<sup>3</sup>
5. *Flecker Botanic Gardens*, Cairns, N. Qld. – (1886+) – recreation reserve broadened into a tropical botanic garden, with lush, rich plant collection, some drama and endless variety;<sup>1</sup>
6. *Paronella Park*, near Innisfail, N. Qld. (1929+) – fantasy tropical jungle garden built around waterfalls, eccentric concrete grottoes and architectural features by Jose Paronella;<sup>3</sup>
7. *Mount Coot-tha Botanic Garden*, Mt. Coot-tha – (1970-3+) – modern 52 ha. annexe of *City Gardens*, rich rainforest plant collection, arid garden, aquatic plants. Japanese garden<sup>3</sup>.

## South Australia

1. *Adelaide Botanic Gardens*, Adelaide, S.A. – (1857+) – formal and informal town botanic garden rich in historic layout, buildings (including our only Museum of Economic Botany);<sup>1</sup>
2. *Belair National Park*, Belair, Adelaide Hills – (1840s/1891+) – Government Farm (1840, summer governor’s house, 1860-80), state forest nursery set up by J. Ednie Brown, early N.P., two mazes, pleasure ground additions, 1970s+ English Italianate style garden added;<sup>3</sup>
3. *The Cedars*, Hahndorf – (1912+) – artist’s 18-ha. rustic rural / rambling cottage garden created by Hans Heysen and family from 1912. Notable remnant copses of candlebark & manna gums, the subject of many paintings, meadows, trailing herbs and rose-clad arbors;

4. *Carrick Hill historic house and garden*, Springfield - (1937+) –Inter-war rural estate garden for two notable philanthropists and travellers, now a house museum, orchard and garden;<sup>3</sup> Home of the Museum of Australian Garden History, with tools and changing exhibitions;
5. *The Waite Arboretum and Urrbrae House*, Urrbrae (1891 house; 1924+ estate) – educational and research arboretum, rich collection in arid zone trees and shrubs, continuing use;<sup>3</sup>
6. *Mount Lofty Botanic Garden*, Mt. Lofty, Adelaide Hills – (1960s+) cool climate botanic garden, rich associations with Director Noel Lothian and designer Allan Correy;<sup>3</sup>
7. *Australian Arid Lands Botanic Garden*, Port Augusta – (1981-4+) – award winning 250 ha. Regional botanic garden featuring S.A. arid-zone native flora, teaching & tourism resource.<sup>3</sup>

## Tasmania

1. *Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens*, Hobart (1818+) – first the Royal Society's, later the public garden for the colony, rich plant (esp. conifer) collection, Georgian era walls;<sup>3,4</sup>
2. *City Park*, Launceston (1811+) – government cottage, then 1830s botanic garden, rich plant collection (esp. N. American conifers and forest trees), structures, furniture, orangery;<sup>3</sup>
3. *Brickendon*, Longford, Tas. – (1820s buildings; 1840s+ garden) – colonial farm estate with intact drives, dressy paddocks, hawthorn hedges, twin shrubberies flanking the house: intact and much-loved; world heritage listed (as one of 14 linked Convict sites);
4. *Woolmers, Longford* – (1820s buildings; 1840s+ garden) – colonial farm estate like *Brickendon* for same Archer family, Rose Garden in former orchard; world heritage-listed;<sup>4</sup>
5. *Government House gardens*, The Domain, Hobart – 1840s oak avenue, 1858 mansion, 1860s pleasure grounds, formal terraces with fountain, sandstone quarries converted to ponds, hawthorn hedges, trees planted by dignitaries, shrubberies, fruit, vegetable, picking gardens, paddocks and recreation of early (1792) French explorers' garden at Recherche Bay);<sup>3</sup>
6. *Salmon Ponds, Redlands, Plenty* (1864+ facility; 1869+ grounds) – Australia's first trout hatchery, landscaped pleasure grounds and arboretum became a public attraction. Water from adjacent Plenty River. Many large conifers and deciduous trees, some 140 years old;<sup>3</sup>
7. *Cataract Gorge*, Launceston (1890s+) – Victorian public pleasure ground, picturesque 'wild' setting, array of bespoke structures, walks, rich plant collection as a 'pleasure ground';<sup>4</sup>
8. *Emu Valley Rhododendron Garden*, near Burnie – (1981+) – young, rich woodland style collection with related flora from countries of origin. Volunteer-run in a picturesque valley;
9. *Tasmanian Arboretum, Eugenana* – (1984; plantings from 1986) botanic garden showcasing wide (1300 spp.) range of plants growable in this climate, arranged by region and theme.

## Victoria

1. *Royal Botanic Garden, Melbourne* - (1845+) perhaps our finest 'picturesque' 19<sup>th</sup> century pleasure ground, with rich plant collection, well-labelled and near the heart of a major city;<sup>1</sup>
2. *Geelong Botanic Garden*, Geelong – (1851+) – 2nd oldest in state, still surrounded by Eastern Park its parklands, rich plant collection, associations with Daniel Bunce, John Raddenberry;<sup>3</sup>
3. *Portland Botanic Gardens, Portland* (1851+) – 3<sup>rd</sup> oldest botanic garden in state, basalt curator's cottage one of state's oldest garden buildings. Design by Alexander Elliot, curator

Wm. Allitt with Henty brothers' help, first European settlers of the state. Square layout is unusual. Rich plant collection. Continuous croquet played here since 1868;

4. *Hamilton Botanic Garden*, Hamilton (1853+ reserve, 1870 planted (Wm. Ferguson, Ferdinand von Mueller), 1881 plan, replanting (Wm. Guilfoyle) – one of most intact regional BGs, fine plant collection, specialised groupings, surviving structures, documentary evidence.
5. *Ballarat Botanic Garden*, Ballarat, Goldfields – (1856+) – competition winning linear design by George Longley, surrounded by its original parkland beside Lake Wendouree, an idyll;<sup>3</sup>
6. *Williamstown Botanic Garden*, Williamstown – (1858+) – design by Edward La Trobe Bateman on an 'axis of symmetry' per J.C. Loudon (1840), pleasure ground, pinetum, intact;<sup>3</sup>
7. *Malmsbury Botanic Gardens*, Malmsbury (1855 reserve, planted 1863+) lesser-known but one of earliest post-gold-rush botanic gardens. Vista of 1859 stone railway viaduct is part of the design. Coliban River diverted for its lake feature. 1985+ significant *Arbutus* collection;
8. *Camperdown Botanic Gardens & Arboretum* (1869+ on a hill with dramatic views over twin volcanic maar lakes Gnotuk and Bullen Merri. Initial layout by Daniel Bunce with later improvements by William Guilfoyle. Gardenesque design, with significant trees;
9. *Carlton Gardens*, Carlton – (c1880) High Victorian pleasure ground relaid out for Melbourne's International Exhibition that year. World Heritage Area as such parks are very rare for any world expo site – most have been infilled and lost their original layout, style;
10. *Rippon Lea*, Elsternwick, Melbourne – (1880s+) expansive suburban estate garden for a brewer, intact Victorian / Edwardian structure, lake, follies, 'banana' fernery & more;<sup>1</sup>
11. *William Ricketts Sanctuary*, Olinda, Dandenongs – (1935+) – sculpture garden developed by Ricketts in bushland site, with grottoes, winding paths, idiosyncratic style of sculptures;<sup>3</sup>
12. *The Australian Garden*, Cranbourne, SE Melbourne (1970/1995/2006/12) - inspiring designed display of native flora, landscape, art and architecture; showcasing the diversity of flora, winner of over 30 planning and design awards, part of Royal BG, Victoria.<sup>3</sup>

## Western Australia (W.A.)

1. *Stirling Square*, Guildford – (1830+) planned as public garden space, surrounded by 1890s sugar gums, mature plantings. Intact layout with later rotunda, memorial and playgrounds;
2. *Old Farm, Strawberry Hill*, Albany, SW. – (1833+) colonial farm garden with intact drive, shrubberies, part of orchard and kitchen garden intact or revived. The first National Trust (WA) property still managed by the trust and open to the public;
3. *Government House Domain*, Perth – (1834+ grounds, 1864+ mansion) – intact from time of colony's establishment, long, rich tradition of public and private visitation, urban idyll;<sup>3</sup>
4. *Stirling Gardens* (fmr. *Government Gardens*, *Stirling Square*), Perth – (1845+) – former market gardens, 1858+ Victorian town square, 1890s acclimatisation & botanic garden;<sup>3</sup>
5. *Benedictine Mission*, New Norcia – (1846+) – cloister gardens and working orchards and farms remain an ongoing monastic and retreat use, self-sufficiency and skills-training asset;<sup>3</sup>
6. *Ellensbrook*, Margaret River – (1857+) farm homestead garden for the Bussell family, an important site for Wardandi Aboriginal people. Managed by National Trust (WA).
7. *Cottesloe Civic Centre*, Cottesloe, Perth – (1890+) rare late Federation garden with hard landscaping and features intact. 1930s a Spanish Mission style overlay with extension of Western Terrace and major makeover of the residence;
8. *Queens Gardens*, East Perth – (1890+) modification of industrial site with lily ponds and surviving original plantings on periphery. Peter Pan sculpture, an important public garden;

9. *King's Park*, Perth (1895+) – fine public park with broad vistas, featuring Western Australian flora in the majority of its decorative display plantings, and flora reserve areas.<sup>1</sup> Post-1960s, a focus on education and propagating endangered WA flora species;
10. *Hyde Park*, North Perth – (1897) intact High Victorian park created from a swamp, with rare example of ornamental lakes and plantings;
11. *Harold Boas Gardens*, West Perth – (1900+ & 1974+) originally *Delhi Square*, a Federation reserve, reworked 1973 by Blackwell and Cala into undulating, shady park. Mix of original plantings and those new in Perth's parks including hybrid *Brachychiton*, *Tipuana* and South African wisteria tree;
12. *Araluen Botanic Park*, Roleystone, Darling Ranges – (1929+ former holiday camp for Young Australia League members), 59-hectare park known for bush walks, terraces, ponds, outstanding tulip displays, heritage roses and camellias surrounded by native bush;
13. *University of Western Australia Gardens* – (1930-46) Institutional parkland, incorporating plantings from *Crawley Park House* (1846), now *Shenton House*, Sunken Gardens, Somerville Auditorium and Oak Lawn. Much by Oliver Dowell, gardener. Further enhancement in the 1960s and 1970s by Jean Brodie Hall, UWA's landscape architect. Interesting mix of exotic and original plants;
14. *Peace Memorial Rose Garden*, Nedlands – (1948+) established as huge rose memorial garden for returned WW2 service personnel. Over 2,000 roses planted with some from the post WW2 period. It is the only one of this scale in Western Australia;
15. *John Oldham Park*, Narrows Bridge interchange, north – (1960) John Oldham design with native and exotic plants from that time. Public access via a pedestrian path, waterfall, ornamental lake. A green paradise between roaring traffic at the base of Kings Park;
16. *Kodja Place Rose Garden Maze*, Kojonup – (2002) garden adjunct to museum and exercise in cross-cultural reconciliation and participation. Maze has 110 cultivars and 1400 plants of heritage and hybrid tea roses and features three women (Yoondi, Elizabeth and Maria) and three cultures, their stories from 1900-2000, interwoven in paths and bowers.

**Remarkable Private Australian Gardens and Cultural Landscapes, not generally open to the public (but many have for AGHS!)**

**Stuart Read and Prue Slatyer's suggestions:**

**Australian Capital Territory (A.C.T.)**

1. *Micalago estate*, Michelago – (1840s+) – colonial farm garden with intact layout, post WW1 Leslie Wilkinson-modified buildings & courtyards, elm/ conifer frame, scenic outlooks;<sup>3</sup>
2. *Duntroon estate*, Campbell – (1833/54+) – colonial farm garden with intact layout, rich plant collection, a maze and associations with pioneer Campbell family and the Australian Army;<sup>3</sup>
3. *Government House*, Yarralumla (1820s; 1891 house, 1913; 1927+ garden) – former pastoral homestead resumed for Governor-General. Garden in relaxed English style with borders, extensive lawns. Individual gardens 1930s-2008 associated with T.C.G. (Charles) Weston, Lindsay Prior, Edna Walling, E.G. Waterhouse, Paul Sorensen, Richard Clough;<sup>3</sup>
4. *Lambrigg Homestead Garden via Tuggeranong* – (1881-1903) – built by William Farrer, famous wheat breeder and experimentalist. Farrer's laboratory and experiment paddocks near the house still exist. The garden was developed from 1949 with stonewall terracing down the slope to the Murrumbidgee River and extensive tree planting for shade;
5. *Wallcott Garden*, Red Hill – (2002) one of the most exceptional private urban gardens that displays Australian native plants and a cold climate due to design, rigorous experimentation and documentation. Also designed for sustainability in water and energy use;
6. *The Bible Garden* at St Marks Charles Sturt University Campus, Barton – (date?) unusually-themed garden planted in the shape of The Menorah with plants noted in the Bible. Interpretation re research and context of plants. Overlooks Lake Burley Griffin.

**New South Wales**

1. *Camden Park estate*, South Camden – (c1820+) – rural estate mansion with expansive & rich shrubberies, pleasure garden, various drives, outbuildings, nursery area, vinery – opens to the public one weekend a year only – in September (*Wisteria* season);<sup>3</sup>
2. *Vaucluse House*, Vaucluse (1827+) – peri-urban rural harbour-side estate now in suburbia. 10 hectares remain, with elements of estate core intact: house museum, reinstated kitchen garden, pleasure garden, shrubbery. Early Government resumption and conservation;<sup>3</sup>
3. *Oldbury*, Sutton Forest – (1828+ house and rural estate; 1830s laid hawthorn hedges (re-laid since 1990s), arboretum, formal areas around house, parkland areas further away;<sup>3</sup>
4. *Brownlow Hill estate*, Orangeville (c1830s+ rural estate; 1870s) –garden through carefully manipulated picturesque drive approach past creek, gate house, lake, grove: charming;<sup>3</sup>
5. *Bendooley estate*, Berrima – (1830s pastoral homestead garden). Gardens developed through mid-late 1800s with circular rose garden, long drive of cedars, oak, cherry and elms;
6. *Salisbury Court*, Uralla – (1840s) – farm station garden under huge trees, one of earliest, in New England featuring beds of old-fashioned plants, herb, vegetable gardens, 1848 ha-ha;
7. *Stonehenge Station*, Glen Innes - (1840+ garden, 1887 house). Outstanding collection of exotic trees including Cork oak, copper beech and pre-1860s avenue of English elms;



8. *Horsley*, Horsley Park – (c1832 house, 1860s+ garden) – rural estate garden up grand Bunya pine drive, strong Indian influences in style and plant material. Influential inspiration;<sup>3</sup>
9. *Nooroo*, Mount Wilson – (1880; 1917; 1950+) – hill station retreat, expanded and embellished with a plantsman's collection of *Wisteria* spp., cv's, woodland, upland flora;<sup>3</sup>
10. *Retford Park*, East Bowral – (1887+' 1964+) – Victorian rural estate, with arboretum, rich plant collection, areas of formal garden rooms, walks, Modernist pool terrace;<sup>3</sup>
11. *Southdown*, Burradoo – (c1857+ house; 1887+ subdivisions, country estate garden) – partly re-instated land from 1996 by current owners, to 6 acres. Garden a rambling mix of old *Pinus radiata*, parterre, potager, old roses, cottage and vegetables and old orchard;
12. *Whitley*, Sutton Forest – (1887-92 house, rural estate with bush, parkland sections, more formal terraces & garden rooms near the house. Hawthorn hedges re-laid 1983, 1986;
13. *Saumarez Homestead*, Armidale – (1888) pastoralists station garden, 2ha surrounding the mansion. Huge trees, perennial beds, picking garden. 2012+ addition of a Heritage rose garden in its former orchard by the local sub-branch of AGHS, featuring old rose cultivars;
14. *Rotherwood*, Sutton Forest – (c1890+ house and country estate, 15 acre-garden including old parkland, arboretum, new vineyard. Much replenished since 2004 for current owners;
15. *Milton Park*, East Bowral – (1910+) – country estate of urban merchant, Tony Hordern and wives. The Horderns were keen gardeners, collectors. Site graded for platforms, softened by later planting. Run as hotel, retains core layout and estate elements;<sup>3</sup>
16. *Garangula*, near Harden – 1989+ Vladimir Sitta post-modern formal (& wild) country garden 'as large as a Royal Park' and designed 'from a series of suggestive fragments';
17. *Glenrock*, Tenterfield – (1989+) – expansive country garden with big range of exotics around a series of ponds. Innovative landscaping, imaginative planting, wonderful ambience;
18. *The Kaya*, Wyldes Meadow – (2009+ plantsman's garden) 2ha, developed by Les and Elaine Musgrave. Theme is playing, breaking rules, and surprise. Well-designed structure of contrasting colours. Level gravel garden, meadow garden, rare and unusual perennials.

## Queensland (Qld.)

1. *Cressbrook*, Brisbane River valley, SW Qld. – (1841) – oldest homestead garden in the state, remaining in the McConnel family. Terraces, croquet lawn, orchard, trellises to river;<sup>3</sup>
2. *Gracemere*, Rockhampton, CE. Qld. (1850s+) – colonial farm estate garden, rich in a collection of *Bougainvillea* cultivars, surrounded by a 'mere' (lake), tamarind avenue...;<sup>3</sup>
3. *Coochin Coochin*, Beaudesert, SE. Qld. (1842+) – colonial farm estate garden, intact layout, shrubberies, impressive 'planted by notables' tree collection, picturesque outlooks;<sup>3</sup>
4. *Nindooibah*, Beaudesert, SE. Qld. – (1850s) – pastoral estate garden around 1850s homestead. Federation era expansion, elaboration in parkland style with Oriental details.<sup>3</sup>

## Northern Territory (N.T.)

1. *Myilly Point Heritage Precinct*, Darwin – (1938+) four mid-20<sup>th</sup> century tropical style houses set in distinctly landscaped tropical gardens for senior public servants overlooking harbour.<sup>3</sup>

## South Australia

1. *Anlaby*, near Kapunda – (1839+) rural estate with grand drives, rich tree collection and arboretum, intact array of hot / glass / shade houses, apple house, pleasure garden;
2. *Yallum Park*, Penola – (1840 first house; 1851+ garden) – rural estate garden, garden by Wells brothers. Further expansion (house and garden) for John Riddoch (1863);<sup>5</sup>
3. *Lindsay Park*, near Angaston (1850s+) – rural estate garden in English style, reorganised in 1920s+ in American Romantic style with Mediterranean traits and details;<sup>3</sup>
4. *Forest Lodge*, Stirling – (1890+) hill station retreat estate garden, with perhaps our richest conifer collection reflecting the Bagot family's tastes & travels; Italianate details;<sup>3</sup>
5. *Beechwood*, (fmr. *St. Wilfrieds*), Stirling – (1893) – hill station garden on former orchard, sweeping lawns, alpine rockery, water gardens, shade houses, rich plant collection;<sup>3</sup>
6. *Wairoa*, Stirling – (1893 house, 1883+ garden) – hill station garden under gardener George Sparrow. Conifer forest frame, intact layout, rare cast iron staircase, large grotto, etc;<sup>3</sup>
7. *Broadlees*, Crafers – (1910-19) – hill station garden for Sir George Brookman using interconnected paths and flights of stone steps. Remade in style of Gertrude Jekyll (UK) for Misses Lily and Eva Waite. Possible Elsie Cornish involved. Cypress hedges, topiary arches;<sup>6</sup>
8. *Yarramurra* / Kurt Wilkinson garden, Yattalunga, near One Tree Hill, Adelaide Hills – (2010+) – bold modern mix of topiary and shaggy meadow blending plants hardy for the conditions, views and outlook.

## Tasmania

1. *Panshangar*, near Longford, Midlands – (1830s+) farm estate garden, once extroverted, now introverted, around our finest Greek Revival house. Marvellous conifers, walks, details;<sup>2</sup>
2. *Summerhome*, Moonah – (1842/4+) – suburban estate garden for Henry Hopkins, intact geometric parterre garden, early structures, one of the oldest documented of its type;<sup>3</sup>
3. *Culzean*, Westbury, N. Tas. – (1840s+) country estate garden around a large lake – woodland section, relaxed informal character, rich plant collection, a world within a world;
4. *Killymoon*, Fingal Valley, NE. Tas. – (1840s+) farm estate garden in Irish taste – formal walled sections, picturesque outlooks, kitchen and flower gardens to either side;<sup>3</sup>
5. *Pigeon Hill*, Romaine, near Burnie, NW Tas. (1950s+) Fairie Nielsen's plants-woman's garden with woodland character extending down plunging valleys, richly planted from head to toe;
6. *Sally Johannsen's garden*, Neika, near Hobart (1988+), cool climate plantsperson's and artist's garden richly planted, with playful sculpture/fountains, mowed maze, & peonies;
7. *Wind Song*, Tasman Peninsula, SE Tas. (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) sculpture / environmental garden focussed on circuit walk with carefully placed, bespoke benches, native plantings and vistas;

## Victoria (Vic.)

1. *Wombat Park*, Daylesford, Goldfields – (1851+ rural estate garden) flanking town, richly planted in gardenesque style, fine tree & shrub collection, outlooks, atmospheric;<sup>3</sup>

2. *Bishopscourt*, East Melbourne (1849+). Oldest house in suburb, residence of Anglican bishops, then Archbishop of Melbourne (1853+). Retains original grounds of 2 acres with original design by Charles Swyer, largely intact, with several significant trees;
3. *Tieve Tara*, Mt. Macedon (1854+). Original layout by Taylor & Sangster, now 7.5 acres. Sweeping lawns, lakes, trees with autumn colour on mountain. Has experienced major fires;
4. *Buda* (fmr. *Delhi Villa*), Castlemaine, Goldfields – (1861-3+) – suburban estate garden spilling down hillside, remade by Hungarian migrant jeweller and his unmarried daughters. Intact;<sup>3</sup>
5. *Dalvui*, Noorat, W. Vic. – (1898-1908) – pastoral estate homestead garden on grand scale by William Guilfoyle for Niel Black. Palmer family, 1911-74. One of Guilfoyle's finest, surviving;<sup>3</sup>
6. *Mawallok*, near Beaufort, W. Vic. – (1909) William Guilfoyle-designed large farm estate garden, intact layout, richly planted shrubberies, long axial vista to the Pyrenees Ranges;<sup>3</sup>
7. *Cruden Farm*, Langwarrin, SE Melbourne - (1928+) rural estate created by Dame Elisabeth Murdoch with input from Edna Walling: relaxed, richly planted artfully curated 'glam farm'.<sup>1</sup>
8. *Marwarra*, Sherbrooke – (1932) – hill station garden designed by Edna Walling in Italianate style on slope, using stone paths, steps, ponds and woodland style planting. Intact;<sup>3</sup>
9. *Lubra Bend, Yarra Bend, Yarra Valley* – (1959+). *Large country garden with Guilford Bell house featuring stunning Phillip Johnson designed rock and water features (2000) running into adjacent Yarra River. Established camellias, magnolias, oaks. More recent Seville walk, orchard, vegetable and dry garden;*
10. *Karkalla*, near Portsea, SE. Vic. – (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) Fiona Brockhoff-designed beach garden using local flora, succulents, topiary and local stone into an imaginative modern beach idyll;
11. *Wigandia*, Noorat, W. Vic. – (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) – William Martin's artist's garden on scoria flanking a volcano, comprising 'second rate Southern hemisphere 19<sup>th</sup> c. shrubs': revelatory.<sup>2</sup>

## Western Australia (W.A.)

1. *Hawthornden*, Toodyay – (1838+; 1980s+) – home of James Drummond, botanist. Remnant Drummond's hedge (a rose, 'Manettii'), recent garden with collection of roses;<sup>8</sup>
2. *Culham*, Toodyay – (1840s; 1870s homestead) five generations of the Phillips family, remnant 19<sup>th</sup> century tree and shrub plantings;<sup>8</sup>
3. *Berkshire Valley Farm, Clinch Farm*, Berkshire Valley, Moora – (1847+) part of earliest settlement of area, original outbuildings and "village" setting, walled garden and shows the sustainable nature of early farming in W.A. It has links to New Norcia;
4. *Deepdale*, Toodyay – (1853+ house) – retains 19<sup>th</sup> century trees: Mediterranean cypresses, peppercorns, kurrajong, a very old boobialla, Wisteria, desert fan palm, camphor laurel;<sup>8</sup>
5. *Ellensbrook*, Margaret River – (1857+) farm homestead garden for the Bussell family;<sup>7</sup>
6. *The Grange*, Bridgetown – (1860+) – surviving Victorian orchardist's homestead garden, retaining old linden, Atlas cedar and younger horse chestnut, willows, cherries;<sup>9</sup>
7. *Waldcliffe House*, Margaret River – (1865+; 1980+; 2002+) – farm homestead garden for the Bussell family, later others. Garden expanded and formalised (terraces, topiary), 1980s+ and since 2002. House destroyed by bushfire (2011);<sup>7</sup>
8. *Astley Park*, Bridgetown – (1907+) – orchardist's homestead garden, very intact. Has a rich rose collection, and an old loquat tree;<sup>9</sup>
9. *Wirra Willa Garden*, Mount Nasura, Armadale – (1920+) Paradise style garden containing plantings of *Camellia*, *Magnolia*, azalea, mature exotic and native trees. Rare micro-climate

allowed plants uncommon in W.A. Linked with Mary Hargreaves who was instrumental in creating *Araluen Botanic Park*. The garden is currently in a state of neglect;

10. *Old Bridge House garden*, Margaret River, SW WA (1921+) cottage garden on sloping site for the Peirce family, broad and mature plant collection, well-documented;<sup>7</sup>
11. *Heronswood*, Margaret River, SW WA – (late 20<sup>th</sup> c.) – informal country garden merging into a farmlet carefully formed around a lake, with restraint, care for place and intriguing plants;
12. *Tanya Young's garden*, Dalkeith – (1970+) large domestic garden, 1.5 acres, rare Western Australian example of a private garden with formal, walled, kitchen, cottage and sunken gardens. It is designed and maintained by one person and that, is rare, in itself.

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