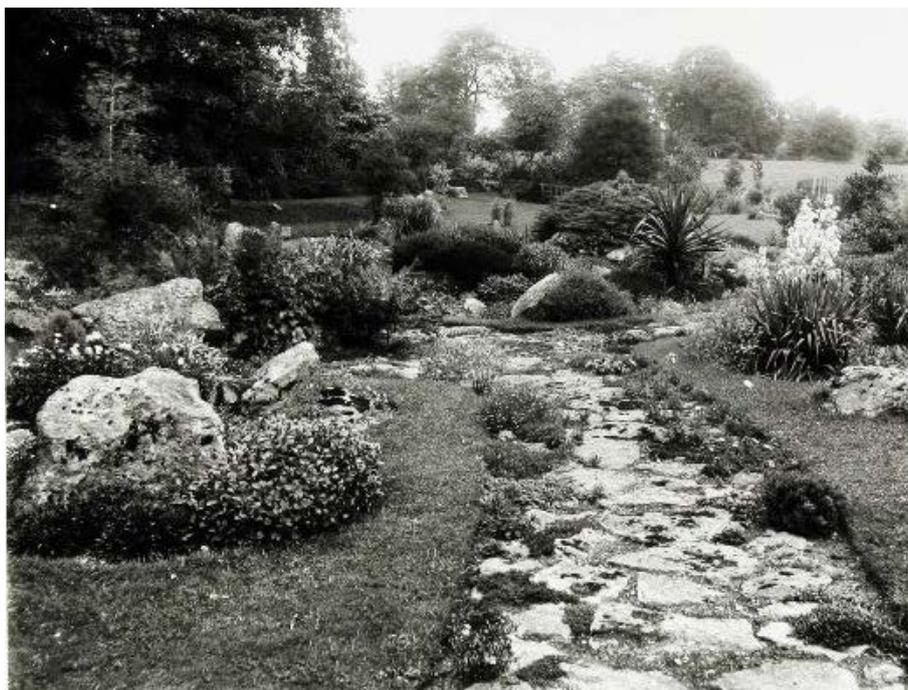


Understanding Historic Parks and Gardens in Buckinghamshire

The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust Research & Recording Project



FW Meyer's Rock Garden, *Gardeners' Chronicle* 1900. Historic England Archive

EAST BURNHAM PARK

January 2019

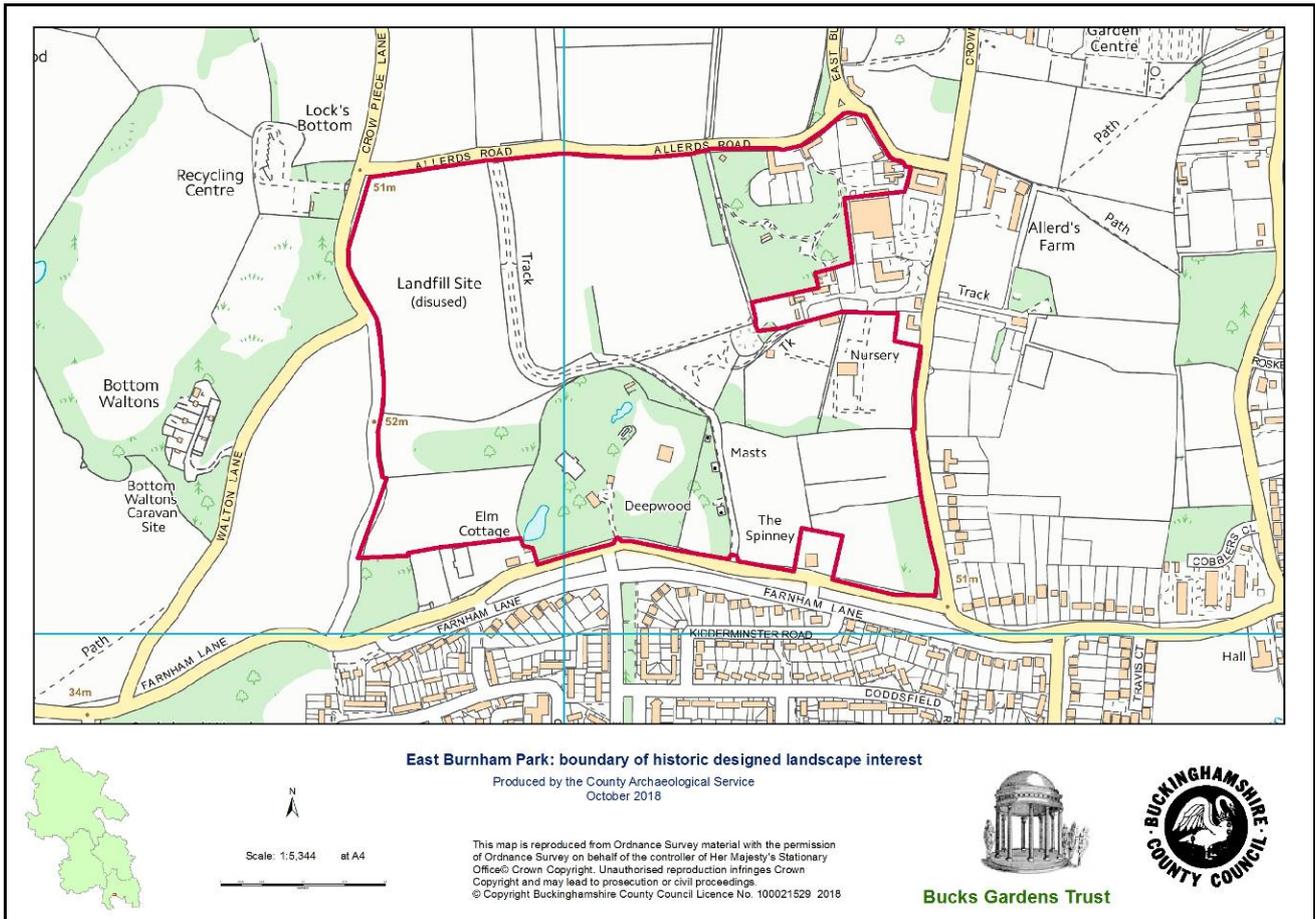


The Stanley Smith (UK)
Horticultural Trust



Bucks Gardens Trust

HISTORIC SITE BOUNDARY



INTRODUCTION

Background to the Project

This site dossier has been prepared as part of The Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust (BGT) Research and Recording Project, begun in 2014. This site is one of several hundred designed landscapes county-wide identified by Bucks County Council (BCC) in 1998 (including Milton Keynes District) as potentially retaining evidence of historic interest, as part of the Historic Parks and Gardens Register Review project carried out for English Heritage (now Historic England) (BCC Report No. 508). The list is not conclusive and further parks and gardens may be identified as research continues or further information comes to light.

Content

BGT has taken the Register Review list as a sound basis from which to select sites for appraisal as part of its Research and Recording Project for designed landscapes in the historic county of Bucks (pre-1974 boundaries). For each site a dossier is prepared by volunteers trained on behalf of BGT by experts in appraising designed landscapes who have worked extensively for English Heritage (now Historic England) on its Register Upgrade Project.

Each dossier includes the following for the site:

- A site boundary mapped on the current Ordnance Survey to indicate the extent of the main part of the surviving designed landscape, also a current aerial photograph.
- A statement of historic significance based on the four Interests outlined in the National Policy Planning Framework and including an overview.
- A written description, derived from documentary research and a site visit, based on the format of the English Heritage/ Historic England *Register of Parks & Gardens of special historic interest* 2nd edn.
- A map showing principal views and features.

The area within the site boundary represents the significant coherent remains of the designed landscape. It does not necessarily include all surviving elements of the historical landscape design, which may be fragmented. It takes no account of current ownership.

NOTE: Sites are not open to the public unless advertised elsewhere.

Supporters and Acknowledgements

The project was supported by The Gardens Trust (formerly the Association of Gardens Trusts and the Garden History Society) and funded by BGT with significant grants from the Stanley Smith Horticultural Trust and the Finnis Scott Foundation. BCC generously provided current and historic mapping and access to the Historic Environment Record.

The Trust would like to thank the volunteers and owners who have participated in this project and given so much time and effort to complete this challenging and rewarding task.

Further information is available from: www.bucksgardenstrust.org.uk

COUNTY:	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	EAST BURNHAM PARK HER 0653701000
DISTRICT:	SOUTH BUCKS	
PARISH:	BURNHAM	
OS REF:	SU 952 835	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Overview

The remains of the garden and park laid out for Sir Harry Veitch (1840-1924) as a horticultural showpiece for his country villa. He was the most eminent nurseryman and horticulturist of the later C19-early C20. When he died he was said to be: **‘the most outstanding figure in contemporary horticulture, and during the last fifty years no one has exercised so great an influence on all things pertaining to gardening’**. The detached pleasure ground is associated with the renowned rock garden designer F.W. Meyer, whose plan for a Bog Garden (c.1900) survives. Although fragmented, a considerable amount of the fabric and planting established by Sir Harry by the time of his death here in 1924 survives, but some has been lost to development and mineral working in places.

Archaeological interest

The archaeological interest and potential in part arises from evidence relating to lost buildings and features relating to the Veitch landscape and its predecessor, particularly elements of the garden and pleasure grounds, such as paths, structures and borders, and for kitchen garden features.

Architectural interest

The remains of an ensemble of buildings for a late C19 country villa and small estate including the house and stable block. The gardener’s cottage survives and formed a Picturesque feature in the garden. Many buildings have since been erected on the east side of the site, largely on the former kitchen garden.

Artistic interest

This was the garden of Sir Harry Veitch, the foremost nurseryman and horticulturist of his day. As well as for his residence, it was developed in the 1890s-1900 as a showpiece to display numerous plants in an artistic and fashionable manner, including introductions by his firm. It was laid out and planted as a statement of taste and to impress Veitch’s peers and clients. Although some of the layout has been lost to later development a considerable area of the core garden survives, together with the detached pleasure ground developed by the designer F.W. Meyer (1852-1906) in which a house has been built, retaining many garden features. Meyer’s plan for a Bog Garden survives (undated but c.1900). The parkland setting has been reinstated to some degree since mineral extraction but without planting.

Historic interest

The site has a close association with Sir Harry Veitch, one of the m, who initiated the world famous Chelsea Flower Show. The site was used for many social events attended by the foremost horticulturists of their day and important clients, including regular cricket matches.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

East Burnham is mentioned in the Domesday book (1086) as being an area of woodland large enough to feed 600 swine. The old manor house stood on the site of Allerd's Farm which is situated to the east of Crown Lane, 250m from East Burnham Park (VCH). The Eyre family were the Lords of the manor for 400 years. Charles was the last male heir and he died in 1786. The Eyre estate which also included nearby Huntercombe House passed to his nephew Captain Sayer who bequeathed the property at East Burnham to John Popple and his wife (Charles' daughter, Arabella). They lived at East Burnham from 1810 when it became known as Popple's Park and it was enlarged from 40 to 90 acres and the grounds were kept up (Lipscombe/Account of H. Grote). Haggart's Lane which had formed the boundary of the site was blocked to incorporate parkland to the east.

On Popple's death in 1830, East Burnham Park was purchased by Lord Grenville (Prime Minister 1806/07) who was intent on owning as much land as possible in South Buckinghamshire for political reasons. His main property was nearby, at Dropmore, where he developed a considerable garden. He died at East Burnham in 1834 and is buried nearby in St Peter's churchyard. Grenville was responsible for demolishing the old manor house, but a new house was not erected for fifteen years. However a market gardener lived in what had once been the Orangery (H. Grote).

In 1838 George Grote (1794-1871) bought East Burnham Cottage and Tomkin's Wood. Grote was a Liberal MP who campaigned for the secret ballot and a distinguished historian who wrote *The History of Greece* published from 1846-56, and he named the cottage the 'History Hut' (*Gardeners' Chronicle, Gardeners' Magazine*, 1906). The park land was purchased by the Grotes from Robert Gordon in 1844, thus they acquired the whole estate. A new Elizabethan-style brick house with gables was built in 1852 for Harriet Grote who lived there from 1853, and 'History Hut' was later incorporated into the present main house (GM, 1906). This became known as East Burnham Park. Harriet sold the property in 1858. Guests of the Grotes included Jenny Lind, Moscheles, Thalberg and Chopin (GM, 1906). It seems that George Grote planted trees on his estate (GM, 1906) but it unclear whether any survive.

Commodious stabling was added around 1859/60. In 1869 William Nixon and his wife lived there. By the early 1880s (OS) the landscape framework was established with simple lawns to the west and south of the house, the kitchen garden along Crown Lane to the east and a simple park to the south and west. In 1891 Richard Arden and his wife were the last owners (Kelly's) before the property was purchased in 1892 by Sir Harry J. Veitch (1840-1924) the eminent horticulturist, head of Veitch's Chelsea nursery and landscaping operation, who was instrumental in establishing the RHS Chelsea Flower Show. In the 1870s, he laid out gardens for Leopold de Rothschild at Ascott House, near Wing, Bucks for c.£770, having supervised works at Mentmore for Baron Mayer A. Rothschild to the value of £7,500 and later at Halton in the 1880s for £73,000 (Rothschild Archive, Family Account Books).

The Veitch family nursery originated in Killerton in Devon where the Scot John Veitch (1752-1839) built a thriving nursery business, the family subsequently opening nurseries in Exeter and then in 1853 Chelsea. His son, James, employed plant hunters. Their first collectors were the Lobb brothers, Thomas and William who started from Exeter and moved with James junior when he founded the Chelsea firm in 1853. Over the years they used numerous others. William was famous for introducing the Wellingtonia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) from California in 1853. Veitch's had close links with Kew and the Horticultural Society (later the RHS) and their plants also appeared regularly in *Curtis's Botanical Magazine*. The Veitch family had a nursery at nearby Langley, which was renowned for its award-winning fruit trees, 'Langley Gage' and 'Langley Beauty', the work of nurseryman John Seden. Their new plant department was 28 km away at Feltham but it was sold in 1914.

In 1896, Harry and his wife, Louisa moved into their new home within an 88-acre estate, following extensive renovation of the house. At this stage he withdrew from management of the company to concentrate on his own

garden, retiring in 1900. However, he re-joined prior to WWI c. 1912/14 to try and rescue the business which was failing. In addition to tennis courts, a cricket pitch and croquet lawn, he had an extensive and complex garden laid out with an area of adjoining woodland. A rockery and water gardens were created by the rock garden designer F.W. Meyer (1852-1906) who was employed by Peter Veitch at the Exeter nurseries of Robert Veitch and Son. A copy of the plan of c.1900 is in Devon Heritage Centre (see illustration below). Members of the RHS committees were invited to play cricket at the beginning of July each year and were conducted around the gardens; young gardeners who were later to become well known as head gardeners also took part (*Garden History*). The garden was a horticultural showcase, packed with myriad exotic plants and gardened to the highest standards, as is evident from the images in the horticultural periodicals. It was comparable to other show gardens including those of the Rothschilds at Gunnersbury, Ealing. By 1906 (*Gardeners' Magazine*) the garden was renowned for 'the beauty of the flowers and trees and the hospitality of its popular owner.' By this time it was regarded as 'an interesting literary shrine, and the no less interesting home of a distinguished horticulturist' by Fred Turner, a Fellow of the RHS, of Brentford.

Veitch died at East Burnham on 6 July 1924. His obituary in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the following week read: "Sir Harry Veitch may be regarded as the most outstanding figure in contemporary horticulture, and during the last fifty years no one has exercised so great an influence on all things pertaining to gardening".

East Burnham was bought by Miss McNaughton in 1925, with several owners between 1931 and 1939 (Kellys). During the late C20 the property was split into multiple ownership; the bulk of the pleasure grounds remain with the main part of house (now called Bishops Court). The park was subject to mineral extraction which by 2012 (AP) had ceased, and the area has been grassed over and returned to an agricultural character. Since 1999 the south-east of the site has been occupied by Farnham Common Nurseries. A few scattered houses have been built in their own gardens around the edge of the park, including Elm Cottage, Deepwood (in the detached pleasure ground) and The Spinney.

SITE DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM SETTING

The hamlet of East Burnham, in the Chiltern parish of Burnham, is located in a well-wooded area immediately south of Burnham Common, which includes the area known as Burnham Beeches, a well-known beauty spot. Burnham means a homestead on a stream. The village of Farnham Royal is 1km to the south-east and a short distance to the east of Farnham is Stoke Park. Windsor castle is 6.5km to the south. The outskirts of the conurbation of Slough extend to these surrounding villages.

The area was rural until the C20, however it is now a mix of residential (The Britwell Estate), with some warehousing interspersed with fields. The park at East Burnham was used for mineral extraction/landfill until 2012 and has since been grassed over. Directly south of the gardens, within the former designed landscape but outside the current historic boundary, is the Farnham Common Nursery with cultivation beds, glass houses and poly tunnels and a recycling company. The site is roughly rectangular, and the pleasure gardens are located in the north east corner and the park to the south and west.

The 31 ha. site is bounded to the north by Allards Road, to the east by Crown Lane, to the west by Crow Piece Lane and to the south by Farnham Lane; the south and east are marked by mixed tree belts. A few scattered houses stand on the south edge of the park along Farnham Lane, including Elm Cottage, Deepwood and The Spinney.

The soil is chalk and the topography is flat within a wooded and suburban setting.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES

The houses that now make up the former East Burnham Park are accessed by a very short drive and high wooden gate on the south side of Allerds Road, 180m west of the junction with Crown Avenue. The entrance is indicated by a slight indentation in the road). The area in front of the houses in the courtyard is tarmac for car parking.

The current entrance has been rebuilt west of the one adjacent to the stable yard nearby to the east which was in use during Veitch's time. A building has since been built across the opening. There was also it seems a service entrance to the stables, kitchen garden and associated garden buildings in Allerds Road, immediately east of the stable block (OS 1st Ed 1877), 150m east of the house near the junction with Crown Avenue.

An un-dated stylised plan (CBS) shows the proposed relocation of the road in front of the old house for Henry Sayer's possibly after 1825 as Bryant's map shows the house to the north of a straight road. By the early C20 (OS) there were no drives across the park, but a track now runs south-east linking Allerds Road in the north with Farnham Lane in the south.

PRINCIPAL BUILDING

The house is located on the northern boundary of the site in the north-east corner. It was built by the Grotes in 1853, the former house having been demolished c.1837. The house is Elizabethan Revival in style built in red brick, with gable ends, gabled porch at the entrance front and dormer windows with white carved decoration and pinnacles. It had several tall brick chimneys. Leaded windows with stone mouldings, with a large bay to the garden front. Diaper pattern brickwork. The entrance front overlooks the forecourt entered off the road. The garden fronts are to the west and south, overlooking the pleasure grounds.

During the later part of the C20 the front of the house has been altered and extended to accommodate four further dwellings from the original house and service buildings.

The L-shaped, brick-built former stable block lies close by to the north-east of the house, its main, northern range running along the roadside. A central two-storey gabled block is flanked by single-storey wings. The north and west ranges formerly enclosed two sides of a rectangular yard which was entered from the forecourt via an archway at the angle between them. The other two sides of the yard were walled to screen them from the gardens.

The Gardener's House was built by Veitch and stands east of the stable block adjacent to the gardens and former kitchen garden in the north east corner of the site (HE image). It was a substantial, creeper-covered building with bay windows and several tall chimneys set in its own garden plot with flower beds to the front. It was more substantial than other gardeners' residences of the period, indicating the importance Veitch attached to the position. In 2018 it is in separate ownership.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS

There are no records of gardens having been created by Harry Veitch's predecessors and it seems that he had a largely blank canvas here to create a garden befitting a leading horticulturalist of his day. The garden was featured in numerous publications, including *The Gardeners' Chronicle* and *The Garden*, and these descriptions and photographs are an important record of the garden in the late C19 and early C20 which have been used here to describe the gardens.

By 1934 (OS) the garden comprised a straight terrace walk along the south front of the house leading east to a formal garden, and linking to the west and south to a network of looping paths around the lawns scattered with groups of trees and specimens.

The December 1910 edition of *The Gardeners' Chronicle* mentions the trees and shrubs, although it is not clear which of these were in the park to the west (these have now all gone) or pleasure grounds. Examples include: Cedar of Lebanon, pines, limes, chestnuts, Atlantic Cedars (glauca/blue and aurea/yellow) several varieties of magnolias, *Fremontia californica* (now *Fremontodendron californicum*), *Quercus pannonica* (now *Q. frainetto*), *Populus lasiocarpa*, *Vitis* trained over tree stumps and arches and many newly introduced Chinese shrubs, plus many more.

South of the house on the garden front was a fine lawn, and beyond this beds of flowering shrubs planted in rings, with plants that flowered successively throughout the year. The edges of these beds were planted with annuals although summer bedding schemes are not practised in the garden. There were also beds of rhododendrons and azaleas, extensive planting of roses in some areas, including climbing varieties (Dorothy Perkins). In the Dell mass planted shrubberies were used for effect, examples of plants: *Spiraea Lindleyana* (now *Sorbaria tomentosa*), *Bocconia cordata* (now *Macleaya cordata*), *Acer negundo* and *Prunus 'Pissardi'*. Beds were edged with spring flowering bulbs which were replaced with summer flowers such as asters and dianthus, 1000s of bulbs were planted in the green sward.

The Water Garden, 100m south of the house, took the form of a more formal lake than the ponds in the wild garden. The banks were planted with irises and bog plants, and many coloured waterlilies during the summer. The lake was divided by a path over a bridge, creating one larger lake and a smaller one to the south-west, each with a small island accessed by a rustic bridge (OS, 1934).

The Woodland and Wild garden was a detached pleasure ground some 250m south-west of the house.¹ This was designed by F. W. Meyer (d.1906) for nurseryman Peter Veitch in a naturalistic style, c.1900, later than the main garden. By 1914 the avenue leading from the main garden to the Woodland and Wild Garden had been created. This formed a detached pleasure ground towards the south of the site in a former field. The avenue branched into two allowing entry either through the wooded area (maze/wilderness of beech and hornbeam) or through an open grassed area with two ponds (OS 1934). This allowed the Veitch cows in the field to drink from the pond. These gardens were traversed by moss covered walks which wound through the trees, underplanted with rhododendrons and bamboos. Some paths were 'hewn Dartmoor stone' with many types of alpines between; a style which Meyer is credited with encouraging in Germany (Keep, *Garden History*, 42:1, p. 78 refs 130 & 131). There were also many unusual shrubs, Japanese wineberry, *Sambucus canadensis* and *Spiraea gigantea* (now *Filipendula vulgaris*). In the moist dells were gunnera and rheums, and stepping stones over the running water, which fed the two ponds.

Today (2018) the garden retains mature trees and lawns, and parts of the looping path system established by the 1920s (OS) but the water features nearby have gone. The Woodland and Wild Garden detached to the south-west survives but two houses have since been built in it incorporating various features in their own gardens.

¹ Carolyn Keep kindly points out that, '*The Gardeners' Magazine* account of 12 October 1907 by Chas. H. Curtis is much more accurate than *The Gardeners' Chronicle* (3 December 1910). The 1910 author seems to have got his notes confused and in particular the illustration on p. 408 fig 168 is Meyer's water garden, not the earlier lake nearer the house, as the text below suggests. That lake is on p. 468 of *The Garden* (29 June 1901).' Pers. comm 01 November 2018.

PARK

The park dates from Veitch's time and prior to this it was farmland, and lies south and east of the pleasure grounds. The park was planted with clumps of mixed trees and formed the boundary for the woodland and wild gardens. It was reached by a footbridge over a ditch at the end of a pergola 150m south of the house. The pergola had upright supports of roughly cemented brick and was covered with roses, honeysuckles and jasmine which trailed amongst the foliage of the ornamental vines. The trees have all been lost to development and mineral extraction.

In 1975 snake's head fritillaries and naturalised crocus, snowdrops and daffodils still grew in the park (HP&G register review notes). The planting in the woodland area has survived and now forms part of the garden of a substantial property in separate ownership, known as 'Deepwood', which includes a tennis court and swimming pool. It is possible that elements of Veitch's garden remain intact including the two ponds.

KITCHEN GARDEN, AVIARIES, MODEL DAIRY & FARMYARD (no descriptions available)

The site of the roughly triangular kitchen garden lies east of the formal garden and former orchard alongside Crown Lane. The buildings were situated in the north east corner of the site, which, prior to Veitch the kitchen garden consisted of an orchard and two small glass houses. The kitchen garden was walled in the C19 (Bucks monument report). The beds in the kitchen garden were brightened by borders of salpiglossis, Shirley poppies and other flowers (*Gardeners' Chronicle*). The farmyard to the north in the north-east corner of the site was already in situ. The north half of the kitchen garden remains open but the former range of glasshouses and service buildings across the north end have gone and the orchard has been replaced by several small warehouses and car parking (OS 25" 1934).

VEITCH NURSERIES

Veitch Nurseries were the largest group of family-run plant nurseries in Europe during the C19. Started by John Veitch at Killerton sometime before 1808, the original nursery grew substantially over several decades and was eventually split into two separate businesses—based at Chelsea and Exeter—as it became unfeasible to run the whole operation from one location. Famous plant hunters in the Victorian period employed by the Veitch family include the brothers Thomas Lobb and William Lobb from Cornwall and the Scottish plant collector David Bowman.

The family's ability to rear exotic plants is noted in William Jackson Hooker's description of *Verticordia nitens*, and they were able to supply a specimen for its illustration.

The firm had, by the outbreak of World War I, introduced 1281 plants into cultivation, which were either previously unknown or newly bred varieties (see cultivars). These included 498 greenhouse plants, 232 orchids, 153 deciduous trees, shrubs and climbing plants, 122 herbaceous plants, 118 exotic ferns, 72 evergreen and climbing plants, 49 conifers, and 37 ornamental bulbous plants. In the years to come, more plants followed. The nurseries were most famous for their orchids, although they also introduced several famous plants from other families, such as *Nepenthes rajah* and *Nepenthes northiana*. The pitcher plant species *N. veitchii* is named in honour of the Veitch dynasty. The Chelsea business ceased to trade in 1914, whilst the Exeter business continued under Peter Veitch and later his daughter Mildred. She sold the firm in 1969, when it was bought by St Bridget Nurseries (Wikipedia).

Sir Harry Veitch, from the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, author Elizabeth Baigent

Sir Harry James Veitch (1840–1924), the second son of James [ii] Veitch, was born at Exeter on 29 June 1840. He was educated at Exeter grammar school and continued his training at Altona, near Hamburg, and at Paris with the firm of Vilmorin-Andrieux. He joined the Chelsea branch of the firm in 1858 or 1859 and worked at Chelsea, Coombe

Wood, and Langley. He took a particular interest in plant hunting and was instrumental in commissioning the notable expeditions of Richard Pearce, a gardener at the Exeter Veitch nursery, to China, Peru, and Bolivia in 1859 and afterwards; of Frederick William Burbidge to Borneo in 1877; and of Ernest Henry Wilson to China and Tibet in 1899–1902 and 1903–5. (Appropriately Wilson received the Veitch memorial medal in 1906.) During Harry James's time at the nursery it established its reputation for orchid hybridization and the successful introduction to British gardens of many exotics. He retired from the firm in 1900, but came out of retirement to manage the firm between 1906 and 1914. In the years immediately preceding 1914 the firm declined rapidly, and in 1914 much stock had to be sold off. He was elected fellow of the Linnean Society in 1886. He received prestigious the Victoria Medal of Honour of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1906, and later served as the society's treasurer and vice-president. He was knighted in 1912. He published a *Manual of Coniferae* in 1881 and of orchidaceous plants (1887–94), both of which contain much information about the plants brought to Britain by the firm's collectors. He died at East Burnham Park, Slough, on 6 July 1924. In 1867 he had married Louisa Mary (d. 1921), daughter of Frederick W. Johnston of Stoke Newington. Like James Herbert and his wife they had no children, and, as there was no successor in the family to take over the business, the nursery at Coombe Wood was sold.

Wealth at Death: £79,385 9s. 0d: probate, 1925, *CGPLA Eng. & Wales*

Source: <https://doi.org/10.1093/ref:odnb/61986> This version: 27 May 2010, accessed 14 September 2018

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Maps

Rocque, John. *Map of Buckinghamshire* (1760)

Jeffreys, T. *Map of the County of Buckinghamshire surveyed in 1776-1768* (1770)

OS Surveyors Draft 2" c. 1810

Bryant, A. A Map of the County of Buckinghamshire in the year 1824 (1825)

Enclosure Map 1840 2 1/2" to 1 mile (CBS)

Road relocation plan (no date) CBS Ref: QH3

Ordnance Survey

25" to 1 mile (1877)

6" to 1 mile 1st Edition (1882)

6" to 1 mile 2nd Edition (1900)

6" to 1 mile Revised Edition (1935)

25" to 1 mile Revised Edition (1934)

Images

Historic England NBR Images: 0292_081,082,084,135,130, 129 (some of these also in *Gardeners' Chronicle* and *The Garden*).

Historic England England's Places web site, images of the gardens in the early C20

[https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/englands-places/results?place=Burnham,%20BUCKINGHAMSHIRE%20\(Parish\)&terms=burnham&searchtype=englandsplaces&i=17&wm=1](https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/photos/englands-places/results?place=Burnham,%20BUCKINGHAMSHIRE%20(Parish)&terms=burnham&searchtype=englandsplaces&i=17&wm=1)

Devon Heritage Centre: copies of F.W. Meyer photographic images and plans in private collection (information courtesy of Carolyn Keep, Devon Gardens Trust)

Claire de Carle 2018

SR edited January 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

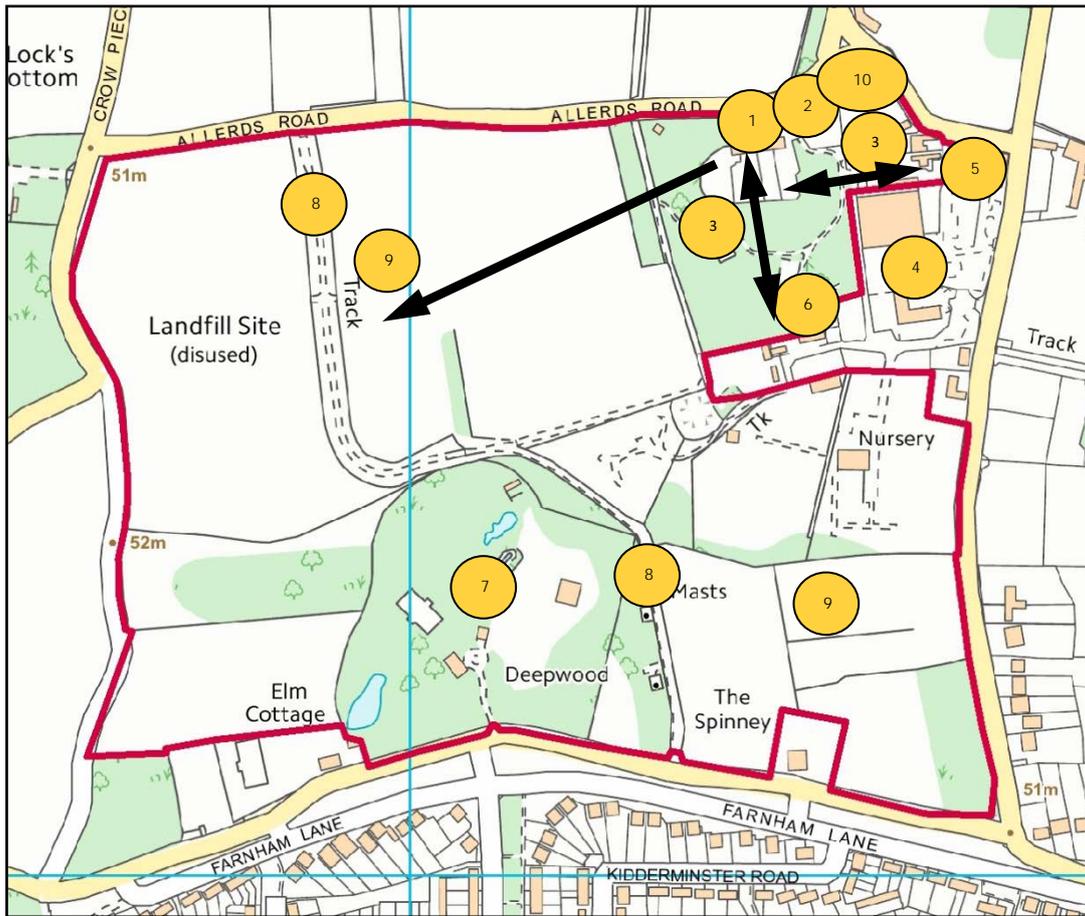
Buckinghamshire Gardens Trust is indebted to Mrs Carolyn Keep for kindly providing information about F.W. Meyer and the Veitch nurseries, clarification of information in the early magazine articles, the location of the Meyer plan of the rock garden, along with other historic images, and for offering advice on other points of historical accuracy.

BGT is also most grateful to Dr Brent Elliott for information about articles in *The Gardeners' Magazine* of 1906 and 1909 and for identifying the current Latin names of some plants cited in early C20 articles.

The Royal Horticultural Society, Lindley Library (Crestina Forcina), kindly provided professional quality images of the photographs in *The Gardeners' Magazine* of 1906 & 1909.

Devon Archives and Local Studies Service kindly provided the image of the Meyer Rock Garden plan.

KEY HISTORIC FEATURES



Key to Features

1. House, forecourt to north	2. Former stable yard
3. Garden	4. Former kitchen garden
5. Site of former glasshouse yard	6. Former water garden
7. Detached pleasure grounds with rockery, pools, etc	8. Modern track
9. Park	10. Gardener's Cottage

HISTORIC IMAGES

Historic England Archive



Formal Lake or Water Garden with rustic bridge and islands; south front in the distance



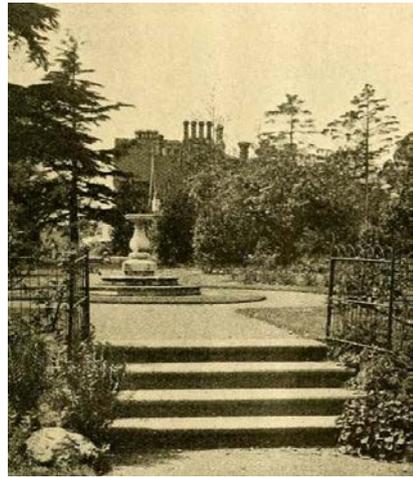
The Rose Garden and Pergola (left); formal terrace, Sundial Walk along the south front (right).



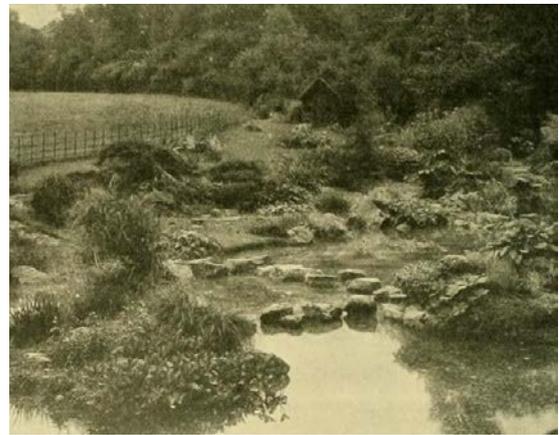
The Gardener's House & West Front



Garden front and Lawns (*The Gardeners' Chronicle* 1910)



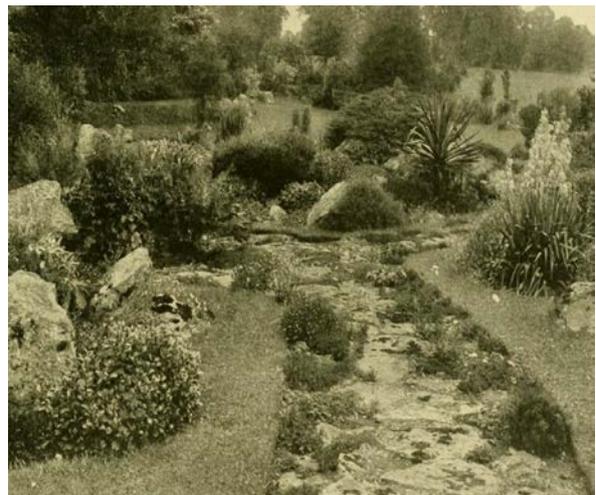
Sundial Walk (*The Garden* 1901)



The Dell and The Water Garden in the wild garden (*The Gardeners' Chronicle* 1910)



The Pergola

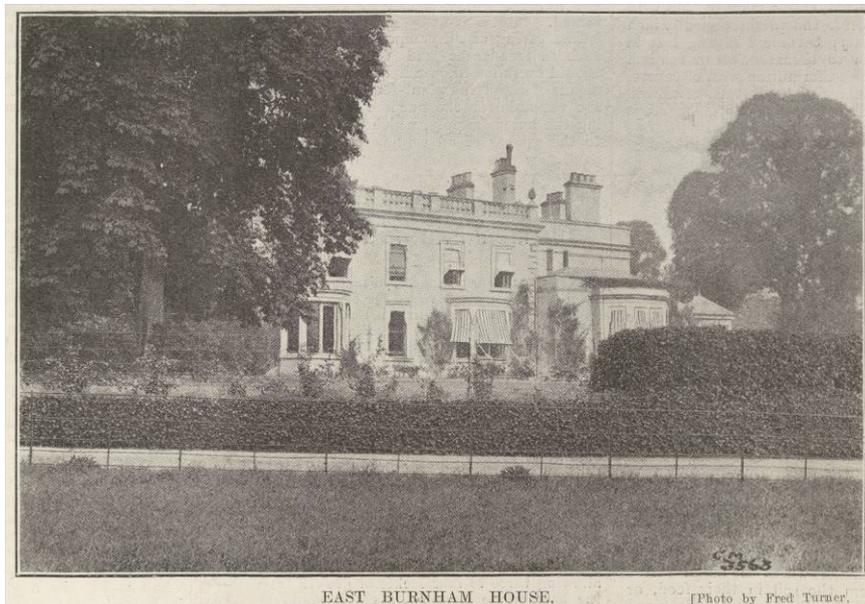


The Rock Garden c.1900

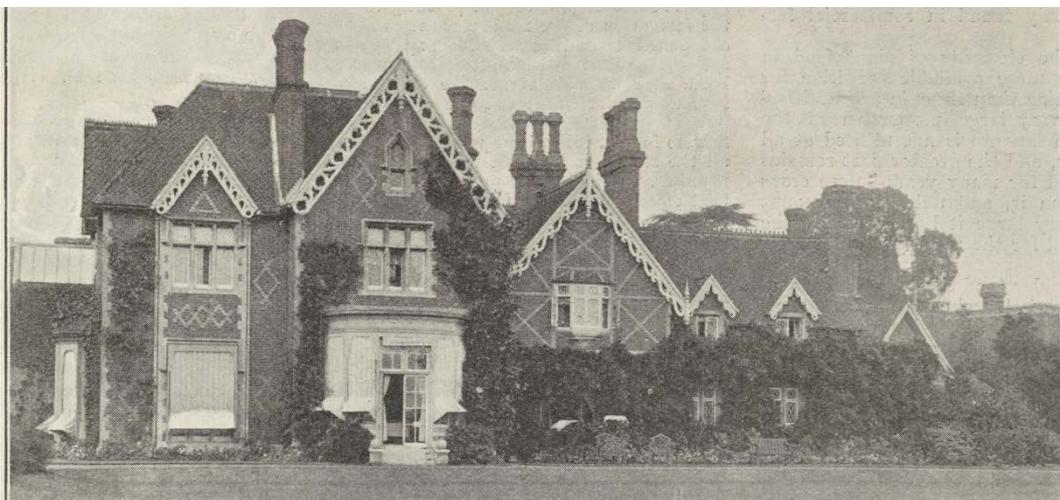


The Island beds

RHS Lindley Collections



East Burnham House, 1906, *Gardeners' Magazine*, "RHS Lindley Collections"



The History Hut, 1906, *Gardeners' Magazine*, "RHS Lindley Collections"



The Gardener's House, 1909, *Gardeners' Magazine*, "RHS Lindley Collections"

Devon Archives and Local Studies Service



F.W. Meyer Design for a Bog Garden at East Burnham Park

CURRENT IMAGES



Bishop's Court (formerly East Burnham Park) 2018 (left); former stable block and main entrance (right).