



from the garden.
short distance away
Rudolph Road, only a
Bushey Museum in

paintings by Herkomer and some of his students in the buried in St James' churchyard, Bushey. You can see VII in 1907. Sir Hubert von Herkomer died in 1914 and was Herkomer's grand projects forced him to take on more work Bavaria. Despite being very wealthy in the early 1900s. von Herkomer following an award by the Prince Regent of 1899 Herkomer was decorated by the Kaiser and became family settled in Bushey.



Academy. In 1873 the Herkomer Last Master' at the Royal first critical success with 'The until 1875 that he achieved his magazine in 1870 but it was not an illustrator for the Graphic largely self-taught. He became them uninspiring and so was South Kensington but found schools in Southampton and artist. He briefly attended art promise as an



father and from an early age he showed Herkomer was educated at home by his music teacher and concert organiser. Herkomer's mother's earnings as a extremely poor and they lived off England in 1857. The family were settle so they moved to Southampton. family emigrated to America but could not village near Landsberg, in Bavaria. In 1851 the Hubert Herkomer was born in 1849 in Waal, a

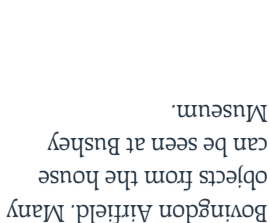
Sir Hubert Von Herkomer



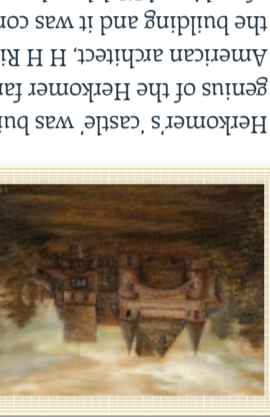
make way for the Rose Garden.
vacated the Art School premises, which were demolished to Herkomer School premises. By 1912 Lucy Kemp-Welch Welch opened the Bushey School of Painting in the 1904 Herkomer gave up the Art School and Lucy Kemp-Herkomer wanted to encourage women as career artists. was normal practice at the time and one reason was that no longer eligible for the School. Refusal of married women when they enrolled and that when they married they were artist. Herkomer insisted that women must be under 28 far from easy for a woman to be accepted as a professional Victorian society rather than the quality of the school. It was more men went on to commercial success. This reflects Women numbered about two thirds of the students, though hundred students attended over a span of twenty-one years. The School became world famous and more than six

rather than creating a school style.
own individual style of painting, with no competition. and finally, Herkomer encouraged students to develop their antique statues, providing life classes for women students (including death masks) to teach from, rather than copies of city life; using plaster casts of real faces and body parts meant that the artists were away from the temptations of Kensington. Herkomer claimed a number of special features experienced when he attended art school briefly at South teaching Herkomer wanted to avoid the weaknesses he on the site now occupied by the Rose Garden. In his school in Bushey. In 1883 the Herkomer Art School opened much more adventurous enterprise - the founding of an art Annie Salter. Herkomer persuaded Gibb to take part in a neighbourhood, Mr Eccleston Gibb to give art tuition to his ward. Whilst living in Bushey, Herkomer was approached by a

The Herkomer Art School



Museum.
can be seen at Bushey
objects from the house
Bovingdon Airfield. Many
went as hardcore to build
from the demolition
Much of the masonry
Building.
a Grade II* Listed
Melbourne Road which is
main entrance porch. Off
remains today is the
was demolished. All that
costs and sadly the house
but the council turned it down due to the high running
as an arts centre to Bushey Urban District Council in 1938
After laying derelict for 15 years or so, Luliuand was offered
Lorenz and uncle, John.



The interior was covered in carvings by Herkomer's father.
of rock) and Welsh red sandstone.
the building and it was constructed of Bavarian tufa (a type
American architect, H H Richardson to design the exterior of
genius of the Herkomer family. Herkomer commissioned
Herkomer's 'castle' was built as a celebration of the artistic
second wife, Lulu Griffiths.
named after Herkomer's
colour and carvings and
Road, which was filled with
an enormous Romanesque
Herkomer built Luliuand.
Between 1883 and 1894

(Thomas Mawson, 1913)
*"...Every hinge, every lock and key had been specially
designed, and each showed an amazing knowledge of the
best traditions of the smith's craft..."*

Luliuand

The garden restoration

The garden was opened to the public in 1937. During the early years, local people can recall a gardener caring for the garden and would grow plants in a greenhouse. Elderly gentlemen would frequent the Summer House and play cards by the fire.

Sadly, in recent times, the garden became neglected and suffered from vandalism resulting in the Summer House being boarded up and the original yorkstone around the fountain was stolen on Christmas Eve 2005. Thanks to funding from the Heritage Lottery and Big Lottery Fund 'Parks for People' programme, from Hertsmere Borough Council and additional funding from Landsberg-am-Lech and the Rotary Club, the garden received a much needed cash injection to fully restore it to its former glory between 2009 and 2010.



The garden was officially opened by the Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire, Countess of Verulam on 23 July 2010.

Further details on the history and restoration of the garden can be found in the Summer House.



in the garden today.
the seating and planting you see here
useful reference for us in reproducing
Garden Making, which was a very
including 'The Art and Craft of
Mawson wrote a number of books
Landscap Institute in 1929.

He became President of the
Landscap Institute in 1929.
(Soap).
He was employed by many famous people including Sir
Hubert von Herkomer and Lord Leverhulme (of Sunlight
world to America, Canada, Denmark, Germany and Greece.
During his career he designed over 210 gardens, 25 parks and
gardens but also housing estates, public parks and houses.
District. He not only designed
of his gardens are in the Lake
and Harold Peto. Many examples
Gertrude Jekyll, Edwin Lutyens
His contemporaries included
architect during Edwardian times.
Mawson was a popular landscap

the business.
worked for nurseries in London. Later he set up his own
business in Windermere in the Lake District with his two
brothers. From then on his family was always involved in
the business.
He left school at the age of 12, learnt technical drawing and
antique statues, providing life classes for women students
(including death masks) to teach from, rather than copies of
city life; using plaster casts of real faces and body parts
meant that the artists were away from the temptations of
Kensington. Herkomer claimed a number of special features
experienced when he attended art school briefly at South
teaching Herkomer wanted to avoid the weaknesses he
on the site now occupied by the Rose Garden. In his
school in Bushey. In 1883 the Herkomer Art School opened
much more adventurous enterprise - the founding of an art
Annie Salter. Herkomer persuaded Gibb to take part in a
neighbourhood, Mr Eccleston Gibb to give art tuition to his ward.
Whilst living in Bushey, Herkomer was approached by a



Thomas Mawson designed the
Rose Garden in 1913. Mawson was
born in Scotton, near Lancaster in
1861. Like Herkomer, he came from
humble beginnings, but his passion
for landscap would take him far
and wide, although his heart was
always in the Lake District, where
he lived for most of his life.

Thomas Mawson

Thomas Mawson)
*"The stronger a man's love of art is, the more he will
appreciate nature..."*



the business.
worked for nurseries in London. Later he set up his own
business in Windermere in the Lake District with his two
brothers. From then on his family was always involved in
the business.
He left school at the age of 12, learnt technical drawing and
antique statues, providing life classes for women students
(including death masks) to teach from, rather than copies of
city life; using plaster casts of real faces and body parts
meant that the artists were away from the temptations of
Kensington. Herkomer claimed a number of special features
experienced when he attended art school briefly at South
teaching Herkomer wanted to avoid the weaknesses he
on the site now occupied by the Rose Garden. In his
school in Bushey. In 1883 the Herkomer Art School opened
much more adventurous enterprise - the founding of an art
Annie Salter. Herkomer persuaded Gibb to take part in a
neighbourhood, Mr Eccleston Gibb to give art tuition to his ward.
Whilst living in Bushey, Herkomer was approached by a

the business.
worked for nurseries in London. Later he set up his own
business in Windermere in the Lake District with his two
brothers. From then on his family was always involved in
the business.
He left school at the age of 12, learnt technical drawing and
antique statues, providing life classes for women students
(including death masks) to teach from, rather than copies of
city life; using plaster casts of real faces and body parts
meant that the artists were away from the temptations of
Kensington. Herkomer claimed a number of special features
experienced when he attended art school briefly at South
teaching Herkomer wanted to avoid the weaknesses he
on the site now occupied by the Rose Garden. In his
school in Bushey. In 1883 the Herkomer Art School opened
much more adventurous enterprise - the founding of an art
Annie Salter. Herkomer persuaded Gibb to take part in a
neighbourhood, Mr Eccleston Gibb to give art tuition to his ward.
Whilst living in Bushey, Herkomer was approached by a

Thomas Mawson designed the
Rose Garden in 1913. Mawson was
born in Scotton, near Lancaster in
1861. Like Herkomer, he came from
humble beginnings, but his passion
for landscap would take him far
and wide, although his heart was
always in the Lake District, where
he lived for most of his life.

Thomas Mawson

The mystery of the Cloisters

The Cloisters, currently located in the lawn area, were originally part of the Art School. Here is a little known story about the Cloisters...



After a terrible hurricane in the 1980s, Andrew Hodges, Contracts & Environmental Manager from Veolia Water (formerly Three Valleys Water), was carrying out site inspections of all the water company's sites to record damage.

When visiting the Clay Lane pumping station site, Andrew discovered a structure of Welsh red sandstone largely intact but it had become overgrown with ivy and had been hidden by trees. Andrew approached Bryen Wood at Bushey Museum and upon seeing the structure, Bryen immediately recognised the Cloisters from the Art School. After discussions with the council and the museum, Veolia Water kindly donated the Cloisters to the Rose Garden and the structure was moved and erected in the lawn area in 1995 with new foundations also financed by Veolia Water.

No one knows how the Cloisters arrived at Clay Lane or how long they had been there. Perhaps the original owner purchased them from Herkomer? However, we are fortunate to have them back in their original home. The new arrangement of the Cloisters provides an attractive backdrop for musical and theatrical performances to be enjoyed on summer afternoons. Thank you Veolia Water!



General information

Garden opening hours:
1 April to 30 September - 7.30am to 7pm
1 October to 31 March - 7.30am to 4pm

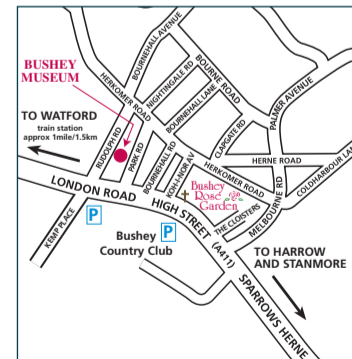
How to find us

The Bushey Rose Garden is located in the centre of Bushey just off the High Street.

By car: The Bushey Rose Garden is situated 10 minutes from junction 5 of the M1 and 20 minutes from the M25 and A1(M). Please contact us if you would like detailed directions.

Parking: Garden visitors can use the car park at the Bushey Country Club which is located in the High Street (WD23 1TT), over the road from the garden. There is an alternative car park in Kemp Place just off the High Street (WD23 1DW). Please can we ask that you respect our neighbours around the garden and not park in the surrounding roads.

By train and bus: The nearest station is Bushey main line station (operates in and out of London Euston). The garden is approx 1.5km/1 mile from the station. Both the 142 and 258 buses stop at the station and in the High Street near the garden.



Contact us

For further information about the garden please contact:
Phone: 0800 731 1810 (office hours)
or 020 8950 2186 (potting shed answer phone)
Email: parks@hertsmere.gov.uk
Website: www.hertsmere.gov.uk/busheyrosegarden
or www.busheyuseum.org



Images courtesy of Bushey Museum Trust, the Thomas Mawson family, The Art & Craft of Garden Making and Hertsmere Borough Council.

Bushey Rose Garden





Lawn

Thomas Mawson called this area the 'kitchen garden' but no evidence has been found to confirm this. Aerial photographs from the 1930s show a meadow or rough grass area. The lawn is a popular place for picnics and watching performances. The planting scheme mainly consists of Mawson's favourites.



Summer House

Because of vandalism this building had been boarded up for almost a decade before the restoration work. Extensive repairs had to be carried out including a new roof of handmade clay tiles, new leaded fanlights and new doors and windows. The interior has been repaired using traditional lime plaster; the original paint colours were established using microscopic analysis and have been reinstated. The Summer House contains a display about the history of the garden, Sir Hubert von Herkomer and its designer Thomas Mawson.



Sunken Garden

Mawson designed a 'panel garden' in a geometric pattern surrounding the fountain. The gravel pattern would have originally been cut grass (called a parterre). The rose pillars and seating were recreated from black and white photos as part of the restoration. This area was completely replanted except for the trees around the perimeter. The planting is mainly roses but the shrubs have been chosen for all year round interest from the early flowering cornus through to the scented Christmas box.



Paving

Each brick had to be carefully lifted and as many as possible were reused. The path has been relaid in the original 'basketweave' pattern. If you look closely, you will see that one side of the Sunken Garden has been laid with the original bricks and other the new.



High Street

The existing entrance gate was taken down and restored. New railings have been fitted on to the High Street wall.



Rose Temple

The central brick column has stood alone in this area of the Sunken Garden for decades and is constructed from the remains of the Art School. A garden historian suggested that it was once an arbour and research at the Thomas Mawson archives in Kendal gave us further clues to its original appearance. Roses will eventually cover the feature.



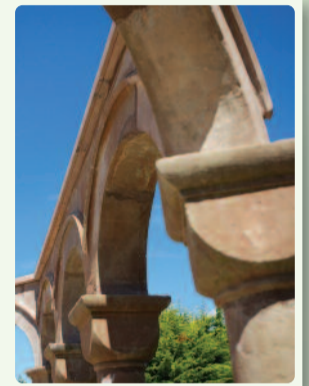
Rose Walk

This walkway was not part of Thomas Mawson design and was added to the garden in 1937. The gates and railings have been designed in an Art Deco style. The planting includes roses, shrubs, box balls and perennials in a repeated pattern.



The Cloisters

These were originally part of the Art School and were donated by Veolia Water to the council in the 1990s. The structure is red Welsh sandstone and has been reconstructed to form a backdrop for musical and theatrical performances.



Potting shed and toilets

This new single-storey building was designed in a similar style to the Summer House with rendering, red brickwork and handmade roof tiles. The toilets are only open during events and summer weekends when the gardener is on duty. Visitors are welcome to use the toilet facilities at the Bushey Country Club which is located over the road from the garden in the High Street.



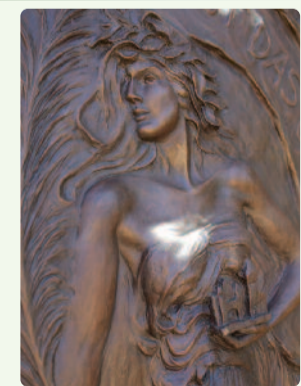
Pergola

This structure would have originally linked the Summer House with Lululaund. The original pergola had a curved oak top which was removed many years ago but has now been reinstated based on photographs. Climbing roses and clematis have been planted which will cover the pergola in years to come.



Lululaund plaque

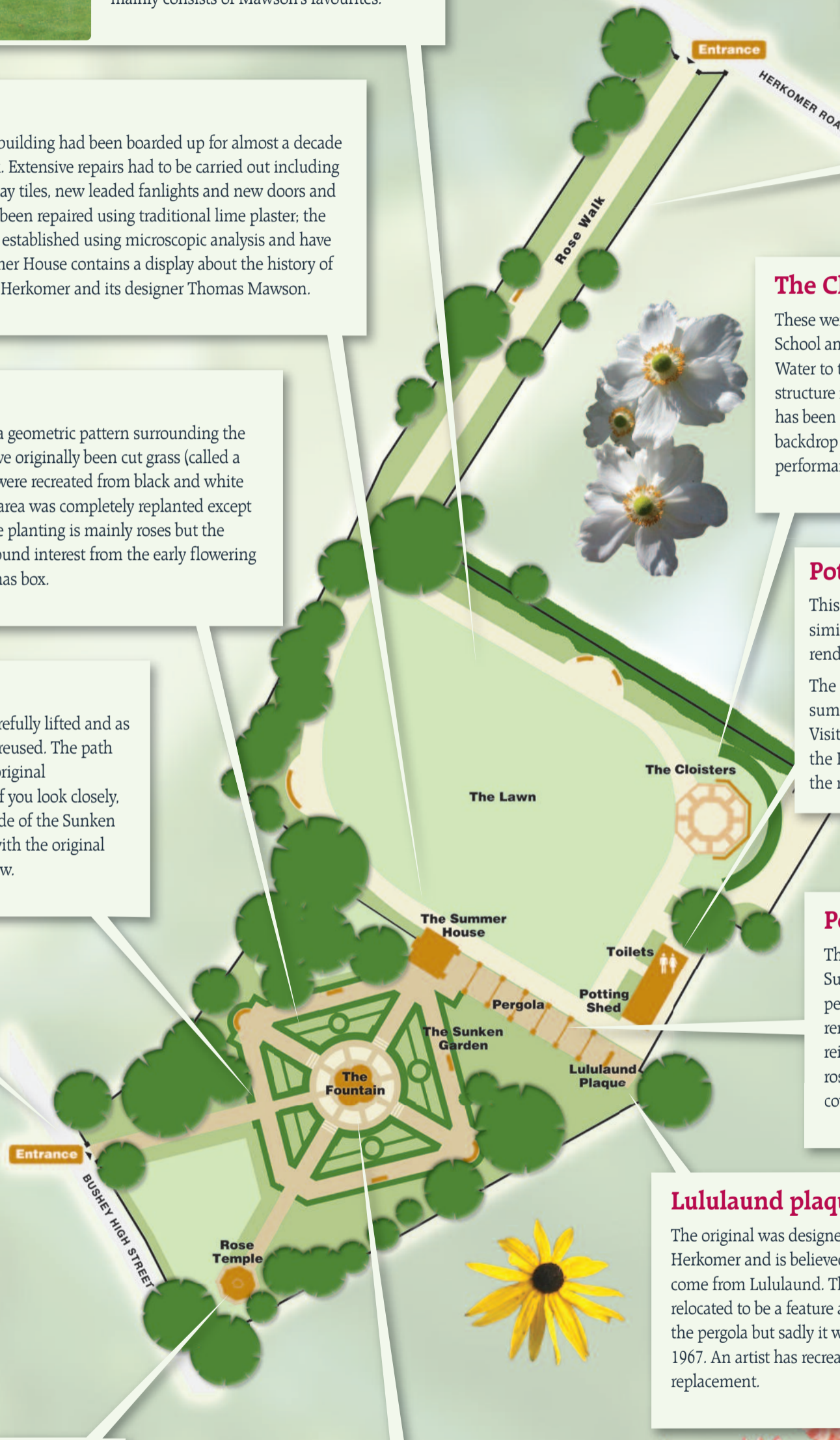
The original was designed by Herkomer and is believed to have come from Lululaund. The plaque was relocated to be a feature at the end of the pergola but sadly it was stolen in 1967. An artist has recreated the replacement.



Fountain

The fountain is constructed of Bavarian tufa rock and replacement pieces had to be found to repair it. The fountain had not worked for decades so it was a challenge for contractors to discover how it operated. The water is recycled on a pump system.

Please note: the fountain water is treated with chemicals and is not suitable for drinking. Please do not throw pennies into the bowls. Thank you.



ParksHerts

To find out more about this park and over a hundred flagship parks across Hertfordshire, visit www.ParksHerts.co.uk

