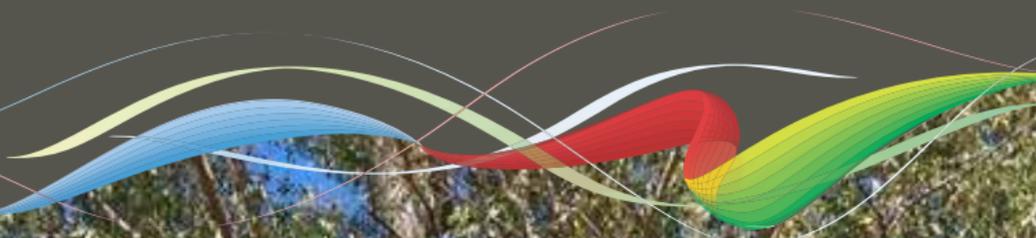


Rediscover Armadale's Heritage Trees





In 1988, to celebrate Australia's bicentennial anniversary of settlement, a 4.5km walk through the Armadale city centre was designed, along which 22 trees of significance were specially marked.

The trees were selected because they were either;

- i) of historical importance, and therefore part of the city's cultural heritage, or
- ii) botanically significant, being excellent examples of species found naturally in the district, and hence part of the natural heritage.

All were considered deserving of preservation and protection as an essential component of Armadale's botanic character.

In 2015, these trees were rediscovered, many with their bicentennial plaques intact. Of the 22, seven have been lost, but most are thriving, and remain part of Armadale's green heritage.

In this rediscovery project many other significant trees have been recognised as part of Armadale's cultural or natural heritage, and as such, are numbered 1-29.





The Walk

The walk may be taken in sections, or in its entirety (approximate 5km loop), as marked on the map. The walk may be started at any point however the numbering and following instructions start at the Armadale Visitors' Centre at the intersection of Jull St and Hughes Rd.

Exiting the Visitors' Centre, turn left and walk along Jull St until you reach the Armadale District Hall (1936), included on the State Heritage Register as an example of Art Deco style. On either side of the entrance there are two beautiful native frangipanis that are at their best when flowering around October.



Historic photo 1 | Opening of the Armadale District Hall in 1936



Mrs Violet Martin in the shade of the jacaranda her husband planted for her in the backyard.



Historic photo 2 | Native frangipanis in flower at the Armadale District Hall, 2015

Walking around to your left on Church Ave, you can enter the Centenary Grove (1994), which was planted to commemorate one hundred years of Local Government in the Armadale-Kelmscott area since 1894. In the centre is a tree significant to Armadale's modern history.



1 The Freeman Tree

Jacaranda mimosifolia alba, introduced exotic, planted in 1994

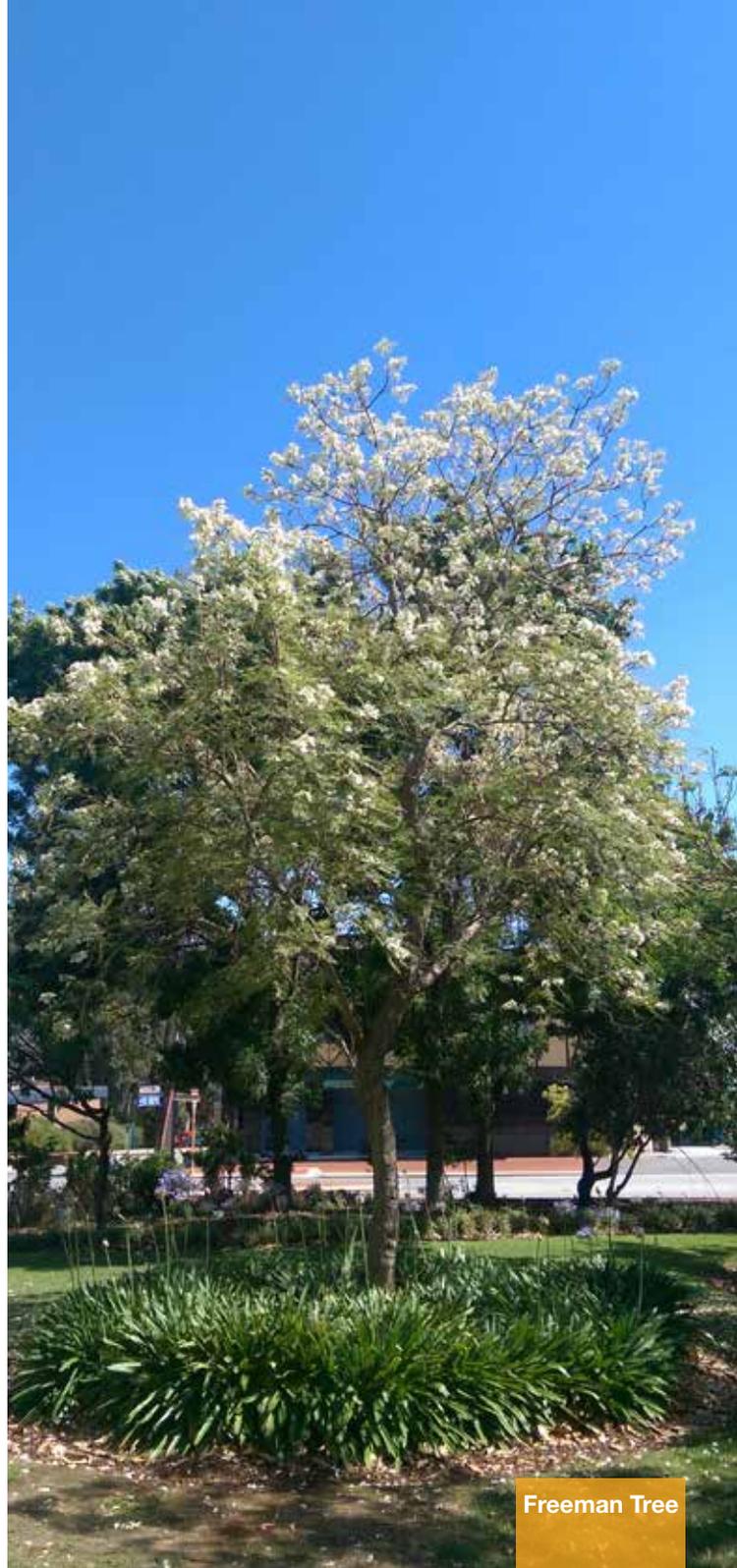
The City of Armadale grants the award of Honorary Freeman of the City to those people who have contributed significantly to the community. To recognise the exceptional service of these individuals, a unique white jacaranda was chosen as a living memorial. The tree was planted by the first three recipients of the award in 1994. Jacarandas are native to South America, and the common form has blue flowers, whilst this specimen develops snowy white blossom in late spring.



Historic photo 3 | First recipients of the Freeman of the City award, Ian Blackburn, Eve Gribble and Marion Pries, representing her husband, Stan Pries, at the 1994 opening of Centenary Grove

Exiting the Grove, you will see St Matthew's Anglican Church (original section at rear, 1904, frontage 1962) opposite. Turn to your left and observe the four Queensland Box trees lining the street. These were planted in 1937 by Armadale school children to commemorate Arbor Day, and have been subject to the type of pruning usually performed on this species when used as street trees. Remember these when you later view the magnificent specimen (Tree 14) in the Armadale Fallen Soldiers' Memorial Park. Walk past the box trees and turn left at Hughes Rd, stopping when you reach the Visitors' Centre.

Tree 1 | The white blossom of the Freeman Tree in Centenary Grove in 2015





Looking up to your right is Dr Colyer's House (1950), designed by prominent architects Marshall, Clifton and Leach for Armadale's first full-time resident doctor. Cross here and make your way to the red footpath that will take you towards the traffic lights. Cross South West Highway, and follow the footpath ahead as you pass to the right the cottage that housed the former Muckcross Tearooms (1927) and hall built by local businesswoman Kate Wilkinson. Continue walking along the front of the historic Narrogin Inn (originally 1856, current 1937) and Pioneer Village (1980), a former open-air museum and re-creation of a 19th century townsite, now home to a primary school, restaurants, and a variety of businesses. Turn left into the underpass which takes you through to Lions Park.



Historic photo 4 | The Narrogin Inn, cnr Albany & South West Highways, 1927

Turning left and following the path, you will be walking along Neerigen Brook, which runs through the centre of Armadale, and has long supported settlement in this area. You will be passing through a grove of unique native trees - paperbarks - look out for an original Bicentennial plaque at the base of one of them.

2

Paperbark

Melaleuca raphiophylla, WA endemic

One of the smaller trees native to this area, this species has significance to the Noongar people, who used its thin, paper-like layers of bark for constructing shelters, as bandages, and as a wrap for cooking foods over a fire. Restricted to the banks of creeks and rivers, or around swamps on the coastal plain further west, this species is one of two paperbarks commonly found in the Armadale area.



Further along the path is an area surrounded by introduced European trees, a legacy of the site's history as a plant nursery in the late 1960s. On the right of the path another Bicentennial plaque marks the next tree – a poplar.

3 Poplar

Populus sp., introduced exotic, planted in the 1970s

Native throughout the northern hemisphere, poplars are distinctive for their columnar form and their trembling leaves. The poplars add to this area's attraction around May when the foliage of the many deciduous trees turns bronze and gold, perfectly complementing the private gardens of Wirra Willa (originally Katta Mia c.1935-1977), a property on the State Heritage Register that borders the parkland.



Poplar

Wirra Willa's Paradise-style gardens can be glimpsed on your right as you follow the path around and over a rustic bridge – if you are visiting in autumn you may see a mature Bald Cypress (Tree 7) in full crimson splendour. Continue under Albany Hwy using the underpass, and follow the brick pathway through the parklands and around Sanctuary Lake (1986-7). As you reach the end of the lake you will see a stately palm tree to your right.

4 Canary Island Palm

Phoenix canariensis, introduced exotic, planted in 1952

Originating on islands off the coast of north-western Africa, these palms are icons of both Art Deco and 1950s architecture. This specimen was transplanted in 1987 from the front garden of the since-demolished McGurk residence on South West Hwy, where in 1952 it was planted with a matching palm which still remains on the site.





Returning to the path and continuing forward you will pass a beautiful fountain backed by olive trees - the Italo-Australian Centenary of Federation Memorial (2001), celebrating the achievements and contributions of Italian settlers in this region. Follow the path past two more Canary Island Palms, then carefully cross Armadale Rd at the pedestrian crossing.

Entering Minnowarra Park (current landscape 1987-88), continue walking forward and onto the red bridge (1993) that spans the lake created from the Neerigen Brook. This is a great vantage point to admire the variety of native and exotic trees, as well as historic buildings throughout this heritage-listed park. The grandeur of two century-old trees can also be appreciated from here – up the hill to the left is the vast creamy trunk of a landmark Sugar Gum (Tree5) and the deep shade of the Port Jackson Fig (Tree 8) is ahead to the right.

5 Sugar Gum

Eucalyptus cladocalyx, introduced native, over 105 years old

A native of South Australia, this is an outstanding specimen of a tree, and a distinguishing feature of the Armadale townsite. This is one of the very few trees remaining from the original gardens of Martin & Dr Roberta Jull's residence Brookside (c.1900). The property spanned much of central Armadale, and was renamed Minnowarra by the subsequent owner, Warden Owen. Roberta Jull, a medical practitioner, chose Sugar Gums as a major planting element at Brookside with the belief that the eucalyptus vapour given off by the leaves could avert influenza.



Historic photo 5 | Sugar Gums at the Jull homestead, Brookside, c.1905



6 Spotted Gum

Corymbia maculata syn. *Eucalyptus*, introduced native, planted in the 1980s

The beautiful patterning made by irregular shedding of bark of this Eastern states' native gives the species its name. This is a large species of eucalypt able to reach 45m, so this young specimen, planted during the landscaping for Minnowarra Park, may one day top the previous Sugar Gum. Spotted Gums have been planted around the Council buildings where their multi-coloured trunks can be viewed from Orchard Ave through to Jull St.

Head towards the covered rotunda, then down to the water's edge to two young examples of an ancient species of tree, most easily identified by knobby growths emerging from the water around their bases.

7 Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum, introduced exotic, over 28 years old

This unique tree is a slow-growing deciduous conifer which grows on saturated and seasonally-flooded soils from southern USA to the Gulf of Mexico. As a more ancient type of tree, they can grow to a great age, with one specimen in North Carolina estimated to be over 1500 years old! They are also distinctive for their knees – those knobby structures at the base of the trees – which are currently considered as necessary for delivering air to the submerged roots. They are most spectacular in autumn when their foliage colours to a bright red before being shed with the onset of winter.



Bald Cypress



Spotted Gum



Port Jackson Fig



Turn with your back to the lake to see the vast, spreading canopy of the next tree, the Port Jackson Fig.

8 Port Jackson Fig

Ficus rubiginosa, introduced native, planted c.1910

With their immense canopy and buttresses, these natives of Eastern States' rainforests provide a sense of wonder. This is another of the few trees remaining from the original gardens of Martin & Roberta Jull's residence Brookside (c.1900). The fig also marks the bank of the original course of the Neerigen Brook, which was altered in 1986 during landscaping of Minnowarra Park.

Follow the yellow path up the hill, and around the red brick building on your left. You are now in the courtyard of the Minnowarra Historic Precinct (1987). From left to right the Historic Precinct comprises the original one-roomed Armadale Primary School (1900), which was transported here in 1987, the Armadale Congregational Church (1903), which was rebuilt here in 1987, and the History House Museum (1976). In the centre of the courtyard stands the next magnificent tree.

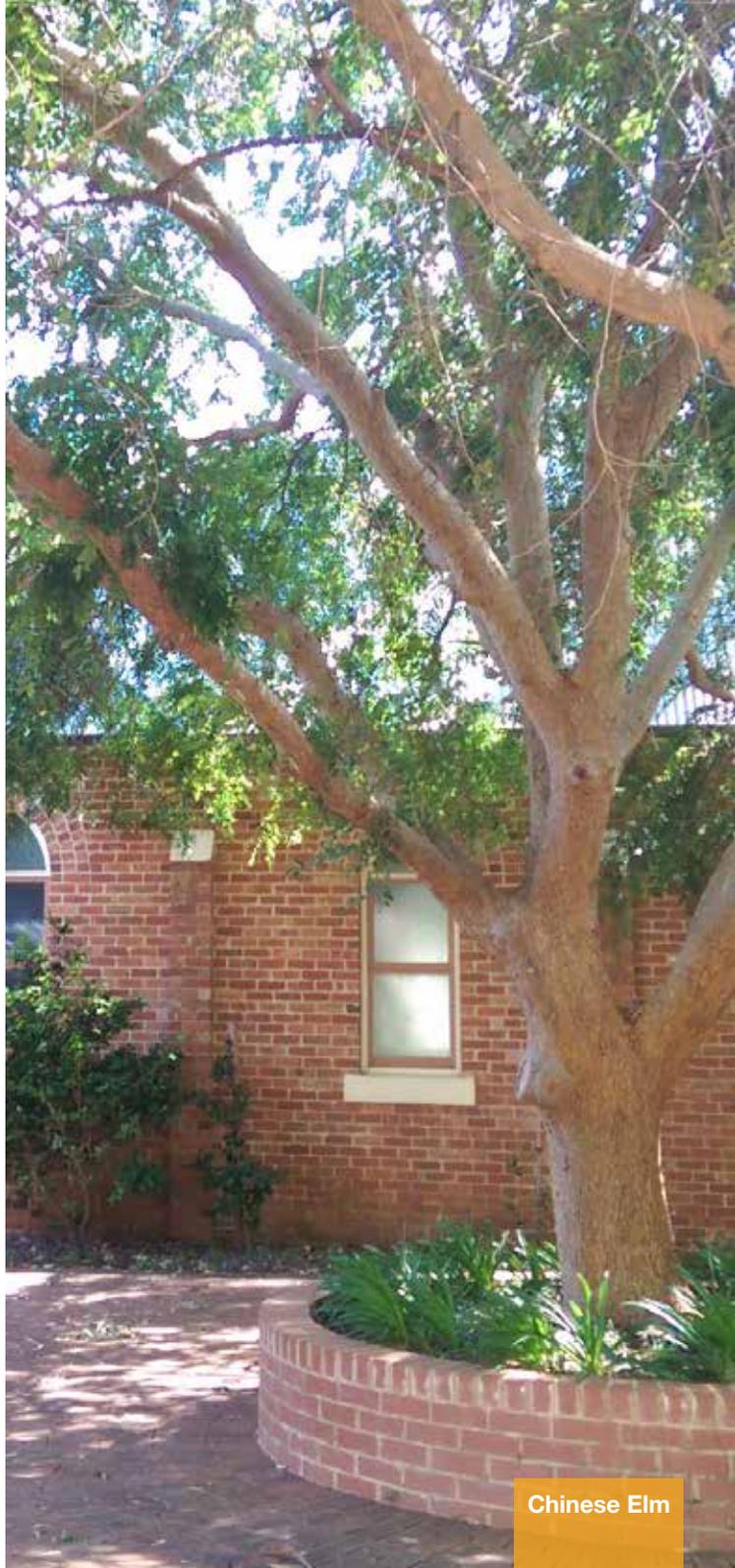
9 Chinese Elm

Ulmus parvifolia, introduced exotic, planted in the mid-1980s

This spreading specimen is known for its decorative bark, which gives its common name of lacebark tree. It is a native of northern Asia and is an excellent shade tree. This elm was planted here to commemorate the opening of the Minnowarra Historic Precinct in 1987.

Previous Page. Tree 8 | Port Jackson Fig with two Bald Cypress at the edge of Minnowarra Lake in the background, 2016

Opposite. Tree 9 | Chinese Elm in the courtyard of the Minnowarra Historic Precinct, 2015



Chinese Elm



Turning with your back to the Historic Precinct walk through the carpark to Jull St, looking for the smooth white trunk of the next towering tree. As you progress you will pass many large Spotted Gums (Tree 6) and smaller endemic Salmon White Gums (*Eucalyptus lane-poolci*). The Lemon-scented Gum is on the other side of Jull St, behind an open metal fence with multi-coloured pillars.

10 Lemon-scented Gum

Corymbia citriodora syn. *Eucalyptus*, an introduced native species, planted in the 1930s

A graceful and elegant tree with highly aromatic leaves, this is the only example that has both its original and updated Bicentennial plaques at the base. Native to NSW, this specimen was probably self-sown from seed originating from trees planted around 1900 on Martin & Roberta Jull's historic Brookside property. Prized for their statuesque form, this species also lines the iconic entrance avenue of Perth's Kings Park and Botanic Garden.

Turn right and as you continue along Jull St you will pass on your right a Port Jackson Fig planted in 1969, outside the then, new Shire of Armadale-Kelmscott council buildings (1967). A transplanted Balga (Tree 22) can also be seen successfully growing nearby.

Across the street you will see a small white-rendered building, originally the office of the Armadale-Kelmscott Road Board (1904). Look up to the left above the roofline, and you will spot the crowns of the next species amongst the canopies of nearby gums.

Opposite. Tree 10 | Lemon-scented Gum on Jull St, 2015





11 Fan Palms

Washingtonia robusta, introduced exotic, thought to have been planted in the 1930s

Rarely seen reaching this height, these two very elegant specimens were planted in the 1920s. They are native to the drier parts of California, where they grow in canyons and ravines under almost desert-like conditions. As a result of the palms' placement at the Road Board building, their growth can be followed in the many photos taken over subsequent years.



Tree 11 \ Fan palm at Armadale-Kelmscott Road Board building



Historic photo 6 \ One of the Fan Palms outside the Road Board building, 1936
Opposite. Tree 11 \ Fan palm at Armadale-Kelmscott Road Board building, 2015



From here continue along Jull St, past the City Of Armadale's Orchard House (2014) and head towards the towering trees of the Armadale Fallen Soldiers Memorial Park (1921) on your right. Before entering the park at the brick steps in front of the World War obelisk (1916), walk along the limestone edging on your right. Depending on the season, the third tree behind this wall could be covered in leaves, flowers, fruit or be bare.

12 Apricot

Prunus sp., introduced exotic, estimated to have been planted in the 1970s

A well-known feature of Jull St, its existence here is a mystery. This tree has been the source of a seasonal snack for the workers of central Armadale for several decades.

To continue, turn back and take the brick steps down towards the obelisk, relocated here from near the train station in the late 1950s. As you follow the path toward the playground you will be passing through a grove of trees that, in 2021, will be a century old. The next two trees can be seen on the right and left of the path, and can be identified by their Bicentennial plaques at the base of each tree.

13 Camphor Laurel

Cinnamomum camphora, introduced exotic, 95 years old

A native of Asia, this large-growing tree with dense, aromatic foliage made an excellent subject for park planting. Its wood is also highly fragrant and was commonly used to produce camphorwood chests. This tree, together with 27 others, was planted in July 1921 as a memorial to 28 men from the Armadale district, who died in WWI.



Apricot



Camphor Laurel



Queensland Box



14 Queensland Box

Lophostemon conferta, introduced native, planted in 1921

This is a very rare example of this majestic species, which has been allowed to reach its full stature, being usually relegated to street verges where it is subject to severe pruning. It is native to the temperate rainforests of Queensland and NSW. Planted in 1921, these trees continue to be living memorials to the soldiers who gave this park its name.

Turning towards the amphitheatre, you may spot two groups of citrus trees flanking the shopping centre plaza. These were incorporated by the centre developers as a significant part of the landscaping to recognise the site's early history as a productive citrus orchard.

Exit the park towards the right, and walk north along Orchard Ave, then cross the Neerigen Ave roundabout. Behind the limestone wall is a tree whose large brown pods are much valued throughout the world.

15 Carob

Ceratonia siliqua, introduced exotic, believed to have been planted in the 1940s

This tree is believed to have been planted in the early 20th century as an ornamental shade tree in the house yard of the pre-existing orange orchard. Carobs are native to the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East, where they are also known as locust bean. When grown for production, the seeds are ground and used as a substitute for cocoa powder.

From the carob tree turn with your back to the hills, and walk diagonally across the lawn towards the Armadale Rd level rail crossing. The grassed area you are crossing was the site of an extensive orange orchard established in the early 20th century. With the expansion of the Armadale Central Shopping Centre in 2005, the few remaining orange trees from this early orchard were removed.

Previous Page. Tree 14 | Queensland Box in Armadale Fallen Soldiers' Memorial Park, 2015

Cross the railway tracks and follow the footpath around to your left. As you reach the cul-de-sac you will see a eucalypt of considerable girth near the bridge with its Bicentennial plaque still intact on the road verge to the left.

16 Moitch

Eucalyptus rudis, WA endemic

Also known as Flooded Gum, this tree favours moist situations and, in the City of Armadale, is commonly found in close association with water courses in the Darling foothills or around swamps of the coastal plain. Moitches are part of a group of eucalypts known as half-barks, recognised by their rough-barked lower growth and smooth upper branches. While it is a robust and majestic species, its timber has no commercial value. It occurs naturally throughout south-west WA, where it is unfortunately beginning to be outcompeted by the introduced River Red Gum (*E. camaldulensis*).

Turning around with your back to the Moitch, across the road you will be able to see the canopies of the next two trees about 20m away. The fig has a dark, broad canopy similar to Tree 8, and is now on private property. The much-pruned oak is in the Neerigen Brook culvert – it is recommended that both are admired from the footpath.

17 Moreton Bay Fig

Ficus macrophylla, introduced native, planted in the very early 1900s

A native of tropical and sub-tropical east coast Australia, this species in the past enjoyed considerable favour as an ornamental subject. This particular specimen was planted here c.1900 by H. Dale Cullen as part of the gardens around his residence, Sherwood. A tree of spectacular dimensions, the canopy was once estimated to be 42m in diameter before extensive pruning. It has been classified by the National Trust as a tree most worthy of preservation, and has WA's highest legal protection by inclusion on the State Heritage Register.



18 English Oak (10)

Quercus robur, introduced exotic, planted in the very early 1900s

This superb tree, planted on the house block next to the fig, was one of many oaks planted on the Sherwood Estate, the large allotment west of the railway line taken up by H. Dale Cullen in the 1890s. A number of these century-old oaks remain in the western part of Armadale where they can be spotted along roads, in reserves and front yards by their bright green, fluted leaves.

Proceed south along Railway Ave passing under the heavily-pruned Queensland Box trees (Tree 14) and turn right when you reach Forrest Road. As you reach the roundabout, turn left into Green Ave, continuing to the driveway of the Armadale Fire Station (original 1963, current 1993).



Morton Bay Fig



English Oak



19 Marri

Corymbia calophylla, WA endemic

One of the few examples left in central Armadale of this region's most characteristic native tree. Marris are part of a group of eucalypts known as bloodwoods, recognised by the red sap, kino, they sporadically exude. The kino is not a sign of damage to the tree, and has antiseptic properties discovered and widely used by Noongar people. Able to grow to 40m, this Marri is beautifully-formed, with a dense, dark-leaved, spreading canopy, and distinctive fruit – honky nuts – a favourite food of several colourful parrots, and the endangered black cockatoos.



Tree 19 | Marri.



Tree 19 | Marri fruit, commonly known as honky nuts



Photo | Carnaby white-tailed black cockatoo extracting Marri seeds from a honky nut

Retrace your steps back to Forrest Road, turn right and follow the footpath to cross at the level rail crossing. Continue along the footpath as it turns right into Commerce Ave where you will pass the RSL Hall (1935), and its WWI water cart, Furphy (1915). Continue walking south along Commerce Ave, enjoying the Spotted Gums (Tree 6) that were planted to replace an avenue of Sugar Gums that were planted here over a century ago.



Before you reach a red fence dividing the middle of Commerce Ave, cross to the left side of the road, and walk to the short silver posts that mark the entrance to Jull St Mall (1992). Stopping here and turning to your left you will see two of only five pre-World War I structures remaining along Jull St. The double-storey building to the left was originally the Railway Hotel (c.1902) which has been extensively remodelled over the years. To the right, with its beautiful arched frontage, is the early Armadale Post Office building (the original being a cottage built in 1898). Situated between these heritage buildings is an avenue of the following trees.

20 London Plane Trees

Planatus sp., introduced exotics planted when the mall was constructed in the early 1990s

These deciduous trees were chosen to beautify the commercial space, and were planted by councillors of the City to commemorate the mall's opening in 1992. Their deciduous habit provides much-needed shade in summer and light in winter.



Tree 20 | Young London Plane trees, 1992



Historic photo 7 | The Railway Hotel, Armadale, c.1920

Turning around, cross over at the traffic lights to the Armadale Train Station, originally a siding (1893) and then a substantial station and platform a few years later. Continue walking south, and when you reach the intersection of Fourth Rd, you will be under the spreading branches of a younger specimen of Sugar Gum.

21 Sugar Gum (See Tree 5)

Eucalyptus cladocalyx, introduced native, over 50 years old

This statuesque tree is a South Australian native, and likely self-sown from seed originating from an avenue of Sugar Gums which were a dominant feature of the Armadale streets from 1910. This younger specimen was retained and has withstood the stress of progress remarkably well, despite being severely cut-back on several occasions.

Continue walking south along Commerce Ave, enjoying the many mature trees that form the streetscape of this area. The black-barked trees in the centre of the road are Muggas (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*), also known as ironbarks for the strength of the hardened resin that is retained in their bark. The next series of notable trees begins on the corner of John St and Commerce Ave, where you will see a fine example of a unique Australian species, the Balga.



22 Balga

Xanthorrhoea preissii, WA endemic

Also known as a grasstree, though not strictly a tree, this endemic species creates a striking understorey to large eucalypts in the hills and plains of this region. Balgas are of great cultural importance to the local Noongar people, who utilise parts of the plant for over 20 purposes, including medicine, food, shelter, tool-making, and for ceremonial occasions. This particular specimen is an excellent example of a many-branched form and is probably of considerable age, with the estimated growth rate for these plants of less than 2cm per year.

Large flowering spikes appear from the crown of the grass-like leaves in spring, with the nectar attracting myriads of insects. The tiny flowers begin opening on the warm, north-facing side first, earning yet another name as the Compass Plant. Whilst previously destroyed as part of land clearance, Balgas have proven to be relatively easy to transplant and they are now extensively incorporated into street reserves and private gardens.

Crossing John St, follow the left-most red path to the largest of this small reserve of mature trees – if you are visiting in late spring, this specimen will be covered in its characteristic blue flowers.



Balga



23 Jacaranda

Jacaranda mimosifolia, introduced exotic, planted in the 1940s

A native of South America, this tree was planted by William Martin in the backyard of his property. It has almost reached its full stature of 15m, and is a beautiful example of an ornamental tree that is grown throughout the sub-tropical areas of the world for its spectacular blue blossom, seen here around November.

Walking around to the other corner of the reserve, on Commerce Ave, the bright green of the Poinciana is best appreciated in late summer, when it contrasts with a blaze of scarlet flowers.



Jacaranda



24 Royal Poinciana

Delonix regia, introduced exotic, planted in 1970

A native of Madagascar, this tree has an association with several local families. The seed was collected in Roebourne by Bob Hart, germinated, and the seedling given to his aunt, Nell Petersen. Lacking space in her garden, she gave the seedling to friend and professional gardener, Ted Richings, son-in-law of the previous property owners, William and Violet Martin. The striking red flowers of this species, seen in late summer, have some people considering it the most spectacular flowering tree in the world. These two trees are a lasting reminder of the Martin-Richings property, which was demolished in 1990 to make way for the road realignment.

To view the next tree, take the footpath across the level rail crossing and follow the low metal fence to the group of trees in front of you. The dark, densely-foliaged specimen at the front of the group is next.

25 Turpentine

Syncarpia glomulifera, introduced native, over 65 years old

Indigenous to wet coastal forests of Queensland and NSW, the odour of the crushed leaves and flowers give the tree its common name. Flowering in late spring, the fruits of this tree are its most recognisable feature - seven are fused into one woody structure. An excellent timber tree, this specimen was probably planted here by the O'Reilly family who had a property here in the 1940s.



Tree 25 | The unique, fused Turpentine nuts, 2016

Opposite. Tree 24 | Royal Poinciana flowering on the corner of Commerce & Church Ave in 2016



Retracing your steps back across the railway tracks, cross to the grassy south-western corner of Hobbs Drive and Church Ave, where you will see a group of Western Australia's most well-known and important timber trees.

26 Jarrah subspecies

Eucalyptus marginata subsp., WA endemic

The grove of trees found growing naturally here is a unique occurrence - two subspecies of Jarrah growing side-by-side. They show notable differences in growth habit, the middle tree is typical of tall-trunked Jarrah of the Darling Range, whereas the adjacent trees are more compact and branch lower to the ground, characteristic of those growing along the foot of the range. Felling the Jarrah forests around the district formed the basis of European settlement in this region up to 150 years ago.

Return to the Jacaranda (Tree 23) on Church Ave and begin the walk up to Armadale's most significant landmark tree, known throughout Perth as the Old Jarrah. On your walk, as you reach Fourth Rd, you will see the red brick building that was originally the Church of Christ (1925), and is now a Masonic Hall (1934). Continuing forward and looking to your right before you reach Thomas St you will see an old residence (c. 1905) with a sizeable tree in its backyard.

27 Princess Tree

Paulownia elongata, introduced exotic, planted in the late 1990s

Although investigated as historic due to appearing of a similar age to the house it grows alongside, this Princess Tree has actually only been growing since the mid-1990s. This remarkable species is considered the world's fastest-growing tree – one of the reasons it has recently become a valuable plantation timber. It is also grown extensively throughout the world for its beautiful spring blossom, especially prized in Japan where it is known as the Empress Tree.

Opposite. Tree 26 | The broader Jarrah subspecies flanking the taller hills specimen on the corner of Church Ave and Hobbs Dve, 2015

Next page. Tree 26 | Jarrah subspecies





Continue forward along Church Ave making your way to a covered walkway on your left, which will lead you down to a much-valued tree of great age.

28 The Old Jarrah (22)

Eucalyptus marginata, WA endemic, estimated 400-800 years old

This tree of gigantic girth and great age is well-known to generations of local residents as it stood in what were once the grounds of the Armadale Primary School (1901-1987). It is considered the oldest Jarrah in the metropolitan area and, despite its currently reduced crown, its trunk diameter reflects the size this species can grow to in virgin forests. The care taken by developers to preserve the tree is just recognition of the special significance the Old Jarrah has to the people of Armadale. In 1997 a Conservation Order was issued by the local government, and its State significance is recognised and protected by its inclusion on the WA Heritage Register, and on the Tree Register of the National Trust of Australia.

Retrace your steps back to Church Ave, turn left and walk past the shopping centre carpark until you reach The Manse (1907), now a restaurant, but originally built as a home for ministers serving the Armadale Congregational Church (1903). The church, now rebuilt in the Minnowarra Historic Precinct, was located alongside the Manse, and gave this street its name.

Proceed to Whitehead St, named to honour Matron Lillian Whitehead who paid for and ran the early private hospital (1928) here until 1946.



Historic photo 9 | Sister Lillian Whitehead outside her private hospital on Church Ave, 1928



Continuing to walk along Church Ave and looking up to your right, the remaining Canary Island Palm, partner of Tree 4, can be seen, and indicates the original alignment of Church Ave when connected to South West Hwy. Rounding the bend along Church Ave you will see, on the right in front of the medical centre, our final trees, some beautiful pale-trunked gums.

29 Wandoo (21)

Eucalyptus wandoo, WA endemic

The attractive cream trunk of the Wandoo is characteristic of this medium-sized native, which can reach heights of 25m. Known scientifically by its Noongar name, its growth in this area is restricted to the western face of the Darling Range, and the outwash plains immediately below, where it grows in close association with red clayish soils derived from diorite rock. A beautiful and extremely hard wood, forests of Wandoo are found further east as a source of sawn timber since the late 1800s.



Historic photo 10 | Saw Family felling timber, c.1860

If you continue walking and turn right at the roundabout, you will return to the Visitors' Centre where you first began.

We thank you for taking an interest in the natural and cultural heritage of central Armadale, and hope you enjoyed your experience.

Photos courtesy of K. Fletcher, J. Langdon and Birtwistle Local Studies Library



Wandoo



- 1 Freeman Tree (Blackburn/Gribble/Pries)
- 2 Paperbark*
- 3 Poplar
- 4 Canary Island Palm (McGurk)
- 5 Sugar Gum† (Jull)
- 6 Spotted Gum
- 7 Bald Cypress (Marsh)
- 8 Port Jackson Fig† (Jull)
- 9 Chinese Elm (Historic Precinct)
- 10 Lemon-scented Gum
- 11 Fan Palm (Armada-Kelmscott Road Board)
- 12 Apricot
- 13 Camphor Laurel (WWI Memorial)
- 14 Queensland Box (WWI Memorial)
- 15 Carob
- 16 Moitch*
- 17 Moreton Bay Fig† (Cullen)
- 18 English Oak† (Cullen)
- 19 Marri*
- 20 London Plane Trees (Jull St Mall)
- 21 Sugar Gum
- 22 Balga**
- 23 Jacaranda (Martin)
- 24 Poinciana (Hart/Petersen/Richings)
- 25 Turpentine (O'Reilly)
- 26 Jarrah subspecies*
- 27 Princess Tree
- 28 The Old Jarrah** (Armada Primary School)
- 29 Wandoo*

- a Armadale Visitors' Centre (1992)
- b Armadale District Hall (1936)
- c St Matthew's Anglican Church (est. 1904)
- d Dr Colyer's Home (1950)
- e Site of Muckcross Tearooms (1927)
- f Narrogin Inn (est. 1856)
- g Pioneer Village (1980)
- h Lions Park
- i Wirra Willa Gardens (est. 1935)
- j Italo-Australian Monument (2002)
- k Minnowarra Park (1986-7)
- l Minnowarra Historic Precinct (1987)
- m Armadale-Kelmscott Road Board building (1904)
- n Orchard House (2014)
- o Armadale WWI Obelisk (1916)
- p Armadale Fire Station (est. 1963)
- q Retired Serviceman's League Hall (1935)
- r Railway Hotel building (est. 1902)
- s Site of original Armadale Post Office (1898)
- t Site of original Armadale Train Station (1893)
- u Church of Christ/Masonic Hall (1925)
- v The Manse (1907)
- w Site of Sister Whitehead's Private Hospital (1928)

* Native heritage of this area
 † Confirmed as over a century old
 (Families/structures associated with the tree)



CENTRAL ARMADALE Heritage Tree Walk

- - - - - Full Heritage Tree Walk
 - - - - - Central Heritage Tree Walk
 - 1 Heritage tree marker
 - a Heritage place marker
- N
 0 50 100 200m



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CITY OF  Armadale