

UNSH Newsletter

Edition 2020.8. August



The Rose Society of NSW
Upper North Shore & Hills Regional

Email: unsh.secretary@gmail.com

Phone: 9653 2202 (9am - 7 pm)

Facebook: UNSH Rose Regional

UNSH meets on **3rd Sunday**
of each month in 2020.

Meeting time: 2 pm Autumn/Winter;
4 pm Spring/Summer

PLEASE ARRIVE 15 minutes earlier to
'Sign On'; buy raffle tickets

Patron: Sandra Ross
Chair & Editor: Kate Stanley
Treasurer: Judy Satchell

UNSH Rose Advisors: Brigitte & Klaus Eckardt (Green E Roses)
Assistant Chair: David Smith
Secretary: Paul Stanley

UNSH Signature Roses:
Sombreuil & Kardinal

The 'Birchgrove' rose – Australian Bred WALSH rose

UNSHkins Richard and Ruth Walsh have bred a new rose, 'Birchgrove' after the property where UNSH first began in 2017. ('Penelope', Hybrid Musk, Pemberton, 1924 X 'Fourth of July'). It is a moderately, scented rose, tall (2 m.) and spreading (2m.) with pink, medium, semi-double flowers (9-12 petals) that form in large clusters. The rose is perfect for the large, semi- rural gardens of the UNSH region. The outside petals are a darker shade of pink than the main rose and sports a yellow centre. 'Birchgrove' (**WALpenjul**) can be researched in the "Help Me Find" or the Modern Roses Database, for more detailed information. It has been officially registered with the American Rose Society for 2020. The 'Birchgrove' rose will be a 'fund raising rose' organized by WALSH ROSES. A proportion of the rose sales will be donated to **The Dog Squad** by WALSH ROSES. The Dog Squad is a registered charity, which supports wounded veterans with companion dogs, that aid the soldiers with PTSD. The 'Birchgrove' rose which will be available for sale in winter 2021, is entirely a private venture of WALSH ROSES. There will be an official launch next year to which many people will be invited.

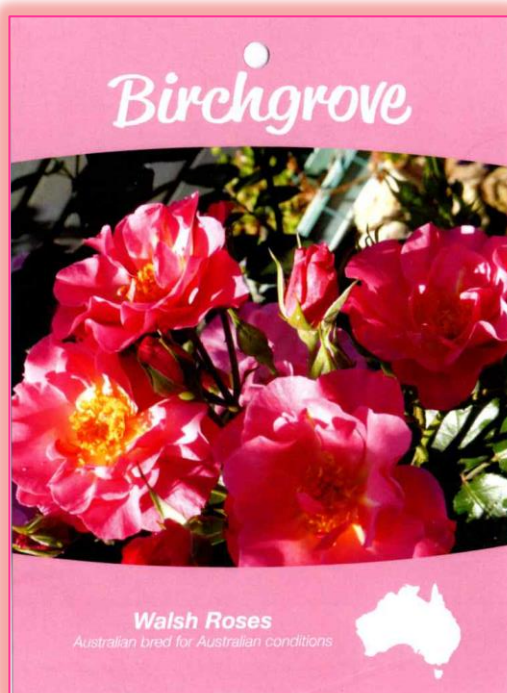


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UNSH Contact details
are on
Newsletter header.

Address of 'Birchgrove'
in body of email.



What's happening at UNSH?

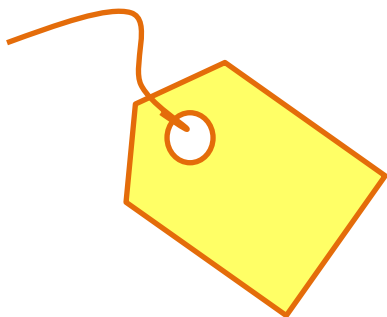
- ✚ **Jumbo Plant Sale at 'Birchgrove'...** Sunday 20th September 10 am-2 pm. For members & their friends/family. (With COVID guidelines from local authorities)
- ✚ **Neutrog collection 17th -18th October** at 'Birchgrove' -no meeting- timetabled (Permission granted by authorities under present guidelines)
- ✚ **Sunday 22nd November** **Due to unexpected circumstances, the garden meeting at Judy and Mal's has been postponed.** UNSH will organise an alternative garden venue depending on COVID situation.
- ✚ **Sunday 20th December** UNSH Christmas party lunch & Regional meeting 'Geranium Cottage' (Only if Social Distancing restrictions are lifted. (1 pm-cheaper option than dinner)
- ✚ **'Benching' workshop** at 'Birchgrove' will be organised as soon as Social Distancing restrictions are lifted for those who are keen to exhibit.



Graham Ross
mentioned
me on radio!



UNSHkin Jordan and his brother James flanked their cubby with roses! Their roses were potted up after arriving bare rooted. Jordan with 'Ketchup & Mustard' and James with 'Cabanna.'



Naming roses...

An **eponym** is a person, place or thing after whom or which someone or something is believed to be named. Adjectives: eponymous, eponymic.

The rose breeder has the privilege of naming the rose that they bred. It takes up to ten years of hard work to produce a new rose. One checks on the Modern Roses Database first to check that the name hasn't been taken. If it has been used previously many years ago AND the rose is no longer in commercial production THEN it may be submitted. There are a few ground rules for naming a rose. A fairly obvious one is that it should not contain profanity nor the name of another cultivar (eg Dahlia). If the rose is named after a person, a letter of authorisation from the chosen person is forwarded (Marilyn Young, American Rose Society Committee). Before 1950 rose names were of relatives of the rose breeder or royalty. During the 50's and 60's, Hollywood diva names were popular as was the Royal Family. The current trend that followed were notable individuals which related to God, such as Pope John II ; Billy Graham; Mother Theresa. <Slate.com>

The chosen, registered name for a rose can be changed for retail purposes, which can cause some confusion at times. Each rose has a **code name** issued by the breeder, for example 'Birchgrove' is **(WALpenjul)**. You will notice that the first few letters are part of the breeder's name. In this case, Walsh Roses-WAL. This code name is always attached to the rose, should the 'known' name be altered, to lessen confusion. When naming a rose, the name in bold in Modern Roses, is the Exhibition Name. In the US, this is mandatory for entering in Rose Shows, otherwise the exhibit is NAS. This is not the case when exhibiting in Australia. New Rose Registrations are entered by the Registrar (2020 Richard Walsh) in the yearly Rose Annual. A form is filled out by the rose breeder and sent to the Registrar preferably or directly to the American Rose Society, for approval and registration by the ARS Registration Committee. There is also the World Rose Society Classification and Registration Committee of which Richard Walsh, is currently presiding as Chairman and has done so for 6 years. This committee looks at the classification of new roses.



Jumbo Plant Sale...

If you don't have time to propagate plants for the sale, you can do two tasks.

1. Bring excess plants (eg forget me nots, daisies) in buckets of water
2. Lift bulbs whether flowering or not.
3. Bring newspaper or paper towel & small plastic bags to wrap bulbs/ plants
4. Don't forget to contact UNSH to reserve your table.

EVERYONE DOING THEIR PART



Roses in Wintertime



Above left: If you have received your bare rooted roses this winter and you haven't decided where to plant your rose, simply pot up and put in a sunny spot. Some rosarians even prefer this method and wait till the white feeder roots come out the holes in the bottom, indicating that they have a well established root ball before planting in the garden. Simply attach the rose tag in the side pot holes to keep safe. If there are no holes (as in the terracotta pots-use a stake to secure. (Editor notes: Observe where the tag is attached to rose. When it has a metal twist tie, die back seems to occur the stem.)

Above centre: Miniature rose in mid winter: 'Ellie'

Above right: An alternative to potting up bare rooted roses in black plastic pots is planting out in terracotta. Ensure that if they are placed on a hard surface that 'feet' lift it up off the ground so they don't get too hot in summer. You can use a stake for the tag to be attached. These roses are mulched with Neutrog's 'Who Flung Dung'.

Below left: Richard and Ruth Walsh presenting Paul and Kate Stanley with their newly bred Hybrid Muskrose, 'Birchgrove'. Available for purchase Winter 2021.

Below right: OGR 'Duchess de Brabant' flowering mid winter.

UNSH moves to Instagram

Article by Committee UNSHkin, Victoria Vartuli.

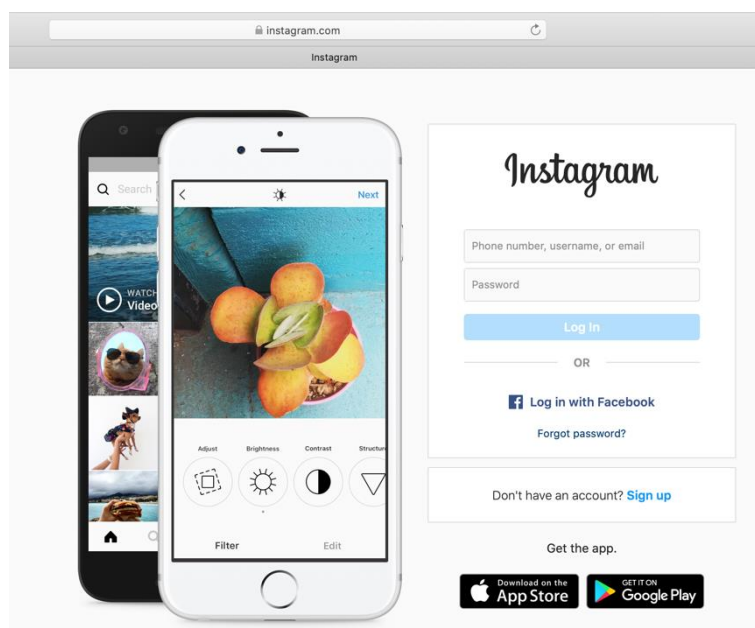
As the months roll on and the seasons change, it has been somewhat of a long winter. The memories of our last summer and monthly meetings together, seem some time ago. Winter has been cold, but a lovely change to the intense and exhaustive heat we all experienced earlier this year. I'm sure our gardens were all welcoming of the break too! This got me thinking... with all the time we've had in 'lockdown' and 'isolation', how many of us have turned to our gardens and really ramped up the time spent outdoors? I know I have.

My garden has been a lifesaver for my mental health these past months and I wanted to share this with like-minded people, not just around Australia but as far as I could globally. It then led me to create an Instagram account for my personal garden. The success I was seeing in my garden over the months was too just too big to keep it to myself (and let's face it, hubby isn't interested!). The rewards of various blooms, the creation of our 'vege-pod' and the enjoyment of doing this with my darling doggie 'Belle' was some sort of achievement I felt. As the photos were being uploaded, I started to see people far and wide enjoying my garden and the messages were inspiring. Perhaps I could somehow convince Kate for UNSH to have an account to? Well... Kate said "Yes, great initiative"!

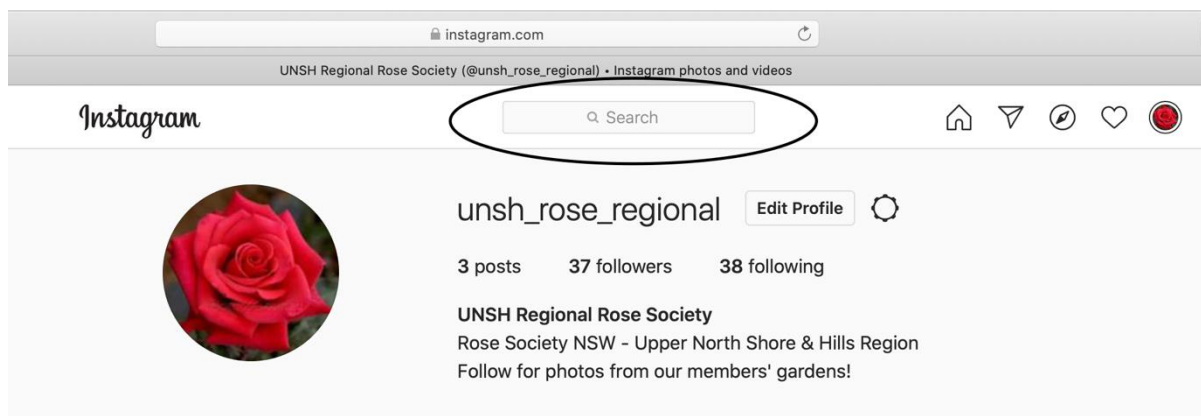
UNSH has now developed an Instagram page and it's been created as an account dedicated to the gardens of our wonderful members. The photos uploaded on the UNSH page will be a mixture of our roses, various plants, trees and anything related to our gardens. It is a way we can continue to share the joy of gardening and our personal achievements with our yards, without limitations of the current COVID - 19 restrictions.

Please join our page and feel free to spread the word. Instagram is a great social media tool that will continue to inspire and hopefully generate new members in the future to our group and allow UNSH to continue to prosper. If you would like to view our page, follow these steps below:

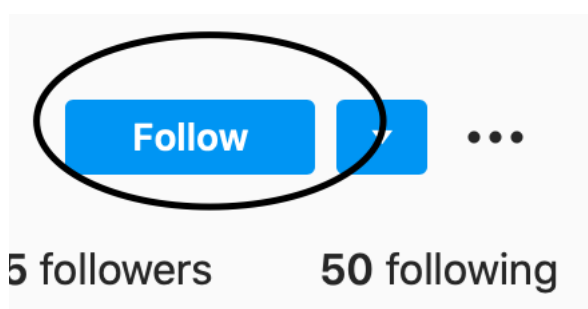
1. Go to www.instagram.com



- Existing members can log in / new members need to either register a new account (free) OR you can log in with an existing Facebook account.
- In the search bar, type **unsh_rose_regional**



- Click on 'Follow' to continue to view our photos as they are uploaded



Please feel free to **email Victoria** (victoria.vartuli@gmail.com) and photos you are happy to share on our Instagram account and these will be added with credits to the gardener. We will continue to share photos on the UNSH Facebook page too and when our monthly meetings resume, I would be happy to walk any members through the above process for those who are a little uncertain on the technology front.

Note: You can follow my garden by searching **gardening_with_belle** - Victoria



Left: UNSH Patron Sandra Ross with Victoria Vartuli and junior UNSHkin, Jordan.

Right: 'Belle'



What is a garden?

By Kate Stanley (Please acknowledge author if reproducing)

Dutch: gaard German: Garten French: jardin Spanish: jardin Italian: giardino

It seems such an obvious answer, but on reflection not. The Concise Oxford Dictionary states that it is 'a piece of ground, usually partly grassed and adjoining a private house, used for growing flowers, fruit, or vegetables and as a place of recreation.' Of course, this can be related to a public garden creating ornamental grounds, laid out for public enjoyment such as Botanical Gardens.

The word garden is a special word that is called a Gerund. This means that it describes the verb and acts as a noun.

For example: 'I went to visit the spectacular **garden** in Canada' (noun)

'I love to **garden** amongst my roses' (verb)

The first literary evidence of gardening is from Sumer in Lower Mesopotamia (Wikipedia). The etymology or root of the word 'garden' is from the Old Northern French word 'gardin'. (In Modern French, jardin). The word has been used since the thirteenth century and referred to 'kitchen garden, orchard, palace grounds'. 'Garden' was used as an adjective from about 1600 and from 1843, a 'garden party' was described as 'company attending entertainment on the lawn or garden of a private house'. The word was used as a verb to 'lay out and cultivate a garden' from 1570. The Latin 'hortus gardinus' means 'enclosed garden'.

Finding out about the history of the word and its use helps to define 'garden'. Judy Horton has an amazing power point presentation that follows the development of gardens through the ages and the changes and styles that occurred. The garden size, colour palette, cultivars chosen in 2020, are reflective of the dual working parents, availability of fresh food at supermarkets and ease of maintenance. Interestingly the current COVID- 19 has caused a reversion to a simpler lifestyle that many of us had in our childhood. That is keeping a vegetable patch to avoid unnecessary social exposure and shortages. It serves as a wonderful pastime when normal social activities would fill our weekends. As many have had their work activities suspended, it has helped with cost saving and healthy activity in what has been an extended stressful time for all.

UNSH members who particularly enjoy tending to their roses are kept busy year round with pruning, improving soil with manures, fertilisers and mulches and either breeding, exhibiting or sharing their rose blooms. We have the advantage of being established gardeners who can nurture our mental health in the sunshine and enjoy the fulfilling rewards that a garden can bring.



There are ten key types of gardens:-

1. Native garden- where Australian native plants are planted to create a haven for local bird and small native animals with grevilleas often featuring as the prominent plants.
2. Bush garden-where blocks are left in their natural state often with natural streams and sandstone rocks or constructed to create a 'au naturale' appearance.
3. Utilitarian garden- primarily consisting of vegetable patches and citrus trees. (Stone, apple, pear and olive trees are less common) These gardens are often geometrically organised to maximise production. These are not just for commercial use but often reflect a cultural influence with generational experience.
4. Cottage garden- often rambling in appearance with undefined edges and curved stroll paths. Flowers are left to self seed giving the appearance of a meadow. Bulbs, perennials and flowering shrubs and trees make for a colourful, vibrant palette.
5. Rose garden- keen rose exhibitors and growers often keep roses exclusively for easy maintenance and disease prevention. They are often devoid of underplanting. Arches, trellises and standard weepers can add variety to large beds and rows of roses. Roses require sun and do not enjoy the shade of surrounding trees to perform at their best.
6. Mountain garden- camellias, rhododendrons, azaleas with alpine bulbs enjoy the cool mountain air and shade. They enjoy the same pH in the soil and are well planted together to provide a dappled shade vista.
7. Tropical garden- bromeliads, orchids, palms and ferns all together give a lush garden which often overlap and give the appearance of a jungle. The vertical space in these gardens is often used for trailing aerial plants and orchids.
8. Collectors garden-these gardens are few but significant to retain species and cultivars not readily available commercially. They provide hobbyists with the challenge of acquiring rare specimens and are a plant legacy. Collectors typically concentrate on a few types of their interest. Eg. Maples, camellias, orchids.
9. Green garden- a popular low maintenance garden presently, is the non- flowering garden that does not require regular pruning, raking, deadheading or weeding other than the bi-annual hedge pruning. The soil is hidden by groundcovers, hedges provide privacy and hard surfaces often replacing lawn. It is a garden that replicates the inside house, in that it is ordered, neat and geometrical.
10. Mish mosh garden- this is the garden that is a combination of the above gardens, inherited gardens left as is, gardens that are maintained but not redesigned or edited. This is often reflective of the owner who either has alternate life interests or is just starting out in gardening.

Bonsai, Japanese gardens are few due to the expansive space in Australian yards and the challenging summer heat. They are very suitable for the growing apartment abodes and provide a wonderful pastime of trimming and nurturing.

Feature Garden: 'Birchgrove'

'Birchgrove' is best described as a Collector's garden. The five - acre property has been inhabited by three previous owners since the 70's. While one of the owners for a short year, planted unusual specimens (most of which have not survived), the other previous owners didn't have an interest in gardening but ran livestock. As each owner often leaves their mark on a property, so the decision is to be made whether that is kept and enhanced or edited. At 'Birchgrove', pleasing features such as the colonial barn, wide expansive space, slate surfaces, handmade bricks were kept. Removing myriad hard surfaces, replacing grey gravel with soft pink crushed granite, replacing star picket fencing with timber, removing noxious weeds such as bamboo and privet in the bush area, was the start of cultivating the garden. It has intentionally been planted to reduce high maintenance weeding with mulching and the planting of over 260 exotic trees. The trees have been planted geometrically and with consideration of it's neighbouring specimens to highlight foliage, colour, shape, texture and growth.

'Birchgrove' has been owned by it's current owners for twenty years. While editing has been an important task, collecting, planting and maintaining five acres has been a large challenge in the face of huge storms, drought, threat of fire and scorching heat. While 'Birchgrove' rarely suffers from frost, the scorching summer heat produces one of the largest challenges. Even though the property is connected to town water, the gardens are hand watered and heavily mulched. The rare tree plantings are well prepared with a 'tiramisu' of cow manure, compost, fire ash, straw/lucerne and other organic matter available.

The task that has been most challenging with the inheritance of a loam soil on a slate cap, has been the improvement of soil structure for the specimen. Pots are now used to nurture young plants for at least a year prior planting to increase their viability. The question is frequently asked where the rare plants were acquired. The collector's answer is simply, slowly and discriminatively. People often are misled to think that they can simply acquire these beauties and plant out. They are surprised when they do not even survive a season and blame the nursery concerned. Collecting plants is not for the faint hearted. It is a labour of love competing with the elements. Extensive reading and sharing of ideas with like-minded gardeners all assist this quest. One example is the observation of the owner, that a particular rare camellia species was growing well under a radiata pine tree. Translating this pH mulch idea to Casuarinas, the owners raked up the needles and mulched the current camellias. After ten years, the camellias have never flowered so well.

Gardens are a wonderful record of memories, whether it is planting a dedicated garden to a loved one or simply incorporating plants from a relative or friend's garden. At 'Birchgrove', a prunus or 'blossom' tree is planted each year in memory of Wahroonga Park, which used to be filled with double prunus blossom trees and was where the owner spent nursery school lunchtimes. The majority of introduced trees are deciduous providing a riot of colour in autumn, wonderful mulch for the garden but in fond memory, where the owners spent many years in Canada and England with colourful trees against an evergreen backdrop. Traditions also play a part in the garden. The original owners of

'Birchgrove' planted a liquid amber tree when their first child was born. The tree remains permanently in the island garden and the crown has been lifted to act as shade for rhododendrons and other heat sensitive shrubs. A radiata pine is planted for every year living at the property to replicate the memory of childhood trips to Arcadia when there was a heavy, local planting of them. A ginkgo tree stands in pride of place representing the father's gift to the mother. When she passed, the ginkgo tree was dropping its autumn colour and the leaves were used by the thirteen grandchildren and four daughters to place at the burial which was a romantic notion instead of dirt, as they spiralled down.

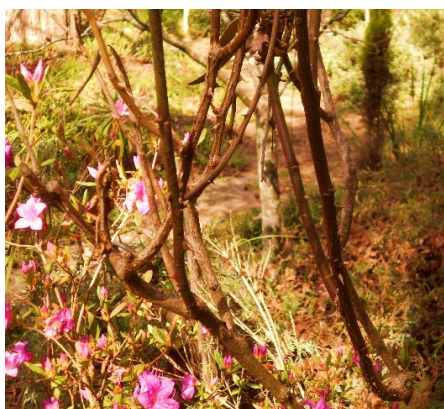
The main cultivars collected are prunus, maples, ashes, magnolias, bulbs, camellias, roses, bearded irises, cottage plants, species or unusual. The key components of acquisition are foliage, shape and colour, bark, and formal double flowers are preferred. Generally the tropical colours are omitted and the cottage palette of blue, pink and white are used.

Sprays are not used at 'Birchgrove' now. There is still evidence of 'Round Up' from two decades ago. While some may think that the flower beds are not well kept, the contrary of restoring the natural ecosystem is paramount and the seeding out of rare plants occurs with careful weeding. It is wonderful to see the bird life and insects return. 'Birchgrove' has also had visits from the local lace monitor who is affectionately called 'Spot'!

The challenge for the reader is to reflect on what sort of garden you have. Can you edit or introduce interest or memories in your special place? Read widely, watch TV garden shows, listen to ideas but above all, take it all with a grain of salt and see what works for you.



Pruning roses... if the danger of frost has passed where you live, now is the time to cut back your WELL ESTABLISHED roses. (Not David Austin nor Old Garden Roses)



BEFORE: This is 'Diamond Jubilee' rose. Note the crossing over stems. Sometimes it is hard to know where to start. Start by deadheading. (removing spent blooms). Remove all brown /diseased stems to green healthy stems. Remove the weaker of the two crossing over stems. If it is a vigorous old rose lower the height by one third. Have a bucket to put prunings. Use the secateurs to pick up to avoid being stuck with a thorn. Discard in bin.



AFTER: You can see after pruning that light is getting through the rose.

It is useful to have a set of buckets that can be easily bought at Bunnings. These can be used for tasks such as this. They can be used to transport roses to shows or meetings in water. They are a useful size to decant fertilizer , ash, manure to add to your rose garden. If your rose has started to shoot, use this as a guide to cut down to. Remember to slant the cut away from the shoot and leave a few millimetres of space. It is better to be conservative and not cut back hard, than to kill your rose. Some rosarians cut harder but they have had the experience of years and know the individual rose and it's growth.

Jumbo Plant Sale

Sunday 22nd October 10 am -2 pm

at 'Birchgrove' (Private garden)

There are already 4 tables of plants with the UNSH members manning them. Stall holders will price their own stock. They will also have their own money float. They estimate their own costs (eg potting mix used) and donate their takings (to UNSH) to Assistant Treasurer who will receipt them. According to guidelines, table will be spread out in back paddock. Park on Dressage Arena. Please bring a rug and a packed picnic lunch should you wish. Police have requested that all who attend to wear a mask and be logged in and out. ie UNSH will have your contact details, they have asked members NOT to sign but the time attending is to be noted for contact tracing should it be necessary. Plant payment for members only is direct deposit into UNSH account. Payment for members and friends and family is cash. There will be succulents, geraniums, cottage plants, 'Softie' roses and bulbs. Please contact UNSH if you would like a table to sell.

Pink Banksia Rose

Many will know of the white (1807*) and yellow spring (1827*) flowering banksia rose, which are really in a class of their own due to their shrubby, remonant, nearly thornless, small roses. But few know that there is a pink variety. A copy of 'The Rose Amateur's Guide'* by T. Rivers 1840 has just arrived to the UNSH editor and some interesting information.

'The Yellow Banksian Rose ...is an unique and beautiful variety, with scentless straw-coloured flowers, a little inclining to buff; they are like the flowers of the white, very small and double. Both these roses bloom in (early Spring) and large plants, covered with their clusters of flowers, have a pretty but most un-rose-like appearance.' Page 90

Note that on page 16 of this Newsletter, one of these roses went to Elizabeth Farm.

'The flowers of the White Banksian Rose have a slight violet-like perfume, very agreeable' Ibid.

'The Rose-coloured Banksian Rose is a hybrid, with very bright rose- coloured flowers, the whole plant partaking as much of the Boursault Rose as of the Banksian...not quite so double as those of the Banksian Rose-it will prove a very pretty, bright-coloured climber, and quite hardy.' Ibid.

'Banksian Rose seldom bear seed in this country; but in the South of France, and in Italy, they produce it in tolerable abundance' Page 91



Listed on Modern Roses Database.

Tausendschon (1906) Kiese

Hybrid Multiflora OGR

Syn: Pink Banksia Rose

Rosa banksiae rosea

Thousand Beauties

Elizabeth Macarthur -Pioneer woman extraordinaire

Written by Kate Stanley. (13.7.20)

'Elizabeth Macarthur has my absolute admiration of a pioneer woman who endured a lifetime of challenges whether it be living conditions, bereavement of children and absence of spouse, physical endangerment, or struggling with overseeing property.

From the first year of marriage to her last breath at 84, Elizabeth had constant issues to contend with. Her courage and endurance was a feat as a colonial woman and when seen in succession, assists the onlooker to understand why she chose to remain at her beloved Elizabeth Farm. She undertook the challenges faced head on and focused on the outlook. Even with the difficult circumstances of her husband's bi - polar condition (not understood – at the time) and subsequent consequences of that, it appears that she resigned herself to making the best of it.

Although many may criticize her husband for what seems such cruel behaviour, it needs to be firstly contextualized in a colonial and male centred world. Secondly, his immense energy and entrepreneurship was astounding, as he built a colonial empire. It is only when one tracks the projects he undertook and delegated, one can see how the Macarthurs' have impacted Australia's birth.

The start of her newly wed status began when she endured a long ship journey with a one year old infant, a ship birth and consequent premature death. There was a mid journey issue of overcrowding and unsanitary situation resulting from a mid voyage change of ships. On arrival, the living were only marginally better but unexpectedly poor. One year after arrival, Elizabeth gave birth to John Junior a brother for her first born Edward. Out of all her children she saw him the least, as he was taken to England at the age of six for education and later to manage the concerns there and she never saw him again.

Elizabeth had a total of ten children with two dying in infancy. She bore children yearly while her husband was at home. She bore a child called James (Jnr) the year after John was born but he only survived one year. It was about the same time when Macarthur was granted land for Elizabeth Farm at Rose Hill (now Parramatta) but according to a letter by Elizabeth Macarthur, it wasn't until two years later, the family moved into the house built there. She has given birth to her daughter Elizabeth Junior a few years prior in 1792.

Nine years after arrival in Sydney, her first born Edward was sent to England unaccompanied by family at the age of ten for education. Edward was to spend the majority of his life there as a highly decorated military man but did periodically visit Australia later in life.

Elizabeth, nine years old and her elder brother John ten, accompanied their father to England to address the issue of a duel and subsequent problems. They remained there for four years. While John never returned, Elizabeth and her father did in 1805.

Elizabeth bore two more sons, James and William in successive years in 1798 and 1800. While both of the boys also were taken to England in 1809 at the ages of eleven and nine for education and a Grand Tour of Europe, their father remained with them overseas and returned after ten and a half years to Australia bringing them home. The boys dutifully assisted with the running of the Macarthur properties. James for ten years and William for thirty. Macarthur

Hannibal & bringing governess with him..

It is hard to imagine a mother not being able to see her four sons grow up but they certainly all did their family proud with individual outstanding contributions and accomplishments.

Elizabeth contented herself with raising three daughters, Elizabeth , Mary and Emmeline. She was assisted by Penelope Lucas who was their live-in and lifelong friend at Elizabeth Farm. While Elizabeth Junior did not marry, Mary married an eminent surgeon, Dr James Bowman and had four children, Emmeline marrying Henry Watson Parker remained childless.

The only progeny from her sons was from James who had married Emily Stone and had one daughter who was named Elizabeth and who subsequently inherited the Macarthur Estates when her uncles had passed.

John Macarthur who started in life as a military man, established an award winning wool industry, amassed vast quantities of land which were developed for dairy, granary, horse breeding, piggery, horticultural interests and was also very involved in politics. He retired in 1832 due to ill health and sadly died the following year without seeing the magnificent Camden House completed. He lived at Belgenny home on the estate while construction was completed the year after his death. Elizabeth also never lived in the new mansion but chose to remain at her beloved Elizabeth Farm, which was renovated and added to. Her sons William and James who ran the estate moved into the Camden Park House after completion.

John Macarthur died in his early seventies but his birth records are not evident. Elizabeth died seventeen years later at 84 from a stroke. To have endured such a physically hard life and survive such a long time was a feat in itself. She spent the last two summers on the harbour shores at Clovelly House surrounded by her family.

Let us take a leaf out of Elizabeth Macarthur's book and be inspired by her existence as one of the most inspirational colonial women in Australia's history.'



Elizabeth Farm

Joseph Lycett (1825)
'Residence of John
Macarthur Esq.'
Watercolour ,

20.8 cm X 28.6 cm.

Painted from drawings
(1821) on return to
England (1825).
Reflection is added for
publication by editor.

Source:

Sydney Living Museum

Neutrog Spring Order.



Photo courtesy Neutrog Australia...

Are you new to Neutrog Collection?

Normally UNSH makes a day of it in Autumn and in Spring with a BBQ, meeting, benching (showing) of roses at a five acre garden in Galston. Due to COVID 19 and with local police permission (based on current situation), UNSH financial members can collect their Neutrog products over the third weekend (ie Sat & Sun) in October. (A month later than usual). Cars will collect at hourly intervals for a 'contactless' collection. Paul and David will be wearing masks and gloves as required. Members are to remain in their cars as per guidelines given to UNSH. No signature is permitted. Receipt will be taped to the final bag loaded. Your arrival and departure (with on record contact details) are to be logged as per police guidelines. UNSH does not wish to incur a fine, so UNSH member co-operation is vital and much appreciated.

~ *Roses at Elizabeth Farm* ~

Rosa lucida duplex -2 plants received 3rd May, 1847

Rosa perditta Received 3rd May, 1847

Rosa jaune desprez -1 plant received 3rd May, 1847

Rosa odorata lutea -2 plants received 3rd May, 1847

Rosa sp. -20 plants sent 1825 from Edward Macarthur to William Macarthur (Camden Park)

Rosa banksia lutea Received 1846

Rosa microphylla -2 plants sent 1846 to Revd Charles Spencer, Raymond Terrace. *Rosa roxburghii* var.

normalis. Common: Chestnut rose, Chinquapin rose.

Source: Horticultural notebooks: Memoranda of sales of plants, fruit trees & fruit -1 March 1846-10 October, 1850