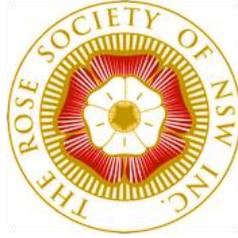


UNSH Newsletter

Edition 2020.7. JULY
Next Newsletter: Elizabeth
Macarthur and her rose at
Elizabeth Farm.



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

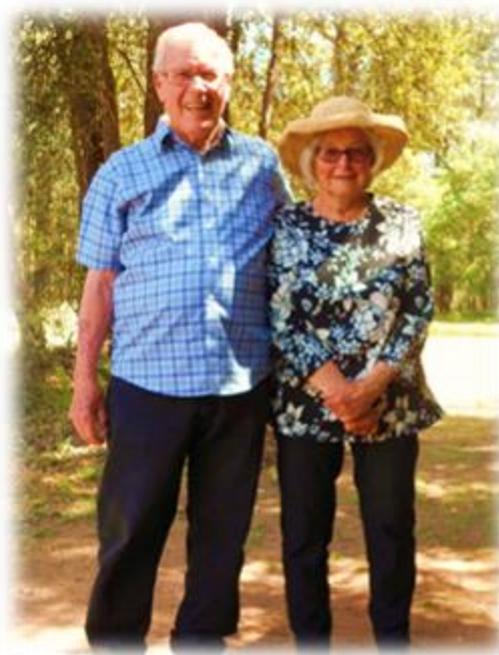


Vale: Sue Kingsford OAM

Suzanne (Sue) Kingsford O.A.M, ARA, died quietly overnight at Bowral Private Hospital on Friday 3rd July 2020 after a protracted lung illness since Christmas. Her family and her close friends were by her bedside around the clock. UNSH members and lifelong close friends, Ruth and Richard Walsh spent the final day with her, which they will always cherish as precious. We will miss Sue for her recent close association with UNSH, her quiet gentle manner, her immense rose knowledge, particularly in Old Garden Roses. Sue was awarded an OAM in 2019 and UNSH shared in her celebration in October 2019 (see photo below)

Sue was passionate about roses for a long time, but particularly Old Garden Roses. She ran a nursery which specialized in selling and procuring OGR which many nurseries do not do. She often sold her roses at stands at Shows including the first UNSH Rose Show in 2018. Sue has a long pedigree of appointments but notably her 18 years of service to Rose Society as Secretary.(1989-2006)

(Source: Annuals 1989-2006)



Pictured here with Brian, a childhood close friend at 'Birchgrove' when Sue took a workshop on arranging Old Garden Roses for showing. She shared many tips on arranging bowls. UNSH passes condolences to her family for the loss of their mother and grandmother, who will miss her greatly. It is so wonderful that people have rallied around to assist with 'Roses and Friends' Nursery in Fitzroy Falls. A returned favour for the numerous times Sue has helped them.

Sue was also awarded with the Australian Rose Award (ARA) in 2016 and the T.A. Stewart Award in 2004. (Source: Annual 2020 ps.42,43) Bert Mulley Award in 1996. (RSNSW Centenary 1913-2013, p.133) National RS Secretary 2008, 2009. (Source: Annuals 2008,2009 p.6) As well as being bestowed as a Life Member of the Rose Society, Sue was an active member in the Heritage Roses in Australia and fervently saved 'Old' or 'Forgotten' Roses.

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Primary Sources used in this Newsletter are denoted by cream background and '*old style writing*'.

The text has been typed out. In the case of Kew Gardens Catalogue, the setting out is as in the original.

Errata: In June Newsletter.

The correct spelling is Hazlewood Nursery.

The 'Wardian Cabinet' was trialled in 1833 not 1933



What's happening at UNSH?

- ✚ **Membership Renewal was due by June 30th 2020.** Please send your money to State as per form sent out in "The Rose". Please send a copy of your form to UNSH also. (You can scan & email; post to PO Box; or drop in 'Birchgrove' letterbox. This way we can stay up to date with contact details that may change. Thank you to all of those who renewed despite that UNSH meetings have been temporarily suspended. Unlike other garden clubs. The Rose Society provides monthly Newsletters, quarterly magazines, annual plus the full range of heavily discounted Neutrog products. We now 60 UNSH members who have renewed!

- ✚ Neutrog Order form coming out in July 2020. NEW product added.
- ✚ **Neutrog collection 17th -18th October** at 'Birchgrove' -no meeting- timetabled (Permission granted by authorities under present guidelines)
- ✚ **Sunday 22nd November** UNSH Regional meeting at Judy & Mal Satchell's Dural garden (Only if Social Distancing restrictions are lifted)
- ✚ **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.

Creative with Climbers Part 2

A gorgeous metaphor in *The Australian Rose Annual 1992 p.39* by Barry Johnson...

'Remembering that your undies are only as strong as the elastic that holds them up, so it is with climbing roses, they also require adequate support in order to avoid embarrassment, or disaster.'

He goes onto to define Pillar Roses...'Pillar roses...are really only small or refined climbers, which will generally flower on canes and shoots of varying length, in order to give that fully clothed appearance from the ground up.'

'Pillar Roses' By Kelvin Trimper A.M. Past President WFRS

Thank you to Kelvin Trimper for sharing this article with UNSH.

In the modern city, backyards and front gardens are shrinking as housing densities increase. For those who like roses, this creates the dilemma of how to fit more roses into less space. This is where pillar or pole roses come into their own. Pillar roses use the "air space" above the ground, while only utilising approximately half a square metre of precious ground area and can provide showy vertical colour from spring through to autumn.

Pillars are very under-utilised; perhaps because we believe we need elaborate and expensive structures to support them, or they are hard to prune and train. It is true you can purchase elaborate tri-pods or four legged structures which look a little like the bases used to support farm windmills which pump water from bores. In Japan, I've seen very expensive and ornate stainless steel structures reaching up into the air. However, I have found that simple 6cm diameter galvanised pipe (similar to that used to support tennis court surrounds) is perfectly adequate. You bury approximately 75cm to 1m of the pole in the ground using a little dry cement at the base and you can have any height you want, up to 4 metres above the ground. I have used this method and have pillar roses up to 20 years old and the poles remain strong and sturdy.

Pruning and training are easy. Every winter at pruning time remove as many older canes as possible and retain all the young, one year old canes (last season's new growth). If you need to retain some older canes, spur prune the side shoots, like you would with a climbing rose. Ensure you have 2 to 4 canes to reach the top of the pole, the next 2 to 4 canes should be reduced to reach two-thirds up the pole and the last 2 to 4 canes to reach one third up the pole. This will ensure vertical colour the full length of the pole when the rose comes into bloom.

Then simply wrap the canes around the pole, one at a time, half in a clockwise direction and the other half in an anti-clockwise direction and then tie them securely at the top. I use a fine nylon rope which will not rot. The remaining canes can be wrapped around the pole and the ends fed under the already tied canes. This will hold them in place.

Striking in appearance, *Colorbreak* and *Rock 'n' Roll* are two of my favourite pillar roses which create a strong vertical element in my rose garden and produce a show of beautiful colourful flowers from the base of the pillar to the top.

Pillar roses come in all shapes and sizes from 1 metre to 4 metres. Interestingly, ground cover roses make excellent small pillar roses up to 2 metres in height. These small pillars have been wrapped onto 5cm jarrah timber stakes which are easier to install.

Some recommended pillar roses are:

Short: Lilac Magic Carpet (Lilac, Shrub, 1992, 1.5m)

Red Meidiland (Red, Shrub, 1989, 1.75m)

Alba Meidiland (White, Shrub, 1986, 1.7m)

Eyeopener (Red, Shrub, 1987, 1.5m)

Medium: Temptress (Velvet Red, Shrub, 2007, 2.6m)

Summer Evening (Red, Shrub, 1995, 1.9m)

Banksia the Pearl (Creamy White, 1.8m)

Tall: Rock 'n' Roll (Orange/White, Shrub, 1988, up to 3m)

Colorbreak (Burnt orange, Floribunda, 1983 up to 3m)

Buff Beauty (Rich cream, Hybrid Musk, 1939, to 3m)

Leander (Apricot, Austin Shrub Rose, 1982 to 3m)

Eye Paint (Red/White, Floribunda Climber, 1975, up to 3m)

Iskra (Scarlet/orange, Floribunda Climber, 1970, 2.5m)

Compassion (Salmon Pink, Lge. flowered climber HT, 1972, to 4.5m)

‘Pillar/climbing rose pruning is easy’ by Kelvin Trimper A.M. Past President WFRS

[Thank you to Kelvin Trimper for sharing this article with UNSH.](#)

There is nothing more spectacular than the impact of a well-trained and performing pillar or climbing rose. The most famous rose gardens around the world feature these roses. The notable rose gardens in South Australia also display these roses and they can surprise and delight us for nearly 9 months each year.

To get the best out of climbing and pillar roses, good pruning and training is required. Unfortunately, many gardeners are put off by the mass of stems and foliage which confronts us at pruning time. However, if we all follow a few simple rules, climbers and pillars are actually not that complicated to prune and train. Indeed,

the results can create lovely artistic displays. I recommend pruning in July and August. Avoid the temptation to prune too early.

Rule 1. Preparation

Roses have thorns and climbing roses have many thorns. To tackle them, wear old clothes including long sleeves, sturdy footwear, a brimmed hat and eye protection. Wear all leather gloves – gauntlet gloves are ideal as they provide added protection.

A high quality pair of bi-pass secateurs, like Felco or Fiskars, is essential. Choose a size which fit comfortably into your hand. You will also need good quality loppers and a pruning saw. Make sure your tools are sharp. A pruning saw is ideal for cuts over 2 ½ cm and for removing old canes. Most garden centres can provide you with good advice to ensure you have the necessary equipment.

Rule 2. Study the plant before you act

If you carefully study the climber or pillar and the structure which supports it, the plant almost “tells you” what to do. First, look at the base of the plant. If it has performed well in the growing season, there will be a number of new canes (these are still green with no side shoots) emanating from the base. These are called “water shoots” and will provide the best flowers in the spring. Therefore, do not remove these.

Secondly, move up from the base of the plant, following older canes (these are those which were left following the previous years’ pruning). Some of these will have strong new canes emerging partially along the old stem. Others will only have short stems all along the cane. These would have produced the flowers during the previous year.

Then determine how many stems you require to cover your trellis for a climber or pillar structure. As a guide most climbers need at least 12 canes in order to wrap 6 canes onto a trellis on each side of the plant. These could be secured as a fan shape on a lattice or espaliered if you have a trellis. I prefer a trellis structure for climbers as the plant is easier to manage and you can have it at least 20 to 30 cm off a fence or wall to enable air flow around the plant.

For pillars, I also recommend 12 canes with 4 reaching the top of the pillar, 4 reaching two-thirds up the pillar and 4 stopped at one-third the height of the pillar. This ensures even flowering from the base to the top of the pillar rose.

Every winter at pruning time remove as many older canes as possible and retain the young, one year old canes (last season's new growth). If you need to retain some older canes, spur prune the side shoots, like you would with a climbing rose.

Wrap the canes around the pole, one at a time, half in a clockwise direction and the other half in an anti-clockwise direction and then tie them securely at the top. I use a fine nylon rope which will not rot.

Unusual and colourful, ‘*Colorbreak*’ and ‘*Rock 'n' Roll*’ are two of my favourite pillar roses which create a strong vertical element in my garden and produce many flowers. Try a few pillar roses in your garden and you’ll be surprised by the flowering spectacle they can create.

Rule 3. **Make your cuts**

Now we know how many canes we need, we can now perform the actual pruning.

The new water shoots simply need about 20 cm removed from their tips. Some of the old canes are useful if they have a strong, fresh cane further along. Cut off the old cane just above the new long cane which you want to retain. This will help rejuvenate the plant. If necessary, you can retain older canes and spur prune the side stems back to 2 or 3 buds (about 5 to 10cm).

The next step is to remove the pruned off old canes and also strip off the foliage from the remaining canes.

You will be left with many bare long canes. If you have more than you need, you can remove some of the older canes with a clean flush cut at the base of the plant.

Rule 4. **Training the Rose - Wrap on or tie down the canes you wish to keep**

If you have a trellis or horizontal wires, you can easily wrap canes around the wires, much like wrapping on grape vine canes. The rose cane is surprisingly flexible and will bend relatively easily once it has matured.

Position and secure the longest canes first near the top, and use the shorter canes lower down the structure. If the canes are too long for a particular location, they can be shortened to the correct length. If necessary, canes can be held in position with ties – but, don't make them too tight as the cane has to grow and a tight tie may strangle it, causing it to die.

Rule 5. **Apply Winter Spray and Root Stimulant**

Pruning remnants and any old leaves should be removed because they are covered in fungal spores and nasty insect eggs. When the clean-up is finished, give your bare rose canes a spray to kill any fungal spores or insect eggs which may be on the stems. Pest oil, winter oil or Lime Sulphur are good products to use. Also give the roots an application of Neutrog Seamungus. It's a great soil tonic, which will stir the roots into action in early spring. I recommend adding a layer of mulch in late winter while it is easy to move between the rose bushes, without damaging the fragile young shoots.

Soil & Roses: A word from Walter Hazlewood

Hazlewood, Walter G. (c.1960) Handbook on Trees, Shrubs and Roses, (First ed.), Hazlewood Nurseries Pty Ltd, Sydney.p. 177.

“Roses can be grown in any type of soil, provided it is well drained, as they will not tolerate wet feet. Where the soil is heavy with clay underneath they do their best, but the humus content must be kept up and they need manure, but this need not be applied as frequently as where it is of a sandy nature. A mulch through summer provides the necessary organic matter, keeps the soil moisture even and saves endless work scratching the surface after rain and watering”

Mulch...

Neutrog sells 'Who Flung Dung' which is both a tonic and mulch. It comes in a bagged bale and serves also as a garden dressing similar to that of forest fines. When applied it acts as a weed suppressant, moisture retainer and corrects the soil structure below. When revisiting the garden patch and when applied again, simply fork through mulch and reapply about 2 cms thick. It is vital to water the garden before and after applying to avoid burning the plants roots and subsequently foliage. Do avoid applying too thickly as you may find invasive gum tree roots coming to the spot! 'Who Flung Dung' is composted chicken manure (six months) and soiled poultry bedding, to which other ingredients are added. This product is available bi-annually through UNSH Rose Regional. The next order form will be sent to members this month for collection in October.

Victoria, Georgina, Trish and Judy have been busy potting up small plants for our JUMBO PLANTSALE for our first UNSH meeting when social distancing restrictions are lifted. Percentage of sales will go to the grower and to UNSH. Why not join in!



One of our Junior UNSH members excited about receiving his first Rose Annual!

Photo used with permission.



Left: H.Gallica
'Charles de Mills'

Right: Rugosa
'Rosaraie de
L'Hay

at 'Birchgrove'
garden

How to prune 'Standard' or 'Lollipop' roses...

The normal method of rose pruning is to OPEN the rose up to allow light into the centre of the rose. However in the case of these roses, if one did that, you would kill the rose prematurely! The standard rose has 2-3 grafted branches on a long stem. The main appearance of these roses is a round ball. But plants being plants, they need help to maintain what we as gardeners want them to look like! Firstly, as with ALL roses, it is best to let them settle in for a few seasons in order to allow their roots to become established.

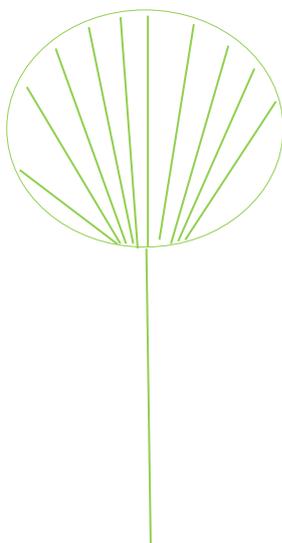
They are also the roses that shouldn't be HARD PRUNED. The rule regarding pruning/trimming off inward stems doesn't apply here because if one does, a large hole develops in the centre of your 'ball'. So while you leave the inward growing branches, just keep an eye on them. It is important that stems should not cross over /rub against each other. If there are two stems misbehaving, choose the stronger of the two and cut back the other stem to the nearest junction. Also at any time, always trim any diseased or dead stems. If these occur, it means that your rose is stressed. You need to ascertain whether it needs more water, food or mulch. It will possibly be during the summer months when this occurs.

Standard roses can 'sucker' at the base of the stem. This often occurs with standards and they should be removed. They are from the understock rose. The best way to maintain the shape is to give the rose a light haircut at the end of winter, removing just a couple of centimetres to maintain it's shape. Then attend to the crossing over branches. The other misguided advice is to cut the bloom with a long stem, as it will again alter it's shape.

One of our senior UNSH members, Kevin looks after 200 roses in his retirement village. I have sat and studied the amazing way he prunes his standard roses. While many may be deterred from the Iceberg series due to lack of scent and form, this variety does perform the best as 'lollipop' roses. He amazingly has the full rounded shape with dense stems. But all the stems grow vertically! Just regular trimming and maintenance is the secret-and a gentle trim at that. The roses most importantly flower abundantly.

See UNSH contact details at the beginning of the Newsletter.

Editor: Kate Stanley Dip Ed., B.A., M.A.



Disclaimer: Every effort has been made to provide accurate information with the correct acknowledgements in this Newsletter. You are welcome to use the material enclosed for personal use but please ensure authorship should it be shared. Please write to the editor regarding any anomalies. Ed.



Secateurs... Thank you to Felco for above images.

Choosing the right tool for the job is the name of the game in gardening. From left to right are the main types of cutters or secateurs available. Snips, Parrot Beak Secateurs, Bypass secateurs (the most commonly sold) and Anvil Secateurs. At the beginning of the 1800's gardeners would simply use scissors to trim their roses. With the aid of secateurs, sharper cuts can be used. In 1818, Antoine-Francois Bertrand de Monteville was publicised as being the inventor of the secateur in 'Bon Jardinier' magazine. Thereafter they were sold in Europe and the United States . (Allain, Yves-Marie, "De l'orangerie au palais de cristal, une histoire des serres.")

Walther Schroder in West Germany in 1923 was the inventor of the first Anvil Secateurs which he helped to produce. These pictured on the far right are for cutting dead or hard wood. One can see the black part on the left blade which is a thickened edge to act as an anvil for the cutting blade. It is important to always have the thin blade 'on top' when cutting, in order to avoid bruising or damaging the stem. (Wikipedia)

Snips shown on the far left, are great for picking flowers, trimming miniature roses, preparing exhibits for a Rose Show and removing 'diddle bits' on roses. (Sue Kingsford's turn of phrase)

Bypass Secateurs shown above, second from the right, are the most commonly used. They have one large thicker blade (on the bottom) that is convex and a thinner smaller blade that is concave (on top).

Parrot Beak Secateurs are for a more specific pruning purpose such as bonsai or removing inner stems inside a plant. They are very similar to the Bypass Secateurs, in that they both work like scissors. But the Parrot Beak's blades are both concave.

Keep a small bottle of Singer oil in your cupboard to keep the spring in your secateurs working smoothly. Alcohol wipes or methylated spirits are excellent to keep the blades clean between pruning roses. Plant material can build up on the blades and potentially diseases can be transferred via the secateurs. One way of managing this is to prune back healthy roses first and leave the more damaged ones until last. Clean the secateurs and dry between roses. It is best to clean your tools when you have finished with them.

Secateurs is the French word for 'cutter'.

Firsts...

Inspired by an article written in *The Australian Rose Annual 1992* p.141 by the late Dr. A.S. Thomas

The first 'all rose' shows were judged very differently from today's shows. Firstly the entry guidelines were different. Today exhibitors are guided by the Grade to which they have been assigned, namely Grade A, B, C and Public/Novice. These grades are achieved by wins and place getting at rose shows. Then their name is forwarded onto the Judges' Committee for consideration of going up a grade. In early Rose Shows exhibitors were divided into three categories. 1. Nurserymen; 2. Amateur rosarians with hired gardeners; 3. Amateur rosarians without hired gardeners. (eg. Market gardeners) There was a five pound entry fee for exhibitors and a shilling entrance to the public to enter the show.



Photo courtesy Wikipedia

Henry Bennett was seen as a British pioneer who systematically hybridized roses founded on his personal experience of same in cattle breeding. That is, using the known parents in breeding which were selected for the qualities desired in the progeny. He was considered the 'Father of the Hybrid Tea Class'. Author, Jack Harness stated that 'Lady Mary Fitzwilliam' (1882) should be called the Stud Hybrid Tea due its voluminous progeny. <rosegathering.com> Up until the 1800's, rose hybridization was only due to insect cross pollination. 'Deliberate, controlled pollination of roses to create new varieties was first systematically practiced by Andre Dupen (Empress Josephine's Horticulturalist in the early 1800's.' (Wikipedia) New varieties were introduced at Rose Shows. Bennett was the first to publish and guarantee the parentage of his roses which were remontant and had higher petal counts. (See also Dr A.S.Thomas' article in 1992 Annual p.142) More on this topic next Newsletter.



Left: First Australian Stamp 1809 commemorating the opening of the first Australian Post Office. Image courtesy of <nma.gov.au> (National Museum Australia)
Below left: The First Post office run by Convict Isaac Nichols on 25th April 1809. Image courtesy of <nma.gov.au>
Mail being a vital link to Britain came by ship and collection was unruly and difficult to manage hence the set up of a better monitored process. The recipient of the letter or parcel was to pay on receipt.



Above right: Lindsay, Sir Lionel (1936) 'Hyde Park Barracks' Etching 5/100, 12.5 X 30 cm. Courtesy of Caroline Simpson Library <collection.hht.net.au>

“Firsts : Rose Shows & Rose Societies: in the context of colonial life”

The pink shading in boxes denotes Horticultural and specifically rose related ‘firsts’. Other ‘firsts’ are included for context of the days in which these occurred. Also it shows the challenges faced by early nurserymen or exhibitors. For example, early rosarians trained or bused to Rose Shows with their exhibits! It is clear that the early colonial populus was not just interested in establishing a ‘kitchen garden’ but replicating rose gardens from home in England. It was an interest for both the men and women of the time, as they industriously set about establishing their roses.

Fresh manure was readily available with the use of horses which were used for transport. Cattle, sheep and pigs were also increasing in numbers. The early settlers quickly realised the sandy soils of the harbour edge, led to the failed corn crops on the First Farm. Soil was brought in from Rose Bay to improve the structure. When one traces the housing development to Parramatta and Camden, it is clear that the rich soil and water supply were the main components. Horticulture was the all important focus in colonial days, as they only had limited stores that came from England taking many months to arrive. There are accounts that the settlement nearly didn’t survive due to starvation. Disease also became rife. Hence the significance of early nurseries and their need to hybridise their stock.

It is interesting to note the early foundation of garden societies and their importance in early colonial days. These provided social networks and horticultural commraderie which the free settlers were accustomed. It is astonishing that the RHS established itself only 34 years after the First Fleet arrived.

1788 20 th Jan	First Fleet arrives under Capt. Arthur Phillips (Governor until 1792) ‘First’ Government House built 1788-89, 41 Bridge St, Sydney CBD (demolished in 1845)First residence for Governors of NSW.	
1790	Lieut. John Macarthur, his wife Elizabeth & son, Edward arrived in Sydney in the Second Fleet on the ‘Neptune’	
1791	Third Fleet arrives.	
1792	Hyde Park Garden was reserved a common. 1810 - Named and it’s first use was as a racecourse then in the 1920’s for cricket matches.	
1793 June	John Macarthur received his first land grant (100 acres Rose Hill , Parramatta) and within one year Elizabeth Farm House was built. Fourth Fleet arrives. First church built St Phillip’s. Burnt down by convicts.Rebuilt 1810.	
1795-1800	Governor John Hunter	
1800-1806	Governor P.G.King Macarthur received a land grant of 5,000 acres in Cowpastures being supported by the Lord Camden and the Colonial Office in England.	
1803	First Newspaper 'Sydney Gazette' in Australia published by ex – convict Vaucluse House built (1803-1839) Napoleonic War 18 th May1803-20 th November 1815 Europe First Tasmanian settlement (1803)Risdon Cove later Hobart.	
1806-1808	Governor William Bligh	
1809	First Post Office 25 th April Hobart founded	
1810-1821	Major General Lachlan Macquarie	

1811-1816	The Mint Macquarie Street Hyde Park Barracks (1811-19)	Convict quarters
1815	'Old' Government House built in Parramatta on 260 acres parkland on Parramatta River where 10 early governors resided.	
1816	Botanical Gardens (74 acres) opened	
1817 April	First Bank-NSW now Westpac	Barter system prior
1817	Stables built for Gov. Lachlan Macquarie, after 'Thornberry Castle' designed by former convict Francis Greenway to hold 30 horses. This is now the site of the Conservatorium of Music. Completed Feb 1821.	
1819-1840	Camden Park House built Belgenny House on the house on the estate was where Macarthur lived while main house was being built.	
1821-1825	Major General Brisbane (1824) Hambleton Cottage built at Elizabeth Farm where Macarthur's son, Edward lived.	
1822	Royal Agricultural Society formed James & William Macarthur took up land grants in Camden. John Macarthur received two medals in London for excellence in Merino Wool and exporting the equivalent of 68,000 Kg.	
1823	First Royal Easter Show held Lt. General Darling	
1824	Brisbane founded - Worst convicts sent there	
1826	Precursor of State Library 1910 State Library opened	
1827	First Dairy Farm - Brownlow Hill, Camden	
1829	Shepherd's Darling Nursery established Perth founded (12 th June)	
1831 14 th May	First steam ship to arrive in Australia.	
1832	John Baptiste's Nursery established	
1835-9	Elizabeth Bay House & Gardens built Melbourne settled (30 th August 1835) Adelaide founded (1836)	Alexander Macleay
1836-45	'New' Government House built - Vice Regal Residence	
1838	John Bidwell first arrived in Australia (Sept)	
Early 1840's	Depression	
1844	Camden Park Nursery established	William Macarthur
1851	Gold rush in NSW Guilfoyle's Nursery established USYD founded	
1855 26 th September	First railway in NSW Sydney to Parramatta	
1858 July 1st	Grand National First world all rose show (UK) Organised by S. Reynolds; Thomas Rivers, Charles Turner & William Paul	St James Hall, London
1859 2nd June	2nd Grand National Show (UK)	Hanover Square Rooms
1860 12th July	3rd Grand National Show (UK)	Crystal Palace
1861 10th July	4th Grand National Show (UK) First tram in Sydney (then every year until 1877) The Victorian Gardener's Society's Rose Show (9 th November) Trove: Sat 9 th Nov. 1861 p.25	Kensington
1864	John Gould Veitch from England visits Elizabeth Bay gardens	
1866	First school Sydney - Botany Public School	

1868 10 th January	Last convict ship arrives in Australia	Total 164,000 convicts on 806 ships 1788-1868
1869	Darwin founded. Initially named Palmerston. Suez Canal opened (17 th November) (Construction started 1859)	
1875	Linnean Society formed (UK)	
1876	National Rose Society founded (until 2017) Royal patronage 1901 UK	
1879	First telephone	
1882	First <u>bred</u> HT cultivar 'Lady Mary Fitzwilliam' bred by Bennett	
1884	First bookstore in Market St, Sydney (partnership in 1886)	Angus & Robertson
1889	Sydney Town Hall opened	
1892	American Rose Society founded	
1899	RS Victoria formed	
1901	Frau Karl Druschki' HP white bred by P. Lambert one of the first remontant roses Federation. First Prime Minister Edmond Barton.	
1904 8 th July	Electricity in Sydney (Tamworth was the first area to have electric lights)	
1906	First motorised taxi in Sydney	
1908 27 th August	RS South Australia formed Hazelwood Nursery established	
1913 15 th Jan	RSNSW formed	
1914-18	First World War	
1923 23 rd November	First radio broadcast	
1928	Rose Shows WA & Lismore (Courtesy of Trove) First Rose Annual	
1930-39	The Great Depression	
1930	RS Qld formed Modern Roses first publication	2,511 collected rose registrations
1931	RS NZ formed	
1932	Rose Show Sydney (Courtesy of Trove) Sydney Harbour Bridge opened 19 th March	
1932 6 th October	RS Western Australia formed	
1934	First passenger flight by Qantas to Australia. (
1939-45	Second World War	
1955 1 st Nov- 1975 30 th April	Vietnam War	
1956 16 th September	Television was launched	
1957- c.1998	RS TAS formed	
1966 14 th February	Decimal currency introduced	
1968	World Federation of Roses Founded	
1972	National Rose Society formed (Australia)NRSA	Foundation President: Dr A.S. Thomas
1979	Heritage Roses Australia formed	
2017 May	UNSH Rose Regional formed	

Darling Downs, Queensland Gazette

25th October 1906

Judging at Rose Shows (in 1908)

To those interested in the growing and staging of roses for exhibition, the following definitions from the National Rose Society's (England) authorised rules for judging at Rose Shows, 'may be of interest:-

Definitions

A Bloom or Truss shall be taken to mean a rose, with or without buds and foliage as a cut from the plant.

A Good Rose.-the highest type of bloom is one which has form-size, brightness, substance, and good foliage and which is, at the time of judging in the most perfect phase of its possible beauty.

A Bad Rose,-the following are serious defects in a rose bloom: Faulty shape confused or split centre, and faded colour; also being undersized, or oversized, to the extent of coarseness, or overblooming.

Form shall imply: Petals abundant and of good substance; regularly and gracefully arranged within a circular outline, and having a well formed centre.

Size shall imply that the bloom is a full-sized representative specimen of the variety. Brightness shall include freshness, brilliancy and purity of colour. '

'Rosa cultivated Botanic Garden January 1828'

Rosa spinosissima bluish.

Rosa villosa--'apple bearing'from Britain. Introduced to Botanical Gardens by Mr Murray 1824

Rosa rubiginosa *Eglantine, Sweet Briar*

Rosa sabinie--Introduced to Botanical Gardens by Alexander Macleay in 1825 .R.pimpinellifolia x R.mollis

Rosa spidapa

Rosa spinosissima white

Rosa arvensis *Field Rose*--'White Dog Rose' Native of Britain.

Rosa banksia *Syn. Banksia Rose, Bank's Rose, Lady Bank's Rose*

Fraser notes Lady Banks came from China & was introduced to the Botanical Gardens in 1825 by David Ramsay Esq.

Rosa canina, Common Briar, Dog Rose, Hip Rose--Intro. to Botanical Gardens by Hon. Alexander Macleay.

Rosa centifolia *Cabbage Rose*--'Large Chinese' from China. Intro. to Bot.Gardens by Hon. A. Macleay in 1827.

Rosa multiflora, Japanese Rose--'Many flowered' from China. Intro. to Bot. Gard. by David Ramsay Esq. in 1825.

Rosa semperflorens plena--'Dark Crimson' rose from China and given to the Gardens by Lady Brisbane in 1822.

Rosa sp. --'tall mutable'from China. Given to the Gardens by Lady Brisbane in 1822.

Rosa spinosissima *Scotch Rose, Burnet Rose*--Introduced by Lady Brisbane in 1821.

Rosa Casmella--Introduced by Honourable Alexander Macleay in 1825.

Rosa Grandiflora-- Introduced by Honourable Alexander Macleay in 1825.

Rosa nobis (?) Saligna--'Smooth willow leaved' rose from China. Introduced by Hon. Alexander Macleay in 1825.

Rosa semperflorens--'everblowing Chinese' from China. Given to the gardens in 1819 by James Macarthur Esq.

Rosa Banksia lutea (Rosa banksiae lutea) *Banksia Rose*

Rosa provincialis *Common Moss Rose [Rosa x centifolia f. Muscosa]* *Provence Rose, Cabbage Rose*--Introduced to Botanical Gardens by David Ramsay Esq. in 1825.

<collection.hht.net.au> Caroline Simpson Library & Research Collection Author: Charles Fraser

A Catalogue of the Plants Cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew.

Vol. 6 1814 by W.T. Aiton (gardener to His Majesty)

Hortus Kewensis by William Townsend Aiton Polygynia p.158

Rosa H.K. iii. p.257

<i>Lutea</i>	<i>yellow Austrian</i>	<i>Germany 1596</i>
	<i>single Miss L.</i>	
	<i>red & yellow</i>	
<i>Sulphurea</i>	<i>double yellow</i>	<i>Levant 1629</i>
<i>Blanda</i>		<i>Hudsons' Bay, Newfoundland</i>
<i>Cinnamomea</i>	<i>Cinnamon</i>	<i>South of Europe 1596</i>
	<i>double moss Lawr.</i>	
<i>Kamchatica</i>	<i>Kamtschatka</i>	<i>Venten cels. Kamtschatka 1802</i>
<i>Arvensis</i>	<i>White Dog</i>	<i>Engl. bot. Britain</i>
<i>Spinossisima</i>	<i>Scotch</i>	
	<i>common</i>	
	<i>stripe-flower'd Miss L.</i>	
	<i>red</i>	
	<i>double</i>	
	<i>tall</i>	
	<i>marbled</i>	
<i>Involuta</i>	<i>Dr Walker's</i>	<i>Eng. bot. Hebrides</i>
<i>Carolina</i>	<i>Burnet-seaved</i>	<i>N. America 1726</i>
	<i>Single Miss L.</i>	

double

single Pennsylvanian

double Pennsylvanian

spreading Carolina

upright Carolina

Rubifolia

bramble-leaved

1800

Isosandra Polygynia Rosa p.159

Villosa

apple-bearing

Britain

single

Engl. bot.

double Miss L.

Libernica

Irish

Engl. Bot Ireland

Sinica

3 leaved Chinese

China 1759

Provincialis

Provins

S. of Europe 1596

common. Miss L.

scarlet

flush

white

Rose de Meaux

Pompe

Rose de Rheim's

Childing's

	<i>Blandford or Portugal</i>	
	<i>Rose St. Francis</i>	
	<i>Shailer's</i>	
<i>Ferox</i>	<i>Hedgehog</i>	<i>M. Caucasus 1796</i>
<i>Centifolia</i>	<i>Hundred-leaved</i>	
	<i>Dutch</i>	
	<i>Blush</i>	
	<i>Singleton's</i>	
	<i>Burgundy</i>	
	<i>single velvet</i>	
	<i>double velvet</i>	
	<i>Sultan</i>	
	<i>Stephney</i>	
	<i>Lisbon</i>	
	<i>Bishop</i>	
	<i>Cardinal</i>	
	<i>Blush Royal</i>	
	<i>Petit</i>	
	<i>Pluto</i>	
	<i>Monstrous</i>	
	<i>Fringe</i>	
	<i>Plicate</i>	
	<i>Two-coloured</i>	

	<i>Shell</i>	
<i>Gallica</i>	<i>offininal</i>	<i>S. of Europe</i>
	<i>red</i>	
	<i>Mundi</i>	
	<i>marbled</i>	
	<i>Royal Virgin</i>	
	<i>Giant</i>	
<i>H. damascene</i>	<i>Damask</i>	<i>S. of France 1578 p.160</i>
	<i>red</i>	
	<i>blush</i>	
	<i>York & Lancaster</i>	
	<i>red monthly</i>	
	<i>white monthly</i>	
	<i>blush monthly</i>	
	<i>Great Royal</i>	
	<i>Blush Belgic</i>	
	<i>Red Belgic Goliath</i>	
	<i>Imperial Blush</i>	
<i>Sempervirens</i>	<i>evergreen</i>	<i>Germany 1629</i>
<i>Pumula</i>	<i>dwarf Austrian Jacquast.t.</i>	<i>Austria 1773</i>
<i>Turbinata</i>	<i>Frankfort Miss L.</i>	<i>1629</i>
<i>Rubiginosa</i>	<i>Sweet Briar</i>	<i>Eng.bot. Britain</i>
	<i>Common Miss L.</i>	
	<i>Semi double</i>	

	<i>Double mossy</i>	
	<i>Manning's blush</i>	
	<i>double red</i>	
	<i>Royal</i>	
<i>Muscasa</i>	<i>moss</i>	<i>Provins 1724</i>
<i>Moschata</i>	<i>musk</i>	<i>Babarbarary 1596</i>
	<i>single</i>	
	<i>double</i>	
<i>Alpine</i>	<i>alpine</i>	<i>Switzerland 1683</i>
<i>Multiflora</i>	<i>Bramble-flower'd</i>	<i>Bot. mag China 1804</i>
<i>Canina</i>	<i>Dog or Hip tree</i>	<i>Engl. Bot Britain</i>
	<i>double Miss L</i>	
<i>Tomentosa</i>	<i>downy leaved</i>	<i>Engl. Bot England</i>
<i>Gossina</i>	<i>hill</i>	<i>1895 Britain</i>
<i>Caucasica</i>	<i>Caucasian</i>	<i>M. Caucasus 1798</i>
<i>Semperfrens</i>	<i>everblooming</i>	<i>Exot. Bot. China 1789</i>
	<i>double flower'd Miss L.</i>	
<i>Indica</i>	<i>Blush Chinese</i>	
<i>Bracteata</i>	<i>Sir G. Staunton's</i>	<i>Bot. mag 1795</i>
	<i>white</i>	<i>Europe 1597</i>
	<i>single Miss L</i>	
	<i>double</i>	
	<i>Cluster maiden's blush</i>	

Great

p.161

Berberifolia

Barberry-leaved

Salsb. N. of Persia 1790

Banksiae

Lady Banks

China 1807

Key: Miss L. = Miss Lawrence ros. on transcript.

Kew Gardens was established in 1759.



Note: Please note the date for Banksiae Rose which is not published in other literature. Also the rationale for including an overseas primary horticultural inventory of roses, is because it is concurrent with the roses grown and imported at the time.

Roses received at Elizabeth Bay House... Written by K. Stanley



Russell, Robert (c.1837) 'Sydney from Woolloomooloo'
Watercolour.

Courtesy of National Library of Australia

<Sydneylivingmusuems.com.au>

Thanks to Research Librarian, Dr Matthew Stephens for making this image available. A valuable illustration of colonial Sydney.

The development of harbour foreshores presented a controversial landscaping topic in Colonial Sydney. Elizabeth Bay House and gardens nearby in location posed a refreshing approach, which was publicised by Thomas Shepherd in his lectures, when he told his audience of how Alexander Macleay developed the Elizabeth Bay House Gardens.

As depicted in the watercolour painting above, the norm for the early settlers with their land grants, was to completely denude the landscape prior plantings. It should be noted that in fresh pictorial and written evidence, explorer James Cook described his surprise to find, that underscrub had been removed by the Aboriginals with regular back-burning, leaving the mature trees on the harbour banks. Alexander Macleay, the first Colonial Secretary who took up the inaugural post and resided at Elizabeth Bay House, built the surrounding gardens incorporating the Australian trees and rockery with English cultivars, forming an historical marriage of horticultural and historical significance.

So successful was he his venture, that he shared his gardening specimens with Macarthur, Darling Nursery and Kew Gardens in London. The latter was sent Australian native flora. Elizabeth Bay House Gardens became reknowned for it's fruit trees, which were so important in the early settlement as the settlers and convicts had minimal nutrition due to the inexperience of growing food in the Australian soil and climate. They were reliant on food supplies coming from England taking many months. Sea farers soon learned to stock up on the more perishable foods enroute. Many food stuffs were spoiled on arrival. A little known fact is that the early settlement nearly starved. The First Farm that was planted out with corn, failed miserably. Later soil was brought in from Rose Bay to enrich it.

It goes without saying that the colony was attempting to replicate their homeland of gentility, which is evidenced with architecture, choice of plants, clothing apparel and manufacture. While the free settlers and NSW Corps had a ready convict workforce, challenges of climate; soil; water supply; and some necessary approval from England, slowed projects down. Land grants to both settlers and convicts who had earned the reward, provided the Colony with expansion. As mentioned in the May and June UNSH Newsletters, it is clear that roses were an important reminder of home and formed an horticultural interest for the early settlers.

Rosa received at Elizabeth Bay Author: Alexander Macleay

1. *Rosa Macartnea* [*R. bracteata*] Macartney Rose From W^m. Macarthur August 1840
2. *R. banksia* 1840 - plants from Messrs Loddiges & Sons
3. *R. arvensis plena* 1838 - From W^m. Macarthur August 1840
4. *R. noisette lutea* 1840
5. *R. noisette pulchella* 1840 - From W^m. Macarthur August 1840
6. *Rosa* sp. 'A very spinous plant' from China
7. *R. odoratissima* 1840 Mr Jones
8. *Rosa*? 1835 From China Mr Jones
9. *R. Odorata* Bouchard (?) 1840
10. *R. noisette* 1838
11. *Rosa yellow china* 1838 - From W^m. Macarthur August 1838
12. *Rosa de Lille* 1838 - cultivar bred by Thomas Rivers of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, England
13. *Rosa bracteata* Macartney rose 1837



Image: William Curtis 'The Botanical Magazine' Vol. II, plate 69, December 1788.

'*Rosa mucosa*. Moss Rose...frequently called Moss Provence' Courtesy of Botanical Gardens.

Caroline Simpson Colonial Plants Database. (see previous page -last entry)

Connections...Written by K. Stanley (To be acknowledged on reproduction)

