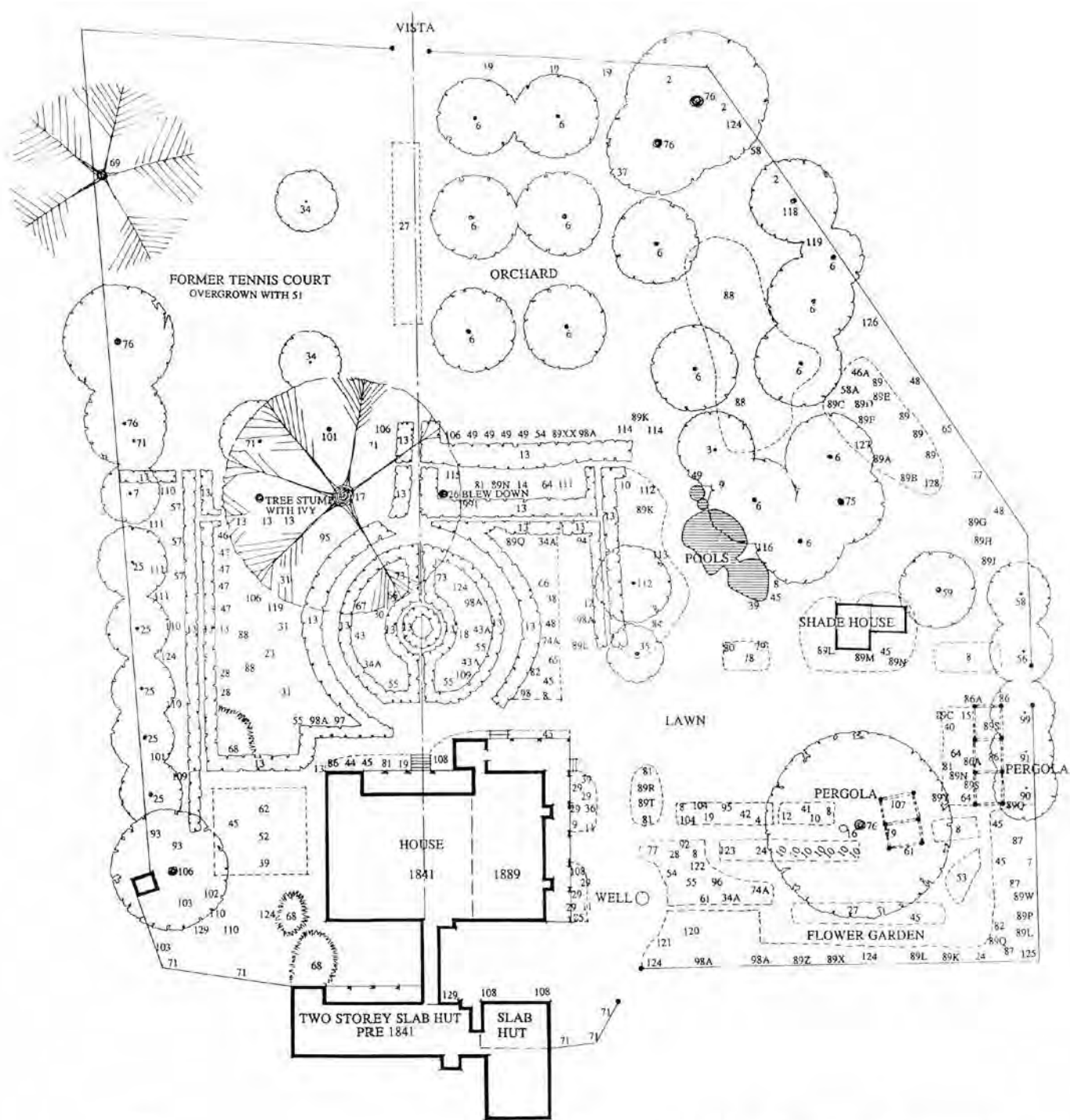


DURHAM HALL GARDEN



Australian Garden History Society
ACT, Monaro and Riverina Branch



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DURHAM HALL BRAIDWOOD

DURHAM HALL GARDEN

near Braidwood, New South Wales

Compiled by members of the
Australian Garden History Society

Edited by
Astrida Upitis

Australian Garden History Society
ACT, Monaro and Riverina Branch

ISBN 0 9592116 3 2

First published in 1992 by the Australian Garden
History Society

ACT Monaro Riverina Branch

GPO Box 1630 Canberra ACT 2601 Australia

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Cover photograph: Durham Hall house and garden 1985 by
Ingrid Adler.

Design and production BPD Graphic Associates

Printed by Goanna Print Pty Ltd

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Preface

A garden is a personal creation which tells us something about the people who live or lived there. An old garden in particular holds many memories and stories about the people who created it, cared for it and the landscape it grew out of. This book is a brief story about the garden at Durham Hall, a family property near Braidwood in southern New South Wales.

The aim of this booklet is to document the garden's history and the plants that grow there to help conserve part of our cultural heritage and to share this with the many people who visit the garden. The Durham Hall garden has been recognised for its heritage significance and has been entered in the Register of the National Estate. It is recognised as an important example of an early 19th century small homestead garden in a geometric style.

Members of the Australian Garden History Society first visited Durham Hall in 1985 as part of their annual conference. On a cool wet spring day members were enchanted by the old world peace and beauty that the garden evoked in its rural setting. With the personal commitment, interest and support of the owners, Olive and Dick Royds, the Society was encouraged to return and learn more about Durham Hall. In a cooperative effort between the owners and other members of the Society, an initial garden survey was carried out in 1987 with plant identification and plan drawing completed in 1991. The outcome of these shared efforts is this small book.

A job like this is never one person's. The willingness of Olive and Dick to share their garden is gratefully acknowledged as is the work of members who helped with the garden survey. The tasks of measuring the garden, identifying the plants, drawing up the plan and providing logistical support (lunch, teas) were all important.

Lastly thank you to the committee members whose determination to see the project through made publication of this book possible. The following members are gratefully acknowledged for their contributions to various parts of the book.

A note on Braidwood	Victor Crittenden
History of the garden	Olive and Dick Royds
The garden landscape today	Richard Ratcliffe
Unusual garden plants	Jim Webb
Durham Hall plant list	Jim and Myra Webb, Ingrid Adler
Map of the garden	Richard Ratcliffe and Ingrid Adler

Gardens are changing creations as are the people who look after them. The challenge is to maintain significant garden values while adapting to the needs of their custodians, now and in the future. A much loved garden is very evident at Durham Hall today.

Astrida Upitis
Editor
November 1992

A Note on Braidwood

The town of Braidwood is situated in the upper valley of the Shoalhaven River on the southern tablelands in New South Wales about 600 metres above sea level. Some of its surrounding mountains rise to over 1300 metres. This gives the area cold dry winters with very severe frosts thus restricting the growing of many tender plants in the garden. Rainfall averages about 700 millimetres per year although there can be droughts and floods as in most parts of Australia.

The creeks all flow into the Shoalhaven River including the Jembaicumbene Creek on which Durham Hall is situated. Only to the south in the Araluen Valley do the rivers and creeks flow east. The soils vary from granite to basalt and much of the original vegetation has been removed especially in the immediate vicinity of the town although there are a number of national parks in the surrounding district.

The country was explored in 1821-1822. Dr Thomas Braidwood Wilson is regarded as the father of the town being given his grant in 1827 but he was only one of about fourteen who had made claims in the district. The early history of the Braidwood area resounds with their names and those who followed like the Badgerys and the Roberts. Their stories can be followed in Netta Ellis' delightful history of Braidwood called *Braidwood, Dear Braidwood*, published in 1989.



Aerial view of Durham Hall on the southern tablelands, looking west towards the Shoalhaven River valley. Photo courtesy O. & D. Roys

History of the Garden

There is very little documented evidence of the history of the garden at Durham Hall. In the 1828 census, people were recorded as living on the land and in 1839 the weatherboard-clad, brick-nogged main house had two families living in it.

We think the old garden to the north and west was laid out in the early 1840s by Mrs William Henry Roberts (nee Ann Badgery).

The garden was set out in a typically early Victorian style with symmetrically patterned box hedging detailing the carriage loop and nearby flower beds. Although overgrown, most of the box hedging survives today along with a wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis*) planted by the steps leading to the old front door.

A huge Atlas cedar (*Cedrus libani ssp atlantica*) dominates the garden, the last of a row of four conifers symmetrically planted on the northern side of the carriage loop.

Unfortunately the weeping funeral cypress (*Cupressus funebris*) had developed a dangerous lean after inches of rain followed by terribly strong winds a few years ago and had to be cut down. Of the other two trees planted one is completely unknown and although the trunk is still standing and very solid it has been dead for at least 65 years. The fourth tree was thought to have been an Arizona cypress which died and was cut down in 1971.

Within the loop itself a large Chinese hawthorn (*Photinia serrulata*) and a pair of Portuguese laurels (*Prunus lusitanica*) create a wonderfully cool shade area in the summer along with the English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) and the camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*). The camphor laurel is unusual for our district as the tree is frequently hit by the frosts in winter. There must have been a lot of loving care bestowed on the tree in the early days for it to have survived.

Along the western side of the garden is a windbreak of elms and hawthorns, much needed to combat the strong west and south-westerly winds.

The earliest photo was taken about 1859 and it shows the garden well established. By this time Mrs Roberts had built herself a new home about a mile to the west complete with a beautiful large garden with a great amount of box hedging.

The estate had been shared among the children now of age and her eldest son William James Roberts had resided at Durham Hall until his early death in 1855 aged 27. William James Roberts had not married and he willed Durham Hall and his estate to his nephew, William Edward Royds then aged 6, the son of his eldest sister Elizabeth Jane.

Various people, friends, members of the family, lived at Durham Hall until 1873 when William Edward Royds married Hannah Letitia Palmer, daughter of Edward Thompson Palmer, and they settled there to raise a family of four sons and four daughters.

Hannah Letitia Royds loved her garden and when two extra rooms were added to the eastern side of the house in 1889 she developed more garden. Many flower beds were added, all edged with local granite with gravel paths between them.

It is about this time that the main entrance to the house was changed from the north door to the eastern side. With the carriage loop not being required for carriages the area to the north of the formal garden was used for a tennis court to the west and an addition to the orchard on the east.



Durham Hall garden, circa 1859. Note the circular box hedge, the wisteria on the northern veranda and extensive flower beds. All historic photos courtesy of O & D Royds.

There is an unidentified yellow rose still growing on the northern side of the garden planted circa 1880 and said to be Hannah Letitia's favourite rose. Fresh vegetables were grown by a chinaman a few hundred yards away near a well in the paddock and brought daily to the house.

William Edward Royds died in 1910 and his eldest son Thomas Molyneux Royds took over running the property. By this time the family had grown up and the four daughters as well as Tom Royds were all keen gardeners. About 1916 Tom Royds put a windmill over the well in the paddock and water was piped up to the garden. We think it was about this time that the well in the garden on the eastern side of the house was filled in. With water piped to the garden, Tom Royds started a vegetable garden beyond the flower beds on the eastern side. Being used to a life of early rising (both Tom Royds and his father bred and raced horses) Tom would often do an hour's work in the garden before breakfast.

In 1917 Tom Royds met and married Amy Gertrude Barber (nee Sheaffe) another keen gardener, a great help to Tom; his sisters having left to take up their own establishments. Tom and Amy Royds had three sons; John, Dick and Roger. As boys they were encouraged to join with the garden work and at one time given their own plot of garden.

Tom Royds died in 1938 while the two younger boys were still at school. After the second world war started John, the eldest, joined the RAAF. During the war the two boys, Dick and Roger, had little time for gardening. They were busy running the properties raising beef and lamb for their war effort and Amy Royds was busy with the Country Women's Association and the Red Cross.

After the war the granite edging of the beds in the eastern side was removed and the flower beds made way for a lawn. With the addition of a water feature added in the early 1970s the garden is as it is today with Dick and Olive Royds as the present custodians.



*View of the house with shingle roof and the new eastern extension, circa 1890s.
Four of the Royds' children pose behind the box hedge.*



*Spring at Durham Hall, circa 1910. In the foreground Persian lilac flowers while a small pergola supports the wisteria. An unidentified Edwardian woman is framed by the old elm tree in the background.
All these plants are still found in the garden today.*



Entrance to the garden from the front gate, circa 1938. In the background tower the conifers: (left to right) Atlas cedar, Weeping funeral cypress and Arizona cypress. The big old cherry tree, a favourite climbing zone, was cut down after the second world war.

The Garden Landscape Today

The road southward from Braidwood to Majors Creek meanders through open undulating country with the occasional farmhouse set among trees and surrounded by sheep and cattle dotted pastures. Once a busy route to the goldfields this is now only a sparsely travelled country road. The first of the gold settlements is reached some eight kilometres from Braidwood.

Jembaicumbene, pronounced locally 'Jimmy-cum-been', was in the 1860s a thriving village, large enough to support four hotels. By 1932 with the end of the gold deposits it had shrunk to a school, post office and blacksmith's shop and when the school closed that year it virtually ceased to exist. Dominant stands of Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra* 'Italica') along the creek near the road bridges remain as sentinels over the site.

Almost as soon as Jembaicumbene is passed the gateway to Durham Hall is reached and from the road the track to the house travels steadily westward for a kilometre, eventually arriving at the rear of the house. In earlier days the drive arrived at the northern front of the house terminating in a large carriage loop the centre of which was planted with concentric circles of clipped English box (*Buxus sempervirens*) hedges but, in typical Australian homestead fashion, time has removed the need for a formal approach and the kitchen door is now the most used and the 'front' door rarely opened. As the drive nears the house the first impression is one of small scale timber vernacular buildings beyond which rises the most imposing element in the landscape, an enormous Atlas cedar of great age.



Waist high English box hedge with flowering Persian lilac. Photo I. Adler 1985.



A flowering apple shades the fish pond, built during 1971-72. Photo A. Upton 1992.

The gate into the garden is set at the end of a billowing hedge of roses. To the left of the gate the same billowing effect is continued with an enormous wisteria which spreads its ancient limbs across garages and sheds and climbs into the upper branches of a venerable pine. Through the gate the eastern verandah is again enveloped in wisteria, the flowers of which in season immediately claim the eye.

Conscious still of the initial view of the garden the visitor moves on around to the northern front to view more closely the Atlas cedar, which at this distance becomes even more imposing. But between the house and the tree is the original carriage loop with its box hedges. Once small lines of green, between which ladies in long dresses could freely walk, these hedges now stand waist high with a spread which makes moving through most of the paths almost impossible. The effect is one difficult to appreciate from ground level but, with the little height gained by moving onto the verandah, it brings the concentric pattern of hedging into perspective. Difficult to see now that the garden is so overgrown, is the vista from the front door through the centre of the circles, past the cedar to a distant hill on which Lombardy poplars have been planted as a terminus to the vista.

To the north beyond the formal section of the garden lies an extensive orchard while to the west more hedging forms compartments for shrub plantings and an abandoned tennis court, now overgrown with privet. To the east the garden is more open and contains a more recent fish pond and shade house. The dominant tree in this section of the garden is an English oak (*Quercus robur*) whose wide spreading branches create a pleasant shady location for table and seats ideal for summer outdoor living.

Around and to the south of this tree, as the circuit of the garden continues back to the eastern front of the house and the gate, are rectangular beds containing many plants one would expect to encounter in a garden of this age; lavender, golden rod, dahlias and other perennials; spireas and berberis species and of course, many roses most of which are the old varieties which are now coming back into fashion.

Durham Hall is an old garden. By today's ideas a strange garden in many ways, yet it is this age and oddity that make it both important historically and difficult to conserve. It is fortunate in some ways that the garden does not contain a large number of trees dating from its inception as some of these would now be nearing the end of their useful lives and present the difficult decision as to whether they should be removed and replaced. As recently as 1991 one large weeping funeral cypress, located centrally in the garden near the Atlas cedar blew partially over and had to be removed. Because of the change of growing conditions in this position since the tree was planted it is now impossible to replace this tree. Some would argue that such losses destroy the integrity of a garden but, if it is recognised that trees are living things which have a finite life-span then accepting changes such as the loss of a tree simply become part of the conservation experience.

A more difficult problem is what to do with the concentric box hedges. One argument could be that as the plants are the original ones used in the early development of the garden they should remain as long as they are alive, even though their appearance is now nothing like what was intended by the person laying out the garden. An opposing view is that the present plants should be removed after sufficient material has been taken from them to propagate replacements and the hedges replanted with the intention of re-establishing the original design intent of an area patterned with hedges and paths. The latter would certainly be more



Olive and Dick Royds, owners of Durham Hall, November 1992. Photo A. Uppitt.

accurate from the historic design viewpoint but would remove some of the aura of great age from the garden. Which way to go is a point that could be argued strongly from both points of view. The ultimate decision rests with what the garden owners are comfortable with and at present that is to retain the old hedges as they are with trimming as required to keep the minimum access open.

Unusual Garden Plants

Fashions in plants change over the decades, with some plants becoming unfashionable and being removed from the garden scene. Some may be removed by the garden owners or carers when they are perceived to be out of fashion or have some inherent features which make them unpopular with the owners. These include plants that have thorns or spines, are susceptible to various diseases which require constant spraying, plants that cause allergies to the garden users or just simply particular plants not coping with the climate, leading to decline or death and their eventual removal in favour of more popular and vigorous new varieties.

At Durham Hall there are a number of surviving plants from the original plantings that are of particular interest and are not planted now or are unavailable from today's nurseries.

The first of these plants is the Osage orange or bow wood tree (*Maclura pomifera*), so named after the size and resemblance of the mature fruit to an orange and to the group of North American Indians who used the wood of this tree for fashioning their bows. At Durham Hall the use would have been otherwise. The few remaining remnants of these trees planted on the outer fence line to the east would have originally been a stock proof hedge fence, kept constantly cut back in the pioneer days to encourage the thorny juvenile growth with its 50 millimetre or longer woody thorns. On maturity, the tree ceases to produce these thorns. Another factor perhaps helping the survival of the few remaining trees is that they are mostly male, only the female trees produce the large fruit which although attractive can pose quite a yearly clean up chore.

A garden shrub of interest is *Desmodium amethystinum*, practically unknown in gardens today. It is a native of China with sprays of pale blue flowers in autumn, followed by many distinctively shaped pods, constricted between the seeds. A search through the early nursery catalogues from Sydney between 1850 and 1888 (Shepherd's, Purchase's, Baptiste's and Treseder's and Camden Park plant lists), fails to find this species or indeed any other *Desmodium*. The plant is readily propagated from layers, hardwood cuttings or seed so it is curious why it fell from garden favour. Perhaps the rather lanky straggly growth of a clone from a Durham Hall plant that I grew in the warmer climate of the Riverina, points to the reason for its failure to take on in garden circles. From many enquiries I have made, only one other plant is known locally from Tumut in southern New South Wales. Perhaps it needs a cold climate to keep it more compact and keep the summer growth in check.

Without doubt the focal point and the most dominant and spectacular plant in the garden is the Atlas Cedar (*Cedrus libani ssp atlantica*). The positive identification of this tree is not perhaps 100 per cent as the tree shows characteristics of two often closely related species Atlas cedar and deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*). The seedling progeny closely resemble *C. deodara*, however a count of leaf needle numbers and cone shape suggests that *C. libani ssp atlantica* is the most probable identification. The tree height was measured in 1991 at 30 metres. It is in excellent health and destined to be around for centuries to come, lightning excepted. A breast height diameter of 1.54 metres makes this perhaps the best and largest example of the species in New South Wales.

A weeping funeral cypress (*Cupressus funebris*) which had grown close to the cedar, eventually was blown over into the eastern side of the tree and caused a loss of foliage on this side. The cypress was removed in 1990. The cedar's foliage is now recovering after the tree surgery class of the Wagga Wagga TAFE School of Horticulture carried out removal of dead limbs in September 1991.

Also of note are the heritage roses that are in the garden from the early days. Each spring their delicate fragrances fill this delightful garden. Not perhaps as notable these days because some of these heritage roses are now freely available from specialist growers, however, there are many roses within the garden still to be given a cultivar name.

Durham Hall Plant List

The Durham Hall plant list was compiled in December 1990 as part of the garden survey. Jim and Myra Webb identified most of the plants while the names of the roses were supplied by Olive Royds. These have been variously identified over the years by people from the Heritage Rose Society and specialist rose nurseries. The botanical and common names used in this list were current to the best of our knowledge at the time of publication. Checking of the botanical names was done by Ingrid Adler using the references named at the end of the plant list.

The list is arranged in alphabetical order of botanical names for those people wishing to know if a particular plant is found at Durham Hall. The numbers next to the names are as they appear on the garden map so that people can more easily identify plants as they walk through the site.

The abbreviations used in the lists mean the following:

sp = species, ssp = subspecies, syn = synonym, var = variety.



Society members preparing drawings during initial garden survey in 1987. Photo I. Adler.

Botanical name(s)	Common name(s)
123 <i>Abutilon megapotamicum</i>	Chinese lantern, trailing abutilon
2 <i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's breeches
3 <i>Acer negundo</i>	Box elder
1 <i>Adiantum</i> sp	Maidenhair fern
4 <i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Belladonna lily
65 <i>Aster</i> sp	Perennial aster, easter daisy
5 Variety of annuals	Marigolds etc
7 <i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Irish strawberry tree
8 <i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus (edible)
9 <i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast iron plant
10 <i>Berberis</i> sp	Barberry
11 <i>Blechnum</i> sp	Fern
12 <i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly bush, summer lilac
13 <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	English box
129 <i>Camellia japonica</i>	Camellia
14 <i>Campanula medium</i>	Canterbury bells
15 <i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>	Bluebeard
16 <i>Castanea sativa</i> (stump)	Sweet chestnut
17 <i>Cedrus libani</i> ssp <i>atlantica</i> syn <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Atlas cedar
19 <i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	Japonica
20 <i>Chrysanthemum</i> sp	
18 <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor laurel
22 <i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the valley
112 <i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Beaked hazel
24 <i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	Cotoneaster
25 <i>Crataegus laevigata</i> syn <i>Crataegus oxycantha</i>	Hawthorn
26 <i>Cupressus funebris</i> syn <i>Chamaecyparis funebris</i>	Weeping funeral cypress
127 <i>Cynara scolymus</i>	Globe artichoke
27 <i>Dahlia</i> sp	Dahlia
28 <i>Desmodium amethystinum</i>	
115 <i>Deutzia lemoinei</i>	Wedding bells
113 <i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	Bleeding heart
29 <i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Smooth tree fern
30 <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
31 <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat
33 <i>Eucomis comosa</i>	Pineapple lily
34 <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Spindle tree
34a <i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	
120 <i>Exochorda racemosa</i>	Pearl bush
35 <i>Ficus carica</i>	Common fig (edible)
126 <i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Golden bells

125	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> 'Raywood' syn <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> 'Raywood'	Claret ash
37	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Virginian witch-hazel
104	<i>Hebe andersonii</i>	Veronica
38	<i>Helleborus niger</i>	Christmas rose
39	<i>Hemerocallis aurantiaca</i>	Day lily
40	Herbs	
122	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Deciduous hibiscus
41	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> syn <i>Hydrangea hortensis</i>	Hydrangea
42	<i>Hypericum patulum</i>	Hypericum
43a	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly
43	<i>Ilex purpurea</i> syn <i>Ilex chinensis</i>	holly
45	<i>Iris kaempferi</i>	Japanese iris
45	<i>Iris tectorum</i>	Japanese roof iris
44	<i>Iris unguicularis</i> syn <i>Iris stylosa</i>	Winter iris
45	<i>Iris xiphium</i>	Dutch iris
46	<i>Jasminum humile</i>	Italian jasmine
46a	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter jasmine
47	<i>Kerria japonica</i> 'Pleniflora'	Double flowering kerria
48	<i>Kniphofia</i> sp	yellow poker
49	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>	Beauty bush
118	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Bay tree, sweet laurel
50	<i>Lavandula</i> sp	Lavender
21	<i>Leucanthemum maximum</i> syn <i>Chrysanthemum maxima</i>	Shasta daisy
51a	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Chinese privet (large leaf)
51	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i> (hedge)	Californian privet (small leaf)
52	<i>Lilium</i> sp	Lily
55	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	Winter honeysuckle
54	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
56	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	Osage orange, bow wood
128	<i>Magnolia liliflora</i> 'Nigra' syn <i>Magnolia quinquepeta</i> 'Nigra'	Purple deciduous magnolia
57	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon grape
6	<i>Malus</i> sp	Apples (Five crown and others)
58	<i>Malus</i> sp	Crab apple
58a	<i>Malus ioensis</i>	Bechtel crab apple
59	<i>Morus nigra</i>	Black mulberry
60	<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Forget-me-not
61	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Sacred bamboo
121	<i>Nepeta racemosa</i> syn <i>Nepeta mussinii</i>	Catmint

36	<i>Nephrolepis exaltata</i>	Sword fern
62	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Star of Bethlehem
63	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> cultivars	Peony
64	Various perennials	
66	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Mock orange
116	<i>Phormium tenax</i>	New Zealand flax
67	<i>Photinia serrulata</i>	Chinese hawthorn
68	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>	Black bamboo
69	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine
70	<i>Polygonatum</i> sp	Solomon's seal
74	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>	Sour or Kentish cherry
74a	<i>Prunus glandulosa</i> 'Sinensis'	Bush cherry
71	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Cherry laurel
73	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Portuguese laurel
72	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Peach
75	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Garden pear
76	<i>Quercus robur</i>	English oak
124	<i>Rhamnus</i> sp	Buckthorn
110	<i>Rhododendron</i> hybrids	
109	<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	Rhododendron
77	<i>Rosa</i> species	Fortune's Double Yellow (Tea rose 1845)
78	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Mrs Dudley Cross (Tea rose 1907)
79	<i>Rosa gallica versicolor</i>	Rosa Mundi
80	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Laneii (Moss rose 1854)
81	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Paul Neyron (Hybrid perpetual rose 1869)
82	<i>Rosa chinensis</i>	Bloomfield Abundance or Spray Cecile Brunner (China rose 1920)
83	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Bloomfield Courage (1924)
84	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Belle de Crecy (Gallica rose 1848)
85	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Souvenir de la Malmaison (Bourbon 1843)
86	<i>Rosa banksiae lutea</i>	Yellow banksia rose (1825)
87	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Old roses from Braidwood district and cemeteries
88	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Unidentified red and pink gallica roses
89	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Rugosa roses
89a	<i>Rosa</i> sp	The Fairy (Polyantha rose 1932)
89b	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Quatre Saisons (Damask rose, Autumn damask)
89c	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Duchesse de Montebello (Gallica rose 1829)
89d	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Old Blush (China rose 1789)
89e	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Nirvana
89f	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Escapade (Floribunda rose 1967)

89g	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Folklore (Hybrid tea rose 1977)
89h	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Red rose (from Alma Tull)
89j	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Mrs Dudley Cross (Tea rose 1907 with thorns)
89k	<i>Rosa sempervirens</i>	Felicite et Perpetue (1827)
89l	<i>Rosa wichuraiana</i>	Excelsa, Red Dorothy Perkins (1909)
89m	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Veilchenblau (Multiflora rambler 1909)
89n	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Pink Radiance (Hybrid tea rose 1904) original in garden
89o	<i>Rosa multiflora cathayensis</i>	Pink form of <i>R. multiflora</i> (1907)
89p	<i>Rosa pimpinellifolia</i>	Falkland
89q	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Madame Legras de St Germaine (Alba rose early 19th century)
89r	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Paul's Lemon Pillar (Climbing hybrid tea rose 1915)
89s	<i>Rosa wichuraiana</i>	Dr Huey-Shafter (1920)
89t	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Madame Alfred Carriere (Noisette rose 1879)
89w	<i>Rosa multibracteata</i>	Pink Grootendorst (Rugosa rose 1923)
89x	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Pink, thornless rose (unnamed)
89y	<i>Rosa wichuraiana</i>	Climber 1860
89z	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Pink single rose (unnamed)
89xx	<i>Rosa</i> sp	Hannah Letitia - named after Dick Royds' grandmother, her favourite rose, planted about 1880 (true name unknown)
53	<i>Rubus occidentalis</i>	Loganberry
90	<i>Salix alba</i> var <i>vitellina</i>	Golden willow
91	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Goat willow, pussy willow
92	<i>Salvia microphylla</i> syn <i>Salvia grahamii</i>	
93	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elderberry
94	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Golden rod
95	<i>Spiraea</i> sp	Spirea
96	<i>Stachys byzantina</i> syn <i>Stachys lanata</i>	Lamb's ears
97	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> syn <i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>	Snowberry
111	<i>Symphoricarpos + chenaultii</i>	Pink snowberry
98	<i>Syringa persica</i>	Persian lilac
98a	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common lilac
99	<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	Early tamarisk
100	<i>Thalictrum</i> sp	Meadow rue
101	<i>Tilia vulgaris</i> syn <i>Tilia europa</i>	Linden tree

102	Tradescantia sp	
103	Ulmus procera	English elm
114	Virburnum opulus	Snowball bush
106	Virburnum tinus	Laurestinus
107	Vitis labrusca	Isabella grape
108	Wisteria sinensis	Chinese wisteria
119	Yucca whipplei	Yucca

Books consulted for reference and checking specific and common names included the following:

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Jones D. L. (1987) *Encyclopaedia of Ferns*, Lothian, Melbourne.

Lord E. E. and Willis J. A. (1984) *Shrubs and Trees for Australian Gardens*, 5th edition, Lothian, Melbourne.

Phillips R. and Rix M. (1988) *Roses*, Pan Books, London.



The Australian Garden History Society

The Society was formed in 1980 to bring together all those with an interest in the various aspects of garden history; horticulture, landscape design, architecture and related subjects.

It's primary concern is to promote interest into historic gardens, as a major component of the National Estate. It is also concerned, through a study of garden history, with the promotion of proper standards of design and maintenance that will be relative to the needs of today, and with the conservation of valuable plants that are in danger of being lost to cultivation. It aims to look at garden making in its wide historic, literary, artistic and scientific context.

There are branches over most parts of Australia. The central office is located in Melbourne and information about the Society and membership can be obtained by writing to the Membership Secretary, The Australian Garden History Society, c/- Royal Botanic Gardens, Birdwood Avenue, South Yarra, Victoria, 3141.

The local branch of the Australian Garden History Society covers members living in the Australian Capital Territory, the southern tablelands, the Monaro region, Albury in the south and the Riverina district as far west as Hay. If you want information about local activities; talks, garden visits and social events please contact the Secretary, Australian Garden History Society, ACT Monaro Riverina Branch, GPO Box 1630, Canberra ACT 2601.