

AUSTRALIAN GARDEN HISTORY SOCIETY
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Interviewee:	CATHERINE MACLEAN
Interviewer:	MARILYN PIDGEON, OAM
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INTERVIEW WITH CATHERINE MACLEAN, OF 101 DONNELLY STREET,
ARMIDALE, NSW 2350, ON FRIDAY 18th AUGUST 2017

This is an oral interview with CATHERINE MACLEAN, of 101 Donnelly Street, Armidale, NSW 2340. Catherine will be speaking with Marilyn Pidgeon, OAM for the Australian Garden History Society (AGHS) in the presence of Lynne Walker of the Northern NSW Branch.

0:00

Where were you born?

I was born in Bellevue Hill, in Sydney, in 1930.

And did you ... did your parents have a garden?

Yes, we had a garden. We always had a garden. But the Eastern Suburbs' soil was very sandy with the result that there were lots of things that didn't grow well. We had an old aunt of mother's who lived with us and she was a very keen gardener and very patient with troublesome children, and she was very sympathetic towards young ones. And one of her early presents to me was an old pie dish and a packet of nasturtium seeds, and this was the first thing I ever grew. She always had a garden, she always had something growing, and in those days of the Depression we had an old manure man who used to come and do us a bag for two and six.

[Interviewer laughs] **And did he come in a horse and cart? Bringing his own manufacturing?**

I don't really remember what he came in. He always seemed to me to be lugging bags, but he must have had some sort of vehicle. Just like the [indistinct], you know.

Oh, and the night men, there were many. So you can clearly identify that early awareness, the first awareness in ...

There was always colour, and there was always colour on the dining table. Always flowers in the vase.

Mother or aunt?

Aunt. Mother's main interest was dogs. She bred wire haired terriers.

Not so good for the garden. [laughs] And was all your childhood spent in that house?

In the one house until early in the war, when my father was transferred from Sydney to Melbourne, and we moved to Melbourne. Well, it was still a gardening place, our home, but the soil was very different. There was much

more scope, and all the gardens in Melbourne were different, you see. Very, very much a gardening place.

Isn't that interesting that you picked that up, even presumably as a child. The differences and the fact you could do more in Melbourne.

Oh yes.

So what do you remember went in that garden that you must have been yearning for subconsciously?

I don't know. It was just so different. And there was an old woman who lived at the end of the road and she had a fascinating garden, the sort of garden that I had never seen before. It had in it herbs and different things, things that other people didn't bother growing. Most of the people grew standard things but she had a different one with even a sundial. And I always remember her saying, 'When you visit a garden for the first time, and you take away a bloom from that garden, you will come again.' According to Chinese lore.

You must have been, what, about 10 at this stage?

About 10, yes, and it was rather lonely at home, because war time, Mother had her war time interests and I spent a lot of time with an elderly aunt. And also a lot of time with an elderly couple whose children had grown up and left home, and I became their second family, I think. And they were very keen gardeners.

What sort of things did they ... what experience did they offer you?

Well, I think they just let me play about a lot with them in the garden, growing their vegetables and their flowers. And Mrs Fitzpatrick was English, and I remember her introducing me to a gentian.

[interviewer laughs]

She missed gentians. And opposite my school we had a nursery and I managed to find her a gentian at the nursery. And she thought that was wonderful.

[interviewer laughs] **You must have loved her. Yes, we were talking about your experience in Melbourne and the fact that you had friends and neighbours who opened your eyes to a new kind of gardening.**

Yes, yes, definitely so. Definitely so. There was one garden that I'll never forget. I'm sure they went out every morning with a pair of nail scissors and manicured the lawn. It was always the same, just like a carpet, a green carpet. Never a blade of grass out of place. And it always had violas growing in the garden, somehow or other.

Did that appeal to you?

I admired it, I admired it tremendously.

6:50

Yes, yes, but not for you. [laughs] So, during this time, your school years, you were gathering these impressions from both your own family experience and the environments you were in, and then you went to university, in Melbourne or Sydney?

We came back from Melbourne at the end of 1945. And I went to school for my final two years at Ascham, and then to university, yes.

And thinking back to that, what consciousness do you think you had of gardens and your interests in gardening by that stage, by the time you'd finished school and were launching out.

Oh, we lived in a flat when we came back, with a beautiful view right across the harbour, right across from Point Piper across to Darling Point, so it was a water view, but no garden view, apart from looking at some of the big gardens of Double Bay. The Fairfax garden at Double Bay, we looked across to that. But it was not that sort of, you know ...

It wasn't an environment for you to ...

No.

So university and then, and then ... what happened then?

After university I was teaching. I did gain a lot of knowledge, I suppose, in a way, about gardens while I was at university because for a couple of years, by some means or other, I found myself acting as a steward at the RAS¹ in the gardening section. And some of the blooms that came into exhibition were breathtaking. But the interesting part about it was watching the judges who took virtually no interest in the front of the bloom, it was the back that took their special interest, and something that looked magnificent from the front could be ditched if it had been in any way tampered with. And I think I also ended up being an inaugural member of the ... some gardening society, but I was only asked to do it because I was doing the stewarding. I don't think I had anything to contribute to them.

But it shows a receptiveness, doesn't it? You must have been ... the fact that you chose to take up that opportunity means that you had an interest.

Oh, it was exciting, not only from the point of view of the gardening side of it but you sported a little badge that said 'Steward', and this gave you entry to the dining hall.

¹ RAS – Royal Agricultural Society – the Show

[interviewer laughs] **And they were still days of rationing?**

And there were magnificent salads and ample apple pie and ice-cream. A lot of very sceptical sorts of glances, and those that thought, 'What has she got any right to be doing here'.

[interviewer laughs] **Good for you!**

The very much male dominated, very elderly male-dominated community.

11:05

And after university you taught in Sydney?

Yes.

And did you have your own place? Did you have an opportunity to begin growing things? Or were you living at home?

Yes, to a degree. I, for a time, was resident, which meant that I did have access to space, and I seemed to fill that space with dahlias, for some reason, I have no idea why. Unless it was a carryover from having seen the dahlias that came in for exhibition. And it was easier to have dahlias than anything else.

Yes, you get a good result, don't you, in six months. [laughs]

And I enjoyed the dahlias.

Yes, they're damned with very faint praise these days, aren't they. They're damned with very faint praise. They're not popular.

Well, they do take a great deal of water.

Mmm, that's true. Yes, so, we're still, we're still ... there's, there's quite a sizeable portion of life with the Miss MacLean we know still with not very green fingers. [laughs] So where do you think this passion really came out, for your gardening?

It's a hard one to answer.

You encouraged the girls at PLC², didn't you?

I had a lot to do ... when my father retired. I had a lot to do with establishing his garden for him. .

Alright, yes.

² PLC – Presbyterian Ladies College

And I decided that roses were the thing for him, and this was a definite carryover from association with the roses at the Royal Show.

Where was he ... where did he retire to?

He retired to Grenfell, which is in Central West New South Wales, not far from Cowra, and he had a lot of space there and I decided that he needed something to do.

[interviewer laughs]

And roses would be a good thing for him.

Yes, yes.

And he did enjoy them. He had one favourite and that was Josephine Bruce. Only because her name was Josephine, and any pet that he had — from a kangaroo to a parrot — was Jo, and of course 'Jo' was a favourite rose.

Mmm.

He had a lot of fun with his garden.

Yes. And did you, did you work with him or did you get ...

Well I could only work with him or do anything with him when I was home for holidays. But I think it was all well worthwhile providing for him.

So what did you choose? What was your list of priorities because if you were in charge of the choosing, so what roses did you choose for him?

Funnily enough I was thinking of that yesterday. I ... Josephine would have been the first one. And it would have been any of the roses that would have been available in the early, late 50s, mid-to-late, mid-50s to mid-60s I suppose.

So they were the hybrid teas mostly.

The hybrid teas.

Yes. And more showy, good form and strong colour, and scent?

Just trying to think what was available then. I forget which ones really were available.

Yes, yes. So many, of course, are products of post War breeding.

So many that were there were not there anymore because they drift in and they drift out.

They do, they do. So, at the end of the, well, mid-60s, late 60s, you came to Armidale?

I came to Armidale in 1963.

And did you live at the school?

Yes I did. First at Birrida and then on North Hill. North Hill was pretty barren then.

And rocky.

And very rocky.

[interviewer laughs] **Yes, one teaspoon of soil for every ton of rock. Yes, but you were keen to put roses there, I think.**

Oh yes, yes, yes. I, I started the rose garden up there. And each year I was there I added to it so that we had roses in front of the dining room and at right angles to that roses in front of the boarding houses. And then the last addition to that was a garden that looked north up towards the mountain.

And you chose those? You had headmistress' rights to choose the varieties?

Strangely enough they were always Miss MacLean's roses.

[interviewer laughs]

But they, I think they gave life to the place really. Life and colour.

And you must have, in your moments, some moments in your office, looked out to see the reaction of the girls to the flowers, the impression that they made. What special memories do you have of that? Some offered to help?

I'm sure that they ... I'm sure that they liked them and knew ... they were always Miss MacLean's roses but they knew they were part of the place.

Yes.

And I also had geraniums, and there always one or two were willing to water the inside geraniums, and the work in Armidale was very cold. There was also central heating so geraniums could be grown inside. But they took an interest in the roses. I used to show the roses. Always in the name of the school.

Yes. At the Rose Society and the show pavilion? You showed at the Armidale Show ...

Armidale.

... and the Rose Society?

No. Armidale Show, Uralla Show, Guyra Show.

Right. Yes.

I suppose right from the very beginning really, as soon as there were roses there I started putting them in.

Yes. Yes.

And Myna Yeomans was on the staff at that time, and she was a very keen Guyra gardener. And she was also very kind in advising me about what I could do and what I shouldn't do about gardening in New England, which, of course, was entirely different from anything that I'd ever known before because of the cold.

What were the things that proved most difficult for you to adjust to in the Armidale climate? For your plants?

I think just the cold. It was very cold. There were things that just wouldn't grow ...

Couldn't ...

... couldn't grow anywhere. It wasn't warm enough in Armidale. It was out of the question.

But you didn't have a good water supply there either, did you? Because the Marrick dam ... the Malpus dam wasn't finished until the end of the 60s. So did you, did you have to water by hand or ...

That is a very good question. I don't think I ever found myself worrying about water.

[interviewer laughs] **Maybe we all fuss too much.**

I didn't have to do anything other than waltz around amongst them and admire them. Those were problems that ...

[interviewer laughs] **And now you're on your hands and knees doing the hard yards. So that ... would you say that that was the culmination of the period of your life when you came to roses of the most popular sort. The hybrid teas and a few others. So where did this great intellectual curiosity come for the much wider world of roses? When did you start? What ticked your interest?**

Well, I grew roses ... I bought this house in 1969 and as soon as I could I put roses in, even when I was away from Armidale, which I was quite a lot of the time. There were always people here who would look after the garden for me.

Yes.

So I had no worries about putting roses in because I knew there were people who would look after them. My next-door neighbour was very good. And Marge Cooper was very good and kept an eye on everything too. So I had no worries about anything that happened in the garden.

22:25

What ticked ...

One year I had a mystery parcel sent to me from Rumsey. In it was a rose that I'd never heard of before, a variety that I'd never heard of before, which was the Rosa Mundy, and that stirred my curiosity. And I realised that there was a whole world of roses that I knew nothing about, and a very interesting world of roses that I knew nothing about. And this was the old heritage roses. And I decided that I had to find out about them. And if you're a collector and I suppose, yes, I am a collector — I had a collection of stamps and I had a very lovely collection of stamps. And it's the same thing, you can't resist collecting, completing a collection. That, for me, was the important thing. Thematic collecting of stamps I couldn't tolerate because you could have a whole ... say you collected animals, you might have a broken set and just have the animals from it. That to me was not right. I had to have the whole thing. And I developed a tremendous admiration for the old roses, for their strength and their resistance and their ability to contend, which had been part of them from ... for such a long time. Time immemorial. They dominated the earth. They'd been admired [indistinct] and there were so many of them to be found out about. And, curiosity I suppose.

Which ... where did you travel first in your collection? What group did you start collecting?

Well, from Rosa Mundy, that would be one of the old gallicas and then, of course, there were the albas and the centifolias, and the mosses and teas. And it was just a vast new world, just to be explored year after year. Added to year after year.

Mm, yes.

Never ending.

How did you gain your understanding of this? Was it mostly books? Or what sources did you have to help you in your understanding?

Well, it was a matter of finding places that offered these old roses, heritage roses. And they don't ... not all of them bother with them. But the ones that did, I just milked them, I suppose.

[interviewer and interviewee laugh]

Yes.

Year by year.

So the catalogues helped but you must have sought information from many quarters. Were there, were there growers you knew who were interested or was it books or magazines or what?

There are books, there are various books, but mostly it was from not worrying about that side of it so much, just going by the listed so many and thinking, 'Well this year I've completed that point. Next year I can go a bit further.'

You're a catalogue-holic.

Yes, yes.

[interviewer laughs] **I think you've joined a noble club. Or maybe one of its leading lights. Yes, so, gallicas first? Was it gallicas first?**

Well I think I probably started with gallicas, but I don't ... it's a bit hard to remember back as that now. I just didn't, I just ... each year I'd just get what I thought I could handle, whether they were gallicas or ... but I never ... I don't think I worried about the order of operations particularly, it was just what was available. And the catalogues ... what the catalogues offered was not rare ones, there was a full range of what was possible. So I would have to find somewhere else to go if I wanted to add ... another nursery that carried more than one of those.

28:02

Do you remember the strongest nurseries? The ones that were most helpful, had the biggest lists? You mentioned Rumseys.

Well there aren't so many. Misty Downs was one of the later ones I found, strangely enough.

Did you go to Rosses?

There was one in Melbourne that I went to for quite a while. And that was after another one in Melbourne had closed down. And the one that I dealt with for quite a number of years in Melbourne eventually sent me over to South Australia, and I managed to find someone who had a wider range of a lot of them. I think he had practically every one that there was to have.

Was that Rosses?

No, it wasn't Ross, it was a man called Thomas.

Thomas? Yes.

And I think he's just about to finish up.

It needs a passionate person, doesn't it. And very often the next generation doesn't provide a passionate person. Sadly. So you obviously sought widely through South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales.

Yes, because they don't all have everything and particularly with these older ones. So many ... it's hard for them, I suppose, for all of them to keep everything.

Yes. Yes, we're finding that in making a more comprehensive collection at Saumarez, very difficult to source some of them. So, you grew and grew more and more of different types. And what were you coming to see in you management of the roses? Did one group perform better than another in this climate? Were there some particular vulnerabilities?

I don't think so. The majority of the albas are tough, hardy birds. They're very hard to kill. On the other hand there are some ... a few of the albas that are much more delicate, they're not so robust, they're easier to handle. I have a legacy of a few of the old albas.

That you've persevered with. [laughs]

I'm battling.

Yes.

Gallicas, will grow ... they'll grow, I mean they'll grow up to 15/16 feet. I've got a few of those but they're not as bad as the albas, I think. Centifolias, well they'll go, they'll go to the sky, and I always feel that it's cruel to do anything about them but really and truly there are limits!

Cruel to be kind. Did you develop a philosophy, or a rule of thumb about how you handled their shape? Were there some pruned harder than others?

I must admit that pruning is not my strong point. I always think, 'Oh dear'. I'm too soft-hearted. They do have to be attacked and there's a lot of skill attached to pruning and I haven't got it. No, I can ... I know my limits.

Well, you mentioned earlier that Ned McCann used to come and prune your roses for you. That was a very smart move. [laughs] You avoided the pain for yourself. [laughs] And he was a very knowledgeable person.

Yes, I was watching Ned McCann prune one day and I said, 'I'd love to be able to prune' and he said, 'Well, I learnt very young. I learnt from my mother. I learnt very quickly.'

[laughter]

Yes. Yes.

He was a good pruner.

Did you have any disagreements with Ned about how to do things? Did you have any disagreements, because he was a very strong-minded man.

Oh, I never foiled with Ned McCann, I just let him go.

[interviewer laughs] **Well, that was wise.**

Well, he was a good pruner. Ray Weston who lived next door, was a good pruner. He used to look after things for me when I was away in Sydney.

And now you have a couple who come all the way out of Dorrigo, no out of Bellingen.

They are very good.

Yes, yes.

They're good to me.

And when do they ... do they come just once a year?

Yes.

And what time of year do they come?

Well, I'm just waiting for them. This month, I hope. If not this month it will be early September. But I anticipate it will be the end of this month.

So you wait until the worst of the frost season is over?

I do here because we're so near the creek and the frosts are so hardy. And I feel to try and prune them earlier, all I'm doing is having to prune them again. And there's no point in that.

35:00

So, I live with this awful mess for longer than I would like to.

Yes. They think they've escaped discipline [laughs] and are rudely awakened at the end of August.

The only thing Ned McCann ever did that I didn't agree on, might even have had words with him over this. He finished ... he said he couldn't go on pruning but he sent another man who he said would be alright. And I had growing up the back a beautiful Mister Lincoln. It was a magnificent bush. And I'd been working around with this man in the garden, watching what he was doing, and I had my doubts about him. But he went off to lunch and I went off down to Miss Cooper's to have my lunch, and when I came back I went into the back garden, 'Oh, where's Mister Lincoln?' There was no Mister Lincoln. This glorious bush was just a sort of stump, and he never, never, never recovered. So I took Ned McCann to task over that and said I would never have the man in the place again, and he couldn't really understand.

So, looking at that episode, do you think that some types of roses take more kindly to firm pruning? Do you think some, some are very ...

Yes, some have to be pruned hard.

Which ones do you think are most demanding ... most in need of hard pruning?

Some of the big climbers, definitely.

Yes, yes.

Teas, very, very little. Practically nothing. Just, you know ...

A trim. Yes.

If they're pruned too hard they can't take it. But then teas are tricky anyway. In this climate especially.

For what reason? Is it too ... is the atmosphere.

I think they're just delicate. They're a warm climate rose, not a cold climate rose. Whatever it is, it's in their makeup.

With the pruning we also have to think about sprays. Are you a wholistic, anti-chemical spray person or have you been fairly hard-headed?

Sprays... I think they probably need a bit of spray when they're ... you know, the first year they're planted because they tend to, when they're young ... shooting for the first ... just shooting, to spray against disease that they can get.

Yes, they aren't in full vigour are they.

But I'm [indistinct] sprays because of the animals. So I tend not to do very much spraying.

And do you use wholistic sprays?

If I spray for aphids or anything I use a milk, not anything that's likely to hurt anything.

And what about fertilising? What about fertilising? What's ... have you changed your views over the years with that or have you got some tried-and-true fertiliser?

I used to use a lot of blood and bone but since I've had the dog, this little dog particularly, I haven't been using so much blood and bone because she'd eat it and it's not good for dogs. I think potash, yes.

What about phosphorous?

I've never used it I don't think.

Yes. So, potash for general health? Nothing to improve the flower vigour? No? What about manures?

I think, apart from blood and bone, and potash, I haven't used anything very much. I suppose I have used manure, yes I have used manure.

And mulching. Do you bother to mulch?

I do use mulch.

40:45

And what do you use?

I use sugarcane mulch in the summer to keep them cool. But apart from that I don't do anything much to them, I don't think.

Oh.

I probably should do a lot more.

[interviewer laughs] **Well, I don't think they've complained, so you must have had the balance right.**

And then we move onto, with this wonderful collection that you have here and the inevitable problems of space, and your thoughts about the latest venture. The ... giving them a new home, a new ... out at Saumarez. What was your reaction when it was first suggested to you, that perhaps some of your roses might enjoy a greater, a greater amount of space to themselves, and for the public's enjoyment? Did you ... were you a little hesitant or did you seize the idea?

Back out to Bellevue? I could see, I could see point, yes. Because I think a lot of people don't know that there are these heritage roses and that they are a

very special part of the rose family because they have contended for so long. I think that the ...

They're the gene pool, aren't they?

The way they were treated, I think upset me a lot. To think that mankind could decide that they were dispensable.

Mmm. They were not only out of favour but they ran the risk of disappearing.

Yes, yes. Well, if it hadn't been for a handful of people, we wouldn't have them. It was as close as that.

Who do you think, particularly, did good work in saving the collections of roses that we nearly lost?

I think it was wicked to think that man could believe that he can do things better than had been done for heritage roses. The conceit of him. And you know, to think that all that had been given to the world could be thought to be so worthless. That it could be ditched for something that could be contrived by man himself. It just wasn't right. These things had been in the world for so long and they'd been adored and worshipped, and they'd given so much, and then man comes along and says, 'We can do better than that'.

The conceit.

It hasn't proved, to my mind, he really hasn't proved it yet.

And of course we see seed banks doing a similar thing, trying to rescue the ... or preserve the original natural, unimproved material, because it may well have a big failure in the future.

So, I can see that perhaps this ... if not despair, this concern you had for an ignorant world blundering on, the Saumarez project is a little ... is an opportunity to try and redress that, isn't it.

Yes, yes, yes, it's, you know, it's one more thing, and there are ... when you consider the number of ... the vastness of the world ... the number of havens for old roses is almost negligible.

Have you been out recently to see the second stage being constructed?

No, no. I haven't seen the second stage.

It's not planted yet but, Miss MacLean, it looks magnificent. So, there will be more opportunity for people to understand a little of the rose history in those specialist beds. But none of it would have happened had you not been prepared to release the roses that you've given.

Well, at least ... I mean, the future of this place is so uncertain anyway. Who knows, it could all be ditched. It's unlikely that anybody with the same interest would be prepared to do anything with it. Whereas in a place like that it's got a much, much better of doing, or carrying on what I had started to do. I don't belittle the, you know, the work of the breeders of hybrid teas. I think that man's entitled to exercise his skills in creating roses. I don't think it should be at the exclusion of ... there's room for the old and the new. And there's no doubt that a lot of the hybrid teas, the modern hybrid teas are glorious roses. And it's interesting to watch the evolution of the form of roses.

What do you think about the contribution David Austin has made to the rose world? Do you have much ... have you observed ...

Well, I'm really not ... I don't grow David Austin roses.

No, I realise that but he's someone who is, he's a breeder of a particular kind, isn't he.

Yes, yes.

And he's looking for those old values that the roses had that we nearly lost, in the old roses, and he's put them together in a new hybrid: the scents and the form and things like that that the hybrid teas had almost lost, a lot of them.

I don't think, I don't think you can compare the hybrid tea and the David Austin.

No, no.

50:00

I think the ... I think the crafting of the hybrid tea, the modern hybrid tea, is interesting to watch. The early ones I think are more free flowing. The modern ones are, perhaps more perfect in form but they're constricted, more constricted, even if they're more perfect. I don't know, maybe that's a generalisation that isn't justified.

Oh, I think many would agree with that. Yes. So, what, 60 percent of your roses are now at Saumarez? Would it be that many? More than half of your roses are at Saumarez?

I think nearly all the ... all the old ones are there. I don't think I have many left here now at all. I've got odd ones that are a bit tough to move. And . . .

So, you've contributed all those roses and, of course, the society's trying to make a more complete collection where it's necessary. But, what would you like to . . . just imagine . . . how do you see that garden developing in the future for the enjoyment of people who visit? Have you got any ideas of things you'd like to see there, in the garden?

At Saumarez?

Yes, mmm.

No, not anything . . . other than the emphasis on the old ones, I think. I think that that would be my main interest in them.

There's been a lot of discussion about how we provide material for the public. The interested public, not just the people who come and do it, half an hour and look and then zoom off again. What would you like to see that the interested people walk away with, from Saumarez? Do you think they should be able to have a booklet or a chart or access to more material for the roses they liked?

I can't answer that.

You're just happy . . . not 'just' . . . you are happy for them to come and enjoy and love them and learn. That's the main purpose?

Yes, I think so.

Yes.

Just the fact that they're aware of the fact that there are these beautiful things. And they're really privileged in a way to have people who are prepared to, to, work hard to make available to them part of their heritage that they probably weren't aware of.

Yes, yes, yes. And, of course, we hope that that will be part of a bigger scene where there will be a rose trail from Tasmania right up to Queensland. So people who become interested can see them in different environments, different climates, so Saumarez becomes an important part of a bigger scene.

Mmm, yes.

Yes. The sort of thing . . .

I think that's something worthwhile. The world is lacking a lot of worthwhile things

Indeed. [laughs] Yes.

Are there any other things that you'd like to observe, you'd like to set down about your feelings about gardening and roses? You know, the wisdom of the years, all that stuff. [laughs]

I think the inventor of the thornless rose deserves a medal.

[laughs] So there are some good things about hybridising. Yes, yes.

Well, maybe we will conclude there, but of course, if you have extra things you think of when you can't sleep tonight because you're going over and over what was said, we can always put, have addendums, postscripts [laughs] and we'd be happy to do that. So, all I can say is thank you, a) for being prepared to do this interview and, b) the whole reason for all of this was generated by your original, enormous contribution of your roses. There are very few people who will see their children off the premises into the hands of someone else and know they're not getting them back. So thank you, Miss MacLean, that was just very insightful and very interesting. Thank you.