ROSARIUM AT KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS

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Kew Royal Botanic Gardens - one of Britains finest gardens and a world heritage site is situated close to the centre of London. It is home to a remarkable collection of over 30,000 types of plants from all over the world that range from the beautiful to the peculiar.

The gardens are spread over 300 acres and cutting edge research and conservation takes place here too. All of this makes Kew Gardens one of the best botanic gardens in the world, and UNESCO agree - Kew Gardens was made a World Heritage Site in 1993 (https://www.kidsandcompass.com/things-to-do-at-kew-gardens-with-kids/)



Fig. 1. Flower gardens.

In the National Archives, Kew is stored Plan of Rosarium for King William's Temple. Scale: 1 inch to 10 feet. Signed by W.A. Nesfield. Date: 1848. Rose Garden area was converted to a Rose Garden in 1923 when the semi-circular parterre laid out by Nesfield to complement the Palm House (Fig.1) was removed after years of maintenance problems. The current Rose Garden is laid out in a formal

ornamental style and elements of Nesfield's original design can still be seen in the form of low earthworks

running across the area [18, sec. 3, p. 10].

The Queen was to be presented with a new variety of rose to celebrate 250th the anniversary



Fig. 2. Rose "The Kew Gardens". the Royal Botanic Gardens (2009) in Kew, London. She was presented with a thornless rose - called simply "The Kew Gardens" (Fig. 2) - which had been specially bred for

the occasion. The variety is a white-flowered English Fig. 3. William Chambers. musk hybrid, and one of the few to be entirely without thorns. [8].

Some forms of flower garden or rosary was made at Woburn Farm between 1735 and 1742 [12, p. 203].

Around 1762 William Chambers (1723–1796, see Fig. 3) was responsible for the layout of a flower garden at Kew, which like Willam Kent's work at Carlton House, took inspiration from the radial beds of the florist or botanist. As the center of the composition, and aligned on an axis from the aviary was a quatrefoil basin [12, p.201].



Fig. 4. The radial beds. baroque parterre and the landscape park.

The radial beds around the quatrefoil basin fan out in a pattern meant to recall the petals of a flower (Fig. 1). This was in a floricultural tradition. The four beds (Fig. 4) that reflect the curves of the basin contain florists' flowers, such as carnations [12, p. 201]. It is possible that Chambers's motif was connected to some tradition in England of designing florists' gardens as "flowers", the stands of that tradition being overlooked in today's obsession with the history of the

Thus, although developing a far more complex radial pattern at Kew, Chambers could well have worked from the Langley prototype, intending at the same time, as was entirely appropriate for an exotic flower garden, to make allusion to the petals of a

flower [12, p. 202]. In this sense, we might wonder whether Tomas Wright's rosary was in fact just a flower garden in the form of a rose. The idea of a garden for growing roses - the "rosary" or

Fig. 5. The rose garden.

"rosarium" of the early nineteenth century – seems to have come later [12, p. 202].

The rose garden behind the famous Palm House was replanted (Fig. 5, photo by Charles Bowman, Fig. 4) returning it to the layout of 1848 and filling it with a wonderful mixture of English Roses, Old Roses and other shrub roses. (https://www.davidaustinroses.co.uk/kew-gardens-hedging-collection-10-roses-1).

The iconic Palm House at Kew Garden serves as a magnificent backdrop for 'Port Sunlight' (Auslofty) (Fig. 6), one of our most beautiful apricot roses. An exceptionally floriferous variety (Fig. 7, 8), it flowers almost continually from early summer until the first frosts.

Kew Gardens are unique in their beauty. It doesn't matter how many times you go there is always something new to see. We really enjoy the rose garden. The perfume, beauty and abundance of blooms is breathtaking. In Kew, there are two large rosaries, where all sorts of varieties and varieties of these beautiful flowers are assembled. Especially popular is an







Fig. 6. Rose Port Sunlight (Auslofty) Fig. 7. Rose Lichfield Angel. Fig. 8. Rose Queen of Sweden



alley with arches (Fig. 9, 10, 11), engraved with rambling roses. In next area of the garden we can also find *a rose pergola*, the most amazing thing we our opinion [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 16; 17].

English rose hybridizer *David Austin* (1926-2018) (Fig. 12) is internationally-known for his introduction of new types of fragrant, full-bodied English Roses, presented at Kew that have the form and perfume of Old Roses combined with the broad color range and

Fig. 9. Rosa "Chaplin's pink climber". repeat-flowering of modern roses. The World Federation of Rose Societies recently named Austin's rose, 'Graham Thomas' "the World's Favorite Rose". The famed British hybridizer of English Garden roses has been named the lecture series' 2010 honoree. Now in its tenth year, the bi-coastal event is designed to recognize those who have contributed significantly to the rose world. (https://gardennewsbreak.com/david_austin/releases/news_briefs_10_1/great_rosarian_release.html)



Fig. 10. At Kew's rose garden.



Fig. 11. White roses on a pergola at Kew.

David Austin spent the last sixty years developing his award-winning English Roses. Combining the delicate charm and wonderful fragrances of the Old Roses with the wider colour range and repeat-flowering nature of modern



Fig. 12. English rose hybridizer David Austin.



roses, they are hard to beat for sheer exuberance of flower and scent. As a group they are renowned for their outstanding health, reliability and vigour. Their graceful, shrubby habits make them ideal for mixed borders, planting in large containers or for creating any kind of rose garden. Many varieties can also be trained as climbers or used to create fragrant, floriferous hedges (Fig. 13). (https://www.davidaustinroses.com/eu/type/english-roses)

Fig. 13. Floriferous hedge.

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