



Newsletter

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*The illustration above is of 'Rosa Mundi'
by James Sagmiller. This artwork was used on
the front cover of the first issue of Rosa Mundi,
the journal of the HRF, in Autumn, 2005.*



The Remember Me Rose Garden, Shanksville, Pennsylvania.

From Our President

STEPHEN SCANNIELLO

Spring is finally here. For real. Or perhaps I should caution myself and say, “at least it’s not snowing.” In the Peggy Rockefeller Rose Garden located in the New York Botanical Garden, we are nearly finished pruning. Meanwhile, a hundred miles northeast of New York City, for the last three weeks we have been trying to start our pruning in Elizabeth Park but winter reared its snowy and icy head delaying us yet another week in the Helen S Kaman Rose Garden of Elizabeth Park in West Hartford. Finally, for the next two weeks the forecast for Connecticut is mid to high 50’s in the daytime with evenings in the upper 30’s (a little chilly but perfect for pruning!). While I’m sidestepping winter storms, southern gardens are coming into bloom.

Such is the life of a rosarian who regularly crosses horticultural zones to prune.

There is a new rose garden in the northeast to pay attention to. The Remember Me Rose Garden is a living tribute to the Heroes of 9/11 who perished when United flight 93 was brought down over nearby Shanksville, Pennsylvania 80 miles east of Pittsburgh in the lush countryside of the Laurel Highlands. Here, it’s not unusual to deal with 79 inches of



'Julie Andrews'

snow per year and average winter low temperatures of 17 degrees Fahrenheit.

The garden became a reality with a donation from Hopewell Nursery (New Jersey) of over 400 'Julie Andrews' roses. This spring, we are expecting a donation of 345 new roses from the following nurseries: Certified Roses, Star Roses and Plants, Bailey Nursery, and Weeks Roses. The design of the garden is a compass. When completed, it will have seven points radiating from a center fountain. Four points measuring 93 feet long are already planted. Three more points measuring 40 feet will be added this spring.

The final design will also showcase cold-hardy heritage roses including "Ethel Yount's White," a found

rose from nearby Clarion County. Malcolm Manners is donating the heritage roses as well as bringing six students to the site over the weekend of April 22nd to assist in planting, pruning, and doing a spring cleanup. The April 22 event includes a buffet breakfast and Rose Care Master Class (by yours truly). Go to the website <https://www.remembermerosegarden.org/> for more information and how to register. There are details on the garden's Facebook page as well.

As a member of the board of directors for the Remember Me Rose Garden, I welcome everyone who would like to become involved with this new garden. See you on April 22. 🌹



Center of the garden with names carved into stones.

My Rambling Garden

PAMELA TEMPLE



Foreground left: Mme. Plantier. Foreground right: Fren dran.



Photos by Pamela Temple

Top left and below: Hillside views. Top right: 'Newport Fairy' and 'Frendan'.

I can honestly say that roses are my life. I study them, care for them and dream of them. Our garden is my life's work and it is a rose garden. My husband Michael and I live in the "Wild Willits Hills" in Northern California on a rugged, isolated, sunny, sloping property with dramatic views out to the Mendocino Coast twenty miles away.

Fourteen years ago, our main garden, already fourteen years old, covered about two and a half acres planted intensively with roses, trees and other plants. The perimeter fence, erected to protect the garden from deer, was planted every inch to rambling and climbing roses, our favorite roses.

Years before, at a Heritage Rose Foundation Conference, I met Anne Belovich. She was speaking about her garden in the countryside above Stanwood, Washington. Anne was the true champion of rambling roses. Her collection is legendary. She imported lost

American roses from Europe as well as cultivars that had never reached our shores. I was fascinated and inspired. This was the first time the idea occurred to me of someone endeavoring to protect one entire class of roses. We became fast friends. Michael and I traveled several times to Stanwood to visit and see the wonder she created.

In 2009, we thought it would be nice to add on to the garden an area of Ramblers that we could view from the upstairs of the house. We were asked at this time to foster the Rambler collection of The Friends of Vintage Roses. We were thrilled with the idea. Michael fenced in another two acres on a lovely, sunny hill and we began to haul five-gallon pots of Ramblers up to Willits from Sebastopol. Imagine my joy when Anne offered to share cuttings from her collection. We headed north with some trusty helpers and spent a weekend, with Anne's help, gathering the cuttings that would soon root and grow. I was pleased to



Top: 'Aristide Briand' Below: Profusion of ramblers.

think that we were replicating and protecting her roses and the Ramblers of The Friends of Vintage Roses.

We decided to call this area “The Garden of the Gods.” I consider Ramblers to be the Olympians of the rose world. It is a wonderful growing spot, a slope in full sun with a road running through. The road is cut into a sloping hillside. We wanted to grow many of the roses freestanding and untamed. We began by planting some with more lax growth habit so that they would tumble down the hill to the road. The more upright and arching ones we planted out in the field as haystacks and mountains. It is exciting to see a Rambler growing in this natural way. For some of the other more lax growing roses we have been building rebar arches and small arbors. Other roses were planted to the fence line. Now in our rambling rose garden we have a combination of large freestanding shrubs, loosely formal arches and spreading, tumbling mounds, also a few tree

climbers in old Oaks. There are, roughly, 350 Ramblers of all types including Hybrid Giganteas.

Replicating and protecting Anne’s and The Friends of Vintage’s roses was the beginning of “The Friends” curator scheme, with now a number of people curating other rose classes. It is also comforting to know that Erin Benzakein of Floret Flower Farms is also working on preserving Anne’s roses. Claude Graves has already made a heroic effort to save Anne’s collection with many more imports added.

Thanks to people who grew and collected Ramblers before me, I have roses from all over the world. Taking on the responsibility of preserving a collection of roses has changed my perspective on gardening. Previously, I had focused on making a pretty garden. Now the expansiveness of our garden provides a sanctuary for as many of these beautiful giants as I can care for, a rose dream come true. 🌹

Building the Time Capsule of Roses

GREGG LOWERY

The year 2023 marks the tenth anniversary of the establishment of The Friends of Vintage Roses (TFoVR). The Heritage Rose Foundation and its mission and goals helped to inspire our effort to preserve a large collection of historic roses. HRF was first at bat with donations that helped to launch our effort, and has continued to support us. My years working on the HRF board and learning from its members around the world has helped to shape the work that we are now embarked on.

In 2022 I published an article in the ARS magazine, *A Time Capsule of Roses*, a light-hearted piece that asked rose lovers around the world to answer a simple question: "If you could choose one rose to send a hundred years into the future, which would it be?" The seed that I wanted to plant was curiosity about the future from the perspective of our passion for roses. Are roses worthy of preserving? Which ones matter the most? Could a rose I treasure today grow in the garden of someone else a hundred years from now?

The bigger question to answer is, "how do we do it?" How do we preserve? It seems obvious as we look around the world today that there are many ways that roses have survived from the past so that we could know them and grow them. From the Rose Rustler's perspective there is a simple recipe: plant it for the one you love, care for it while you live, and depend on the plant to survive in the world it was born into. For lovers of public gardens, rose preservation comes from supporting the garden any way that we can, giving time and money and when needed a voice to push for preservation.

But the vast majority of roses that grow today are in private hands, like yours and mine. Individuals develop passion for their plants and are willing to devote large bits of their lives to keeping their roses alive. It is this pathway that has been largely underestimated as a means to preserve. In fact, what we most often hear are the wishes expressed by those in their latter years as gardeners, "if only there was someone who wanted to keep them going?" Not many of those who voice this concern are as fortunate as Anne Belovich, who struck out on a path of finding that person or group who would turn their own passion into continuing to keep her roses alive. But Anne's work



John Bagnasco, Curator of Pernetianas, Hybrid Teas and Floribundas with Gregg Lowery.

of finding a successor can serve as a model, and make preservation a common process built upon a community.

After ten years of exploring ways that The Friends of Vintage Roses might develop a strong preservation process, we have settled on a simple idea, but one we find is working. This is our Time Capsule of Roses. We have turned to rose growers who already have a deep passion for their plants and who practice a common behavior we call "sharing." Having the only plant of a rose variety in the world would to them be a terrible thing.

So, the friends have established a community of curators of our rose collection. Over the decade since the Friends nonprofit formed, we have established a total of 11 curators including 16 curated collections. Each is unique, each curator is independent, and we all work together to help preserve each part and to find the next link in the chain of passionate ownership.

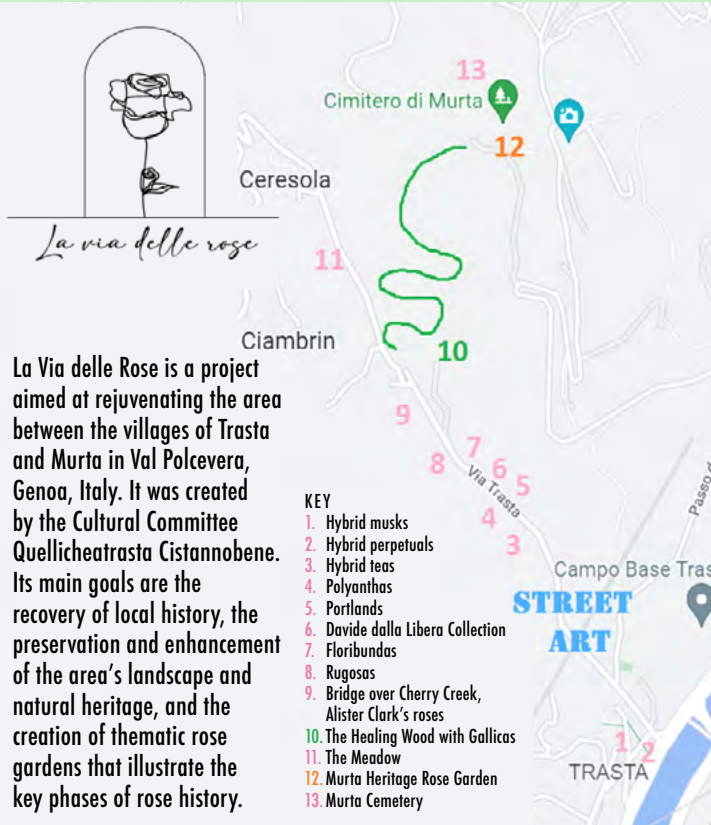
As we move forward in our efforts we hope you will take a look at our website, read more about The Time Capsule, about the individuals who serve as curators, and read our Common Understanding that each of our curators adheres to.

For more information, including dates for the 2023 RFoVR volunteer Dirt Days, go to to <https://thefriendsofvintageroses.org/>. The website will soon include details about the non-profit's spring rose sale. 🌹

GREGG LOWERY is the Curator of Friends of Vintage Roses.

Saving the World with Beauty

SABRINA MOSNATA



La Via delle Rose is a project aimed at rejuvenating the area between the villages of Trasta and Murta in Val Polcevera, Genoa, Italy. It was created by the Cultural Committee Quelledicetrasta Cistannobene. Its main goals are the recovery of local history, the preservation and enhancement of the area's landscape and natural heritage, and the creation of thematic rose gardens that illustrate the key phases of rose history.

- KEY
1. Hybrid musks
 2. Hybrid perpetuals
 3. Hybrid teas
 4. Polyanthas
 5. Portlands
 6. Davide dalla Libera Collection
 7. Floribundas
 8. Rugosas
 9. Bridge over Cherry Creek, Alister Clark's roses
 10. The Healing Wood with Gallicas
 11. The Meadow
 12. Murta Heritage Rose Garden
 13. Murta Cemetery



Forest path—"stop and breathe."

"When I grow up, I too will go to faraway places and come home to live by the sea."

"That is very well, little Alice," says my aunt, "but there's is a third thing you must do."

"What is that?" I ask.

"You must do something to make the world more beautiful."

—Miss Rumphius, Barbara Clooney

Can beauty save the world? I think it can, especially when it belongs to roses. This is the idea that inspired the creation of Murta Heritage Rose Garden, a neglected cemetery transformed into a garden that hosts heritage roses belonging to the *Chinensis* section. Thousands of tourists from all over Italy visit the garden every year. After seeing the results of this project on our community, my committee and I decided to extend it to the place where most of us live—Trasta, a borough on the outskirts of Genoa that has been deeply changed by industrialization.

My committee is Quelledicetrasta Cistannobene, a cultural committee born with the objective of giving knowledge and protecting the beauties of history and landscapes. Its rose planting projects have been widely recognized in Italy. Emanuela Guano, Professor of Urban Anthropology at Georgia State University, recently conducted an ethnography study on our project as part of her research on aesthetic experiences of Genoa's post-industrial peripheries.

Despite the presence of factories and the railroad that impact its landscape, Trasta has a rural heart and a long history that we're trying to preserve. As many social studies explain, the environment we live in influences our thoughts and emotions. If our landscape is grey and barren, we tend to develop a negative mindset that can eventually lead to mental trouble. The presence of natural elements like trees, lawns and flowers, instead, can boost a more relaxed state of mind that develops positive thoughts, positive emotions and positive relationships as well. So, if sometimes we can't choose where to live, we can try to improve our neighborhood or town, to stay there more happily. By following this set of beliefs, we



'L'Enchanteresse'



'Marie Pavie'



'Reine de Perse'

Forest path.

Photos by Sabrina Mesnati

developed a project aimed at making our landscape more beautiful by simply planting roses. La Via delle Rose (The Trail of Roses) is a path where different classes of roses, grown in private plots along the main road of Trasta, show visitors some of the many shapes, scents and colors the genus *Rosa* can have. La Via delle Rose connects Trasta to Murta and its ancient cemetery full of blooms which is the final, triumphant stop of the trail.

For many people in Italy, a rose is just a rose, a flower like any other with thornless, thick stems that you buy at the florist on special occasions. Many of the visitors who come to Murta Heritage Rose Garden for the first time are amazed at seeing the beauty of heritage roses. Along La Via delle Rose we've created a walk in rose history. Garden by garden, visitors are shown some of the steps in the evolution of this flower up to modern Hybrid Teas and Floribundas. It's a small tribute to the outstanding and passionate work of rose breeders who gave us the most beautiful roses ever.

As you can see from the map that welcomes passers-by at the beginning of the trail, some of the classes we've chosen are Hybrid Perpetuals, Portlands, Polyanthas and Hybrid Musks. Along with the Bourbons, Teas, Noisettes and Chinas displayed in the Cemetery, they provide a quite wide perspective over the world of old garden roses.

I've been recently donated eleven plants of Gallicas by a friend who has an interesting collection in the hills of Modena. I've planted them along the charming brick path in the wood that connects La Via delle Rose to the cemetery. If deer and wild boars don't destroy them, they'll add a touch of charm to this lovely walk in nature. Moreover, once-flowering Gallicas are a milestone in the history of old roses so they well deserved a place of honor along La Via delle Rose. In this small collection, you can find 'Belle Isis' (Parmentier, 1845), 'L'Enchanteresse' (Francois, before 1826) and 'L'Evêque' (before 1790), for instance. **(EDITOR'S NOTE: The registration name for 'L'Evêque' is 'The Bishop'.)**

One of the gardens hosts a small group of Portland roses. 'Duchess de Portland' (around 1790), the first variety of the class, stands next to 'Rose du Roi' (Souchet, 1812), 'Jacques Cartier' (Desprez, 1852), 'Comte de Chambord' (Moreau-Robert, 1858) and 'Arthur de Sansal' (Cartier, 1855). I'm planning to also add *Rosa gallica officinalis* and *R. damascena* 'Quatre Saisons' that are supposed to be the progenitors of this class.



'Peace In You.'



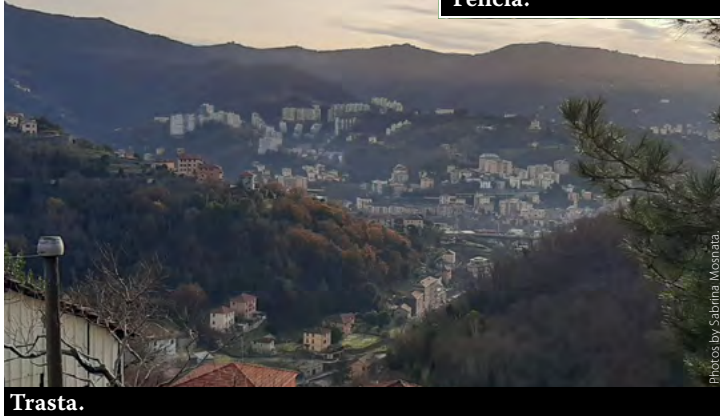
'Sidonie.'



The Trail of Roses.



'Felicia'



Trasta.

Photos by Sabrina Mesnati.

Not very far from our Portlands, you can admire a few Hybrid Perpetuals. Up to now, we're growing: 'Sidonie' (Dorisy, 1846), 'Vick's Caprice' (Vick, 1889) and the masterpiece 'Souvenir de Jean Balandreau' (Robichon-Villin, 1899). HPs are interesting roses that can be trained with the technique of pegging, which stimulates the production of more blooms.

Along the way, visitors also meet a collection of Polyanthas, a precious presence in any garden for their bunches of little roses with delicate colours. Among them I've chosen 'Peace In You' (2014), a variety recently introduced by Davide Dalla Libera, an Italian breeder who also produces interesting Hybrid Gallicas and Hybrid Musks, linking old garden roses to modern times.

One of the most appreciated collections of La Via delle Rose features Reverend Pemberton's Hybrid Musks that enchant visitors with their delicate flowers produced abundantly throughout the season. Among them we have 'Felicia' (1918), 'Cornelia' (1925), and the magnificent 'Penelope' (1924), one of my favourite roses ever. They're planted near the local church that was built in the same years of Pemberton's activity.

Among the many modern HTs displayed, I think that Alister Clark's varieties are worth mentioning, especially 'Squatter's Dream' (1923). Its name gives me the chance to explain to visitors how heritage roses produced in Europe in the 19th century were spread all over the world thanks to immigrants or pioneers, and can still be found in neglected homesteads or cemeteries in Australia, New Zealand and the USA.

Each collection is explained by panels that help passers-by understand the differences among the classes displayed and the role they had in the development of roses. The plants are still very little and young, but they're determined to grow up strong and to leave a footprint of beauty on our landscape forever and for everyone, and so are we! 🌹

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Starting from April to June, Murta Heritage Rose Garden will be open to the public every weekend. On May 6th and 7th they will host a festival dedicated to nature and its benefits with an artisans' market, herbs and wildflower foraging and a garden tea party. Every May weekend they will have guided tours at the Cemetery and along La via Delle Rose.*



“Romance and Roses” Tour in Sacramento Historic City Cemetery’s former Historic Rose Garden, 2017.

Romance and Roses

ANITA CLEVENGER

Visitors to the Sacramento Historic City Cemetery’s former Historic Rose Garden were awed when walking through its collection of over 500 heritage roses, grown to their full potential size. Masses of blooms towered overhead, many of them spreading across archways or growing up trees. The combination of fragrant roses with beautifully carved Victorian monuments, often graced with carvings of symbolic flowers and sentimental inscriptions, stirred deep emotions. When Ann Bird, then-President of Britain’s Royal National Rose Society, visited, she said “I feel surrounded by love.” So did thousands of others who came for the annual Open Gardens, rose tours and classes, or just to stroll the grounds.

Many events in the rose garden were early in April, timed for peak bloom on the Teas and Chinas. Once-blooming Old Garden Roses and ramblers unfurled later and didn’t get the attention they deserved. Cemetery volunteers decided to do an evening tour to focus on them, titled “Romance and Roses.”

The cemetery was founded in 1850 during the Gold Rush, a colorful time in California. History tours have been

given by volunteers for decades, bringing to life many of the cemetery’s famous, infamous and ordinary “residents.” During the popular October Lantern Tours, costumed actors raise goosebumps with lurid tales of untimely deaths. We asked those same actors and other volunteers to tell legends and romantic stories of the cemetery’s roses and residents, interspersed with rose lore and period love songs such as “My Love is Like a Red, Red Rose” and “My Wild Irish Rose.” For five years, romance reigned in the cemetery on one magical April night.

THE ROSES

During the tours, volunteers cut flowers and passed them around so that everybody could share their beauty and fragrance up close. They could examine the heart-shaped petals of the rose, ‘Complicata’, and admire companion plants such as Forget-Me-Nots and Love-



in-a-Mist. But mostly, they heard romantic tales of roses.

The notion that blood stains could permanently change a rose's color is found in many stories, including a legend about Napoleonic-era General Jacqueminot, for whom a dark red Hybrid Perpetual was named. Tour-goers were thrilled to encounter an enraged general brandishing his sword, telling how he suspected the worst when he found his 16-year-old daughter, Marguerite, sitting in



Kaiserin Auguste-Viktoria.

his garden, embracing his neighbor's son. She sprang up to protect her lover, but the soldier quickly ran the boy through the heart. A clump of pale pink roses were covered with the youth's blood, so Gen. Jacqueminot ordered his gardener to cut them away. Marguerite never spoke her father's name again. When the summer flowers died, so did she. He later read some letters hidden in the girl's prayer book and learned that she was innocent in thought and deed. The next spring, the gardener asked the general to visit that fatal spot, where there was a miracle to be seen. The formerly pink roses were now dark, velvety red, growing as a token of enduring love.

Another story about color-changing roses is a legend about the Prophet Muhammad and his wife, Aisha. We recounted this myth in front of the "Mohammedan" burial plot, one of several in the cemetery where Muslims are buried. Muhammad had been away and feared that his young wife had been unfaithful. He asked the Angel Gabriel for advice. He was told that his wife would be carrying something when he arrived. If she put it into water, it would be a sign that she was unfaithful. When Muhammad returned, Aisha greeted him, carrying red roses. He told her to throw them into a nearby stream,

where they turned yellow. We told a version of the story in which he picked up the yellow roses, gave them to her, and forgave. (Historically, Aisha had an important role in early Islamic history. She was once accused of adultery and found to be innocent.)

In Victorian times, "floriography," or the language of flowers, was the rage. The right flower sent to the right person could help win their heart, but you had to be careful lest you say the wrong thing. As in the Islamic myth, yellow roses indicated jealousy or infidelity. Red roses meant passionate love and were not a good choice to give on a first date! On the tour, guests admired two massive bushes of 'Perle d'Or,' whose peach-colored flowers mean that "your qualities, like your charms, are unequalled."

White roses symbolized love, respect and beauty, which makes white the right color for the early Hybrid Tea, 'Kaiserin Auguste-Viktoria.' The Kaiserin graciously greeted the guests while standing next to her eponymous rose. She told about her love for Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II, whom she married in 1881. She was an excellent horsewoman and an avid gardener, particularly fond of roses. She supported the German Rose Society and the founding of the famous rose gardens of Sangerhausen in 1903. There, a white marble statue of her was dedicated in her honor, where it stands today.

'Lady Waterlow' was also named for a horsewoman, American Margaret Hamilton. This San Francisco society heiress was known for her brilliancy and wit. She married Sir Sydney Waterlow, an English baronet, former Mayor of London, and philanthropist. A pink climbing Hybrid



Telling about 'Lady Waterlow,' 2014.

Tea was named in her honor in 1903. During the tour, we stopped to admire this rose, trained on the side of a granite mausoleum.

We don't know much about Mademoiselle Cécile Brunner, the daughter of Swiss rose breeder Ulrich Brunner, but the rose named in her honor is widely known and beloved. It was known as "The Sweetheart Rose" because its exquisite tight buds were perfect for corsages and buttonholes.



Cutting 'Mlle. Cécile Brunner, Cl', 2018.

A cemetery rose found in literature and legend is *Rosa rubiginosa*, also known as *R. eglanteria*, also known as Eglantine or the Briar Rose. This very thorny English hedgerow rose grew tall in the cemetery, which made it easy for guest to imagine it encircling the tower where Sleeping Beauty slumbered, impaling would-be suitors who tried to force their way in to rescue her. Shakespeare knew this rose, writing in *A Midsummer's Night's Dream* about a bank "with sweet musk roses, and with eglantine."

One pale-pink Alba rose's French name, 'Cuisse de Nympe Emue', which means "blushing thigh of an aroused nymph," was changed by the scandalized English to the much tamer 'Maiden's Blush'. However, the English weren't above some risqué garden lore themselves. The tender yellow Tea rose, 'Lady Hillingdon', required a warm spot to survive the harsh English climate. Gardeners joked that 'Lady Hillingdon' was no good in bed but fine up against a wall.

Of course, no romantic rose tour can be without the Empress Josephine, who collected as many roses as possible at Malmaison. She was part of several tours, first just walking along, answering questions about her

love of Napoleon and roses. In the cemetery she encountered roses that she grew in her famous garden, but admired many that were new to her. On one tour, we met Josephine and Tsar Alexander at the plot where 'Souvenir de la Malmaison' grew and heard their conversation as they strolled through her Malmaison garden after the fall of France to Russia. It is said that this evening together in chilly, damp weather led to her death by pneumonia a few days later.

Catherine Abbott brought a diminutive China rose along on a wagon train that traveled from Benton County in northwestern Arkansas in 1857. It was an arduous journey but she, and her rose, survived. She married a boy from another family in the party, Jesse Burns, the day after they arrived at their destination, Copperopolis, in Calaveras County. The couple prospered in California and ensured that cuttings of this roses were passed along through the generations. A plant was donated to the cemetery by a descendant. It was named "The Abbott & Burns Family Rose" in their honor.



Tsar Alexander & Josephine, 2018.



"The Abbott & Burns Family Rose," 2018.



Aimee and Margaret Crocker, 2017.

CEMETERY RESIDENTS

Every tour featured one of the cemetery's, and Sacramento's, most colorful figures. Aimee Crocker told about her many amorous adventures, never repeating herself. Aimee was the daughter of Judge E. B. Crocker and his wife Margaret, major benefactors of Sacramento. The parents were the height of respectability. The daughter was a source of scandal, marrying five times (once to a man said to have won her during a card game), spending time in a harem, and having many affairs. On one tour, she and her

mother discussed love from two very different points of view. Aimee always was a highlight of the tour!

Many monuments carry words of love. One of the volunteers' favorites, which they surrounded with iris and roses, was in honor of George Swinerton. His widow erected a marble column inscribed with these words:

*"Precious husband how I miss you.
No one knows but my sad heart.
But I hope to soon be with you
Where we never more shall part."*

Charlotte Krebs led a more modest life. She came to Sacramento because of a kiss. She and her husband grew up in Hanover, Germany. When he was 17, he fled to California to escape military conscription, and became a partner in a Sacramento wallpaper and paint store. Still single, he went back to Germany for a visit and fell in love with the grown-up Charlotte. He came to her house to ask for her father's permission to marry. Charlotte hid behind a door in nervous anticipation as he pled his case, but her father refused, saying she was too young to marry. As Charles left the house, Charlotte motioned to him from behind



Swinerton plot, 2012.

the door—and he took her into his arms and kissed her. They wrote many letters to one another. Finally, Charlotte’s father relented, and Charlotte embarked on an arduous three-month journey, which included a donkey ride across the Isthmus of Panama. That must have been some kiss!

General George Wright is also buried in the cemetery, along with his wife Margaret. In July, 1865, they left Sacramento on a north-bound steamer, the Brother Jonathan. It was overloaded with 244 passengers and crew. The weather was severe. The storm forced the ship inland, where it struck a sharp ledge. Within three minutes, the bottom of the boat was torn away. One lifeboat was filled with passengers, and immediately capsized. Another was swiftly filled with female passengers, including Mrs. Wright, but before it could be lowered, the steamer careened, throwing all on the lifeboat into the water. Pulled back onto deck, Mrs. Wright refused to board the lifeboat again. As a lifeboat was lowered, bearing 5 women and 3 children, ten of the crew jumped in. They proved to be the only survivors. As they floated off, they saw the Wrights, standing on the capsizing deck of the ship, locked arm-in-arm.



Eric Bradner telling about Georgia Fisher, 2017.

In a plot near the rose garden, Georgia Fisher’s grave is marked by a unique tiled monument. She died suddenly at 19, on December 27, 1876, just days before her planned New Year’s Day wedding to Martin Bergman, whose family owned a leading pottery business. Martin worked tearfully to create this monument, with his brother contributing a column and his father, an angel. The gravesite was enclosed with a clay fence. Vandalism, theft and time have taken a toll, but the deteriorated monument serves as reminder of their love.



The first and only wedding in the Historic Rose Garden, 2019

MODERN LOVE

The young couple who told the Abbott and Burns story met in the cemetery during an earlier evening tour. They were married a few days after the first Romance and Roses tour. On the last one, a young volunteer invited a friend to help. During the tour, their friendship began to develop into love. Both couples are now proud parents who grow favorite cemetery roses at their homes.

The tours ran from 2014–2018. In 2019, my son and daughter-in-law were married under one of the cemetery arbors. We regret that more couples will not have the opportunity to celebrate their love in such a romantic setting. Still, memories and photographs endure. 🌹

AUTHOR’S NOTE: *Anita Clevenger was the curator of the volunteer-created and managed Historic Rose Garden and led the Romance & Roses tours. Sincere thanks to the many volunteers who contributed to the garden and these events, and to authors who documented rose lore in books and on-line.*

Sacramento city staff has taken over the management of the plants in the cemetery and no longer maintains the cemetery roses as a historic collection. The supports for the climbing roses have been removed, and the roses have been greatly reduced in size or taken out altogether.

Crown Gall Is Not a Welcome Guest

STEPHEN SCANNIELLO



Crown gall.

Crown gall is a bacterial disease found in rose gardens worldwide, especially in the United States where eager rosarians unknowingly continue to spread this disease by sharing infected plants.

Crown gall is not a new disease. It was first observed in 1853 in European vineyards. American plant pathologists subsequently isolated the bacteria (*Agrobacterium tumefaciens*) that causes galls in 1904.

The existence of crown gall might be signaled by weak and stunted growth, a lack of blooms and/or poor foliage. Pruning time is the best time to inspect for gall. Simply push aside the mulch from the base of the rose bush for a closer look. Galls may be hidden by mulch or soil mounded up around the canes but are quite often visible to the naked eye. As the name suggests, crown gall typically appears near the soil level, or crown region of the plant. Starting out as small, tumor-like growths, greenish-white in color, gall can be hidden from sight for many seasons. Eventually the galls increase in size producing clusters and mounds resembling burnt cauliflower at the base of an infected plant. In advanced stages it's not unusual to find galls growing on the roots or even higher up on the rose canes.

While the best time to discover a gall infection is when you are pruning, the act of pruning itself is a prime vector for spreading the disease. To prevent this from

happening, always make sure your pruning tool is well sharpened, and sanitize the blade as you move from plant to plant. Dull and dirty pruners can lead to more frequent occurrences of crown gall. Fresh wounds on canes, especially near the base, become access points for the bacteria.

If you discover you have crown gall after you've pruned the bush, you can disinfect your tools with household products such as 70% isopropyl alcohol or hydrogen peroxide.

There are gall control and preventive products used by commercial operations, but these are not readily accessible to the amateur rose grower.

As the Peggy Rockefeller Rose Garden Curator for the New York Botanical Garden, I routinely identify and remove plants infected with crown gall as soon as it's spotted. You should do the same. Since the disease spreads quickly through the soil, it's advisable to remove all soil (at least two feet deep) from any infected bed as well, if at all possible.

If you want to avoid introducing crown gall into your garden in the first place, be sure you inspect every new rose plant that you receive from a friend or purchase from the local nursery before planting. 🌹



Replacing soil.

American Rose Center Update

PAM SMITH



Trellis installation in progress.



Finished trellis.

It is with great excitement (and a bit of relief) that I can share the trellises are upright and installed in the Franks Circle. This great addition to the circle that showcases heritage roses is only possible through the generosity of the Heritage Rose Foundation. So, a HUGE THANKS for supporting this endeavor.

The next step is to establish and nurture the roses so that the public can be inspired to share our enthusiasm for heritage roses. As with the rest of the country, Shreveport experienced some unusual winter weather. The brutal cold front that blew in in December took its toll on the plants and about 450 need to be replaced throughout the garden. We are in the process of re-establishing over 60 heritage roses. As true gardener's optimism prevails and the vision of a mature garden in full glorious bloom is vivid, the work continues to move forward. In addition to the roses, perennials are being added to give the garden an additional dimension.

While Shreveport may not have been on your radar as a destination or stop in your travels, I hope this garden might inspire you to take the road less traveled. 🌹



Planting.

Rose Rosette Disease Study Published

Field Resistance to Rose Rosette Disease as Determined by Multi-Year Evaluations in Tennessee and Delaware, authored by Mark T. Windham, Thomas Evans, Sara Collins, Juniper A. Lake, Jeekin Lau, Oscar Riera-Lizarazu and David H. Byrne, was published March 10, 2023. It is posted on the HRF website.



Over a three-year period in Delaware and Tennessee, scientists tested rose rosette disease (RRD) resistance of a wide variety of rose cultivars. Rose rosette disease is caused by the rose rosette emaravirus (RRV) and transmitted by the eriophyid mite *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* (Pf). It has caused significant damage to roses in recent years, and is difficult to control either culturally or chemically. The field trial was established to systematically screen roses for resistance, in the hopes that resistant roses can be developed in the future. As cultural and chemical control of this disease is difficult

and expensive, a field trial was established in 2015 to systematically screen rose germplasm for potential sources of resistance in the hopes of someday being able to develop resistant commercial rose cultivars. In the study, all major commercial rose cultivars were susceptible to this viral disease to varying levels. The study states “rose accessions with no or few symptoms were species accessions from the sections *Cinnamomeae*, *Carolinae*, *Bracteatae*, and *Systylae* or hybrids with these. Among these, some were asymptomatic; they displayed no symptoms but were infected by the virus. Their potential depends on their ability to serve as a source of viruses. The next step is to understand the mechanism of resistance and genetic control of the various sources of resistance identified.”

The study is worth reading in its entirety, both to understand its methods, analysis and findings but also to understand what steps are ahead. Identifying existing resistant varieties, and developing new ones, will take much more time. This study is a major step forward. 🌹

Membership Update

Our 2022 membership meeting was held virtually on October 22nd along with presentations about Heritage Roses by Stephen Scanniello, Connie Hilker and Peggy Martin. You can view them at <https://www.rose.org/videos>.

Our 2023 membership meeting will be held in person during the ARS Conference on Saturday, May 6, at 9:30 am in the Chapel at the American Rose Center. 🌹

In Memoriam: Pamela Graves



Pamela Ann Graves of Richardson Texas was called home on March 5, 2023, after a lengthy battle with multiple health issues. Pamela is survived by her husband Claude III, son Claude IV (Bunky) and wife Terri, and grandson Hagen Graves.

In 1962, Pamela married Claude Graves III. In 1969, Claude's mother gave them a dozen Jackson Perkins rose plants. This gift started a lifelong love of roses.

Pamela eventually joined the American Rose

Society and began to expand their rose collection. The passion for roses grew rapidly with the building of many new rose beds. The number of roses grew to over 250 plants and she and Claude became active in all the region's rose societies, the Heritage Rose Foundation and the American Rose Society. Roses provided the motivation for much of their travel over the next 20 years with trips to rose conventions and rose conferences around the US and Europe, including a very special three weeks of visiting rose gardens in New Zealand. 🌹

Heritage Rose Activities—A Partial List

We would like to feature all heritage rose activities, whether regular meetings, special events, or conferences, in this newsletter. Please contact Anita Clevenger to share what you are doing.

MEETINGS

The Central Florida Heritage Rose Society has monthly meetings (except for June, July and August) at Florida Southern College in Lakeland, usually on the 2nd Sunday. Visitors are always welcome. Some of the meetings are hybrid meetings, where you can attend virtually or in-person. Recent speakers have included Dr. Malcolm Manners, Stephen Scanniello, and Anita Clevenger and are available on Central Florida Heritage Rose Societies' YouTube page at <https://www.youtube.com/@centralfloridaheritagerose3903>. For information about the meeting time and place, contact Ken Buchman, kenbuchman@gmail.com.

RARE ROSE AUCTIONS

The Central California Rose Society's 23rd annual spring auction of rare and unusual roses will be on Sunday, April 16th, in Oceanside, CA. Details, along with a list of the roses for sale, are at <https://www.ccrsauction.com/>. There will also be a rare rose auction at the ARS conference in May.



AMERICAN ROSE SOCIETY CONFERENCE



The Heritage Rose Foundation will be joining in with the "Time for Roses" ARS conference in Shreveport, LA, on May 5–6. Registration must be postmarked by April 3rd. <https://www.dallasrosesociety.com/registration>.



CELEBRATION OF OLD ROSES

The Heritage Roses Group Bay Area will be hosting the venerable Celebration of Old Roses on Sunday, May 21, 2023, from 11 am to 3:30 pm in the Veteran's Memorial Building, Albany, 1325 Portland at Carmel, Albany, CA 94706. <http://www.celebrationofoldroses.org/celebration-of-old-roses.php>

WORLD FEDERATION OF ROSE SOCIETIES CONFERENCE

The 15th International Heritage Rose Conference will be in Brussels, Belgium, on June 5–7. Regular registration ends April 15. All registration closes on May 31st. <https://www.rosabelgica2020.com/registration> 🌹

Dallas Area Historical Rose Society

SHARRIE ELY



The Dallas Area Historical Rose Society (DAHRS) is an independent group of rose enthusiasts in the Dallas–Fort Worth (DFW) area. We love to grow and share Old Garden Roses that

do well in our North Texas climate. We have members that have grown roses in the DFW area for 30+ years.

Our goal is to educate DFW gardeners about the varieties and histories of Old Garden Roses. We enjoy all types of roses and all types of gardening. We like to share our current methods of growing roses and how they do in our soil and climate. We also share the latest research on Rose Rosette Disease which is still prevalent in our area.

The years of 2020 and 2021 led to online meetings and officer voting via Survey Monkey. We still incorporate Zoom and Survey Monkey to include members who would be unable to participate in-person in our group activities. We meet August thru May, taking the hottest months of the year off. Each November we have a Chili supper/cook-off and plant and rose exchange. In May we host (and sometimes co-host with an area ARS rose group), an outdoor picnic. We invite all of the area rose groups and we have friends from Dallas and Fort Worth attend.

We are online at dallasantiqueroses.org where you can find out about upcoming meetings on our calendar and links to information about Rose Rosette Disease.

We are on Facebook at our Dallas Area Historical Rose Society page where we have nearly 700 members. Our Facebook participants are from around the world and we post pictures and enjoy discussing roses and rose events.

Our DAHRS group is on Instagram, at [dallasareahistrose](https://www.instagram.com/dallasareahistrose), with nearly 800 followers. Beautiful pictures and videos are shared there with fellow rose enthusiasts.

We have a short playlist on YouTube, “Dallas Area Historical Rose Society,” and will add more talks and information as it becomes available.

We want to be able to share our interests in roses and one way of doing that is by creating group shirts. The Dallas Area Historical Rose Society now has t-shirts

available online. We have made them available in men or women’s sizing though the women’s seems to be or a junior sizing. You can see them at:

gardentees.threadless.com/designs/dahrs-tshirt/womens & gardentees.threadless.com/designs/dahrs-tshirt/mens/t-shirt/regular

Heritage Roses Down Under



Australia’s rose heritage mirrors that of America’s West in many ways. Roses were brought with early pioneers and imported for commercial sales. They were planted in settlements and cemeteries, where they survived, even though many of their names have been lost.

Heritage Roses in Australia was founded in 1979, and has a rich tradition of finding, documenting, studying and preserving their found roses.

HRIA member Margaret Furness recently developed a booklet titled *Mystery Roses of the Australia Tea-China Noisette Collection* which pulls together the comparison work that they have done over the years. It is a fine example of what rose preservationists can do to document their found roses. Information is provided for 35 tea roses and 2 noisettes, including botanical details, mouth-watering photographs of the flowers, and the full bush. (Because their found China roses are generally similar, they were not included.) It’s available to view, but not download, at https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-3110548135/view?fbclid=IwAR3uiLoE4DIPE-89hA7_225FvJXnZKRqaGUZhhu9BmKGcOM--jopen9O480.

The HRIA is trying to find a site to plant all the roses from the booklet together.

HRIA has hosted many conferences in various locations around Australia, welcoming international heritage rose enthusiasts and experts as well as members from across their wide continent. This year, they will be holding a national conference in Melbourne, from October 27–30, as well as a two-day post-conference tour. Spaces are limited. For further information, go to <https://www.heritageroses.org.au/event/heritage-roses-in-australia-conference-2023/>.

Mission Statement

THE HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION IS A 501(C)(3) NOT-FOR-PROFIT FOUNDATION WITH THIS MISSION:

- 🌹 To collect and preserve heritage roses and promote their culture.
- 🌹 To establish one or more gardens where heritage roses may be grown and displayed.
- 🌹 To conduct and contract to conduct investigations and research in heritage roses.
- 🌹 To publish and disseminate information and research about heritage roses.
- 🌹 To establish and maintain a library to facilitate investigations and research in heritage roses.
- 🌹 To foster public knowledge and appreciation of heritage roses and their preservation.

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