

HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION NEWS

Charles A. Walker, Jr., Acting Editor
1512 Gorman Street, Raleigh, NC 27606, USA
(919)834-2591

Volume 4, Number 1

January, 1990

* 1990 ANNUAL MEETING AT BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN *

Our featured speakers will be Peter Beales, noted author and nurseryman; Phillip Robinson, very knowledgeable collector and student of roses; and a third speaker to be announced later. A superb setting is offered by the Cranford Rose Garden, with its 1,200 varieties of roses, approximately one-third of which are old. Your presence can make this meeting even better! (NOTE: Dates given in our last issue have been corrected.)

MEETING FORMAT - ~~Friday, June 8, 1990~~

- 8:30 - Noon Registration; Talks by Peter Beales, Phillip Robinson, and a third speaker.
- Noon - 1:00 Lunch (in the garden, weather permitting).
- 1:00 - 2:00 HRF Annual Membership Meeting.
- 2:00 - 6:30 Tour garden and study roses; refreshments.
- 4:30 - 5:30 ~~Brooklyn Botanic Garden Working Group Meeting~~
- 6:30 - 7:30 Buffet dinner at the garden.

SEATING CAPACITIES: ~~300~~ for morning session (speakers). ~~200~~ for meals. Meeting will be open to public and filled on a first-come basis. REGISTER EARLY.

TRAVEL & HOUSING: Call ~~Margie at MAP Travel, (800)343-8097, for airline and hotel reservations.~~ Discounts for each of these are contingent on sufficient participation. Specify that you are attending the HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION MEETING. A very limited number of bed and breakfast accommodations are located near the garden. For these, contact Stephen Scanniello, (718)788-5842 (home) or (718)622-4433 (work) and leave a message. When you call, specify the HRF meeting.

REGISTRATION OPTIONS:

- Friday morning only (speakers, no meals): \$25 per person
- All day Friday (includes lunch and dinner): \$50 per person

NOTE: No charge to attend the HRF Annual Membership Meeting at 1 pm.

REGISTRATION FORM: See page 5.

BUS TOURS - ~~Saturday June 9, 1990~~

Three separate day-long tours sponsored by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. For cost and registration, contact ~~Jeanie Fernsworth, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11225-1080, phone (718)622-4433.~~ Limited seating. REGISTER EARLY.

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GIFT FROM THE BERMUDA ROSE SOCIETY

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The Foundation recently received the following letter which we are pleased to share with all of its members.

The Bermuda Rose Society
PO Box PG 162, Paget PG BX
Bermuda
12 January, 1990

Dear Mr. Walker,

Each year The Garden Club of Bermuda arranges an Open House and Garden scheme. For about six weeks during April and May, three houses in one area of the Island are open to the public -- tourists and locals alike -- on a Wednesday afternoon. The proceeds from this scheme go largely towards the Garden Club's scholarship scheme.

On one Wednesday each year, one of the houses selected for show is one that has a particularly good showing of roses in its garden -- usually belonging to a member of the Rose Society naturally. One third of the proceeds of that day's total takings are then donated to the Bermuda Rose Society for any particular project on which they choose to spend it.

Last May, Bill and Lorna Mercer -- whom you know, I think -- opened their house and garden; and, as a result, the Rose Society received a check for \$900. The Mercers were particularly keen that this money should be donated to the Heritage Rose Foundation, in recognition of the important work that this Group is doing for the preservation and identification of Old Garden Roses -- causes very dear to the hearts and interests of the Bermuda Rose Society.

I am therefore enclosing this check for \$900.00. May we make a special request that this sum is put towards a specific project rather than just be placed in general funds; and that in due course we are notified what project has been selected.

Yours sincerely,
Mrs. Mary Dill, President

* * * * *

We are indeed grateful to The Bermuda Rose Society for this generous gift to the Foundation and to Bill and Lorna Mercer for their special role in making it possible. A savings account has been established for this gift and an appropriate project will be selected in due course. This is the second substantial donation from The Bermuda Rose Society, with which the Foundation shares similar goals. We continue to draw valued inspiration from these kind people who have dedicated over thirty-five years to the cause of preserving heritage roses.

FROM THE BOOKSHELF

In Search of Lost Roses by Thomas Christopher, Summit Books, 1989, 340 pages, \$18.95.

Mr. Christopher recounts his personal discovery and investigation of old roses, their lore and history, and his encounters with a few of the collectors who have done much to rescue and pass on antique varieties. What is new and of interest to readers familiar with other rose literature are the portraits of the old-rose collectors. But while the author brings ancient Roman writers vividly alive, the living are less successfully communicated through his portraits. We are briefly introduced to Caroline Ferriday in Chapter 4, for instance, only to turn to a compressed history of rose breeding in 19th century France. Mr. Christopher's personal visit with Graham Stuart Thomas, a man about whom the simplest of personal anecdotes would likely enthrall most collectors of old roses, reveals little about the man that is not to be found in Thomas' own works. An interview with David Austin is relegated to a footnote, while Ronald Reagan receives inordinate attention in the closing chapter. The dozens of notable old-rose collectors whose gardens held open their gates to Mr. Christopher remain unvisited, unmentioned.

With such a wealth of rose history covered in these pages, one at the last expects a list of resources available to the author. Alas, there is no bibliography. Perhaps no one better explains the need for a bibliography than Jack Harkness in his book Roses:

"When supplying information, one should identify the authority, so that the suspicious readers may check for themselves, the trusting may know in what they trust, and the enthusiastic may explore the same sources for their further edification."

Resources have probably been omitted here because this book was intended to entertain more than to instruct. It is an enjoyable story, which should particularly appeal to those newly-smitten with old roses, and should spread interest in the larger gardening public for collecting and preserving old roses.

--Gregg Lowery,

~~HUNTINGTON SYMPOSIUM ON OLD ROSES~~

The Eighth Huntington Symposium on Old Roses will be held April 27-29, 1990. Two new rose collections will be in full bloom - David Austin's 'English Roses' and roses saved from old gardens and cemeteries in the California Mother Lode Country. A condensed summary of the Symposium schedule:

~~Friday, April 27~~ Morning: Optional bus ~~tour of Pasadena craftsmen homes and gardens.~~
Evening: Wine and cheese reception; ~~Display of rare rose books.~~

~~Saturday, April 28~~ Morning: Registration, continental breakfast; talks by Ralph Moore, Steven Scanniello, and Mike Shoup. Picnic. Afternoon: Rose Garden and Study Plot.
Evening: Banquet; Speaker - Clair Martin.

~~Sunday, April 29~~ Morning: Continental breakfast; Workshops in Rose Garden and Study Plot. Lunch. Afternoon: Talks by Léonie Bell and Charles Walker; ~~Clair Martin~~

Costs: Registration fee - ~~\$50.00~~, Bus tour - ~~\$20.00~~, Saturday lunch - ~~\$12.00~~, Banquet - ~~\$30.00~~, and Sunday lunch - ~~\$12.00~~. To obtain more information and to register, contact Mr. Clair Martin, Huntington Botanical Gardens, 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA 91108.

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 HRF MASTER PLAN COMMITTEE

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At the Foundation's Annual Meeting last spring in Texas, a committee was formed to assist in preparing a plan for the creation of one or more garden sites for the preservation of old roses. More than simply a design or layout, this plan would attempt to determine the needs of the Foundation in achieving its goal of preserving heritage roses in a Foundation-owned garden. Leaving the question of how to finance the gardens to other committees, the Master Plan Committee proposed to tackle among many problems the following:

- Should the Foundation create more than one garden? What are the pros and cons for multiple sites versus a single one?
- Historical examples of rose collection gardens have often ended tragically. Why? What can we learn from the past?
- The past traditions of rose garden design may play a part in the design of the Foundation's gardens. What resources may be useful?
- Plant societies and historical societies both foster preservation. What can we learn from their efforts past and present?
- How large a garden do we need? How many plants will it contain? Where will they come from? How will they be organized? What ground work will be required on the site? How much labor will be required to build, plant, and maintain the each site?

Formulating answers to these questions and perhaps creating a model layout for a Foundation garden will give the Foundation a head start both in seeking donations of land and money for the project, and in moving quickly and effectively to utilize a site should one be offered us. The Foundation is not wealthy in funds but in the talent and energy of its members. Now more than at any time in the future, those talents and energies are needed to reach out and bring our goal nearer. Many members of the Master Plan Committee, which numbers only six at present, are already involved in other work of the Foundation. While we have begun to tackle some of the problems I have outlined, we need help. If you are interested in contributing to this effort, and having a hand in shaping the future of the Foundation garden(s), please contact me with your thoughts and some areas you would like to work in. If you do not feel you can afford the time (a few hours a month would do much), but you have thoughts on the makeup and direction of the garden(s), ideas or information relevant to any of the problems outlined above, please write to me. The more this committee hears from the membership of the Foundation, the more accurately we can express your wishes.

--Gregg Lowery, 3003 Pleasant Hill Road, Sebastopol, CA 95472

**HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION
 1990 ANNUAL MEETING AT BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN**

Friday, June 8, 1990 ONLY

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

CHECK ONE BOX: No. Total

☐ Morning only @ \$25

☒ All day 1 @ \$50 **\$50.00**

- If you are registering others, please put their names on a separate sheet.
- Make check payable to: **The Heritage Rose Foundation**
- Mail to: The Heritage Rose Foundation, 1512 Gorman Street, Raleigh, NC 27606
- Bus tours (Saturday, June 9) are sponsored by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. To register, contact Jeannie Fernsworth, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11225-1099, phone (718)622-4433.

* OF C's AND CEDILLAS: THE SEARCH FOR THE "TRUE" NAME OF 'MARQUISE BOCCELLA' *

After a lengthy study of the rose literature during the revisions for Modern Roses 9, the spelling of the last name of 'Marquise Bocella' was changed to Boccella and the cedilla (comma-like mark beneath the c in Bocella) was dropped. These changes have subsequently been challenged as incorrect, and the following assertions have been made: (1) the name is French, (2) it should have only one c rather than two, and (3) the cedilla is necessary to show that the c is to be pronounced as s. As it turns out, these points had already been addressed during the extensive research which led up to the name change, and each had been resolved as will be noted below.

In 1986, I showed the name 'Marquise Bocella' to Ms. Janine Breitenberger, a native of France, and asked for her assistance in getting information about it. She quickly noted that the cedilla was unnecessary, since c followed by the vowels e, i, or y is pronounced as s even without the cedilla. However, c followed by a, o, or u, for example, is pronounced as k unless a cedilla is used to change the sound to s, as in garçon.

During the literature search, I had frequently encountered the spelling Boccella, so I questioned her about it versus Bocella. The name appeared to her to be Italian rather than French, even though it was preceded by the French word Marquise, so she referred me to Mrs. Fausto Cucchi, an Italian-born friend of hers. Mrs. Cucchi confirmed that the name was probably Italian, so I asked her for the Italian equivalent of Marquise, which she said is Marchesa. Returning to the French rose literature, I looked for the name 'Marchesa Boccella'. Even in the few books and periodicals which were close at hand I found it not once but three times. Mrs. Cucchi said that it should be pronounced "Mar-CHESS-ah Bow-CHEL-lah".

Table 1 summarizes the spellings of the name of this rose which I have found to date in French, British, American, and German sources in the early literature. The dates refer to the references listed below.

Table 1

<u>French Sources</u>		<u>British Sources</u>		<u>American Sources</u>	
1843	Boccella	1846a	Marquise Borrella	1846b	Marquise Bocella
1850	Marchesa Boccella	1848	Marquisa Boccella	1847	Marquise Bocella
1851	Marchesa Boccella	1863	Marquisa Boccella	1849	Marquise Bocella
1852	Marchesa Boccella			1854	Marquis Boccella
1858	Marquise Boccella	<u>German Source</u>		1877	Marquise de Bocella
1885	Marquise Boccella	[1936]	Marquise Bocella		
1899	Marquise Bocella				
1906	Marquise Bocella				

NOTES ON THESE SOURCES:

- In these seventeen sources, the name is given at least nine different ways and the double c is both earliest and predominant. However, predominance alone does not ensure correctness, since these sources are not all independent of each other. Later sources often simply repeat information from earlier sources, including the errors they contain. For example, ~~many of the entries in Oudon's Rose Catalogue, 1889, seem to have been taken from Oudon and Gachet's lists of 1855 and 1860, which in turn were compiled from earlier catalogs and books, including Singer's Dictionnaire des Roses (1865).~~

- This rose was introduced in 1842 by the French hybridizer Desprez, so it seems appropriate to pay particular attention to the French sources which are close to this date. Unfortunately, the earliest one (1843) does not give the full name but the next three (1850-1852) use the Italian name, 'Marchesa Boccella'. Only later (1858) did the French 'Marquise' appear in these sources, though it had been used by 1846 in the British and American books. A search of additional French literature between 1842 and 1858, as well as the Italian literature of this period and later, might provide more information.
- The cedilla in Bocella is incorrect. It was used only by Parsons (1847, 1849), an American nurseryman. "Borrella" (1846a) is most likely a misinterpretation of a handwritten "Boccella".
- Singer (1885) used Marquise de Boxella in the text but changed it to Marquise Boccella in the corrections listed at the end of the book.

Based on all the information gathered so far, especially that from the French literature, ~~it appears that the correct name for this rose is the Italian, 'Marchesa Boccella' rather than the mixed French/Italian 'Marquise Boccella'.~~ The name Marchesa was discovered too late to be verified before inclusion in Modern Roses 9, so only the spelling of Boccella was corrected in that book. ~~Rose names which are derived from the names of persons are among the most difficult to verify when it comes to spelling. This is due to a fact well known to genealogists and others interested in researching names. That is, an individual's name can vary greatly in its spelling, particularly in the records from periods where the ability to read and write was not as common as nowadays. In general, those persons who wrote down an individual's name simply wrote down what they heard (or thought they heard). They could get no assistance from the individual if, as was often the case, he/she could not spell the name but only pronounce it. Added to the variations in names caused by oral transmission are those arising from typographical errors and misreading of handwritten records. Thus, in order to determine with certainty whether the name Marchesa Boccella should contain a double c, it will be necessary to track down the lady commemorated by the rose and then determine which, if any, spelling was used consistently by her or her family. In general, the rose literature alone, especially certain portions of it, is not a completely reliable source for such information.~~

References for Table 1

- 1843 - Annales de la Société Royale d'Horticulture de Paris.
- 1846a - Rivers, Thomas - The Rose Amateur's Guide (4th edition; reprinted 1978).
- 1846b - Prince, William R. - Catalogue of Roses.
- 1847 - Parsons, Samuel B. - The Rose: Its History, Poetry, Culture, and Classification.
- 1848 - Paul, William - The Rose Garden (1st edition; reprinted 1978).
- 1849 - Parsons, Samuel B. - The Rose: Its History, Poetry, Culture, and Classification.
- 1850 - Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France.
- 1851 - Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France.
- 1852 - Annales de la Société Centrale d'Horticulture de France.
- 1854 - Buist, Robert - American Flower Garden Directory.
- 1858 - Revue Horticole.
- 1863 - Paul, William - The Rose Garden (2nd edition).
- 1877 - Dingee and Conard, Co. - The New Guide to Rose Culture.
- 1885 - Singer, Max - Dictionnaire des Roses.
- 1899 - Simon, Leon & Pierre Cochet - Nomenclature de tous les Noms de Roses connus (1st edition).
- 1906 - Simon, Leon & Pierre Cochet - Nomenclature de tous les Noms de Roses connus (2nd edition).
- [1936] - Jaeger, August - Rosenlexikon (reprinted 1970).

--Charles A. Walker, Jr.

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The Heritage Rose Foundation was established as a non-profit corporation in November, 1986, with the following purposes:

- To collect and preserve heritage roses and promote their culture, with particular emphasis on those varieties which are not known to be in commerce. For purposes of this corporation, heritage roses shall consist of those types, classes, and varieties of roses which originated in the nineteenth century or earlier, and those varieties which are deemed by the Board of Trustees of this corporation to have historic, educational, or genetic value.
- To establish one or more gardens wherein heritage roses may be grown and displayed.
- To conduct and contract to conduct investigations and research in heritage roses, to include but not be restricted to their history, identification, genetics and breeding, propagation, diseases and pests, and suitability for landscape use.
- To publish and disseminate information about heritage roses as well as the results of research conducted or contracted by the corporation. Such information shall include characteristics of certain classes and varieties, methods of propagation and culture, and similar topics consistent with the purposes of the corporation.
- To establish and maintain a library of books, periodicals, research papers, manuscripts, catalogs, and other items to facilitate investigations and research in heritage roses.
- To conduct seminars, meetings, forums, panels, lectures, tours, exhibits, and other appropriate means to foster public knowledge and appreciation of heritage roses and their preservation.

Membership in the Foundation is open to any individual or organization who is in sympathy with its purposes and goals. The Foundation is tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and contributions to it are tax-deductible.

<u>ANNUAL DUES:</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Bermuda, Canada, Mexico</u>	<u>Other Countries</u>
Organization	\$25	\$25	\$25
Individual	\$10	\$12	\$15
Family	\$12	\$14	\$17
Senior (over 65)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13
Student (under 21)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13

*** SPECIAL NOTE ***
For your convenience, two-year memberships are available at double these rates.

Note: Members outside the U.S. should pay with a bank draft or personal check payable in U.S. funds and drawn on a U.S. Bank. Make all checks payable to The Heritage Rose Foundation and mail to 1512 Gorman Street, Raleigh, NC 27606, U.S.A.

Members will receive a quarterly newsletter published in January, April, July, and October. Overseas newsletters will be sent via air mail.

BACKISSUES are available for \$2.00 each (overseas members add \$1.00 per issue for postage). Volume 1 (1987) has 3 issues, later volumes have 4.

INQUIRIES to the Foundation: Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to expedite your reply.

Persons wishing to mention the Foundation in newspapers, magazines, or other news media are requested to contact the Foundation prior to such coverage.

In keeping with the Foundation's purposes, the newsletter will emphasize heritage rose preservation and closely related topics such as propagation and identification studies. If you have articles, notes, ideas, or questions on these topics, please submit them. Manuscripts may be typed or handwritten but should be double spaced, with wide margins on all sides. Articles of a scholarly or scientific nature will be reviewed by the Editorial Committee prior to publication.

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HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION NEWS

Charles A. Walker, Jr., Acting Editor
1512 Gorman Street, Raleigh, NC 27606, USA
(919)834-2591

Volume 4, Number 2

April, 1990

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FOURTH ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF THE HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION

Date: Friday, June 8, 1990
Place: Brooklyn Botanic Garden
1000 Washington Avenue
Brooklyn NY 11225
Time: 1:00-2:00 p.m.

P. Bly Hall
Secretary
The Heritage Rose Foundation

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ANNUAL MEETING UPDATE

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New and updated registration information for the Foundation's annual meeting has been added to that given in our last issue (See page 7). Members from Alabama, Texas, New York, California, Indiana, Bermuda, and Canada have signed up so far, and it promises to be an exciting event that you'll want to attend. The meeting is open to the public, so please copy and share this registration information with anyone who is interested. Come and enjoy the roses!

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FROM THE MAIL

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Mary Louise Wolf of Baltimore, MD, wrote to let us know that the Baltimore Herb Festival will be held this year in Leakin Park on May 26, from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm, and will emphasize herb gardens, in celebration of the new herb garden at the park's chapel. The Festival will feature twelve lectures, a bluegrass band, and catered herbed foods. Lectures run from 10:30 to 1:30 and will be repeated from 1:30 to 4:30. Of special interest to old rose enthusiasts will be a slide-illustrated lecture on heritage roses by Foundation member Nick Weber of Brookeville, MD. This will be Nick's third year at the Festival, which benefits the restoration of the park's historic chapel.

Marvin Mielke, Coral Gables, FL, enjoyed the article on 'Marchesa Boccella'/'Marquise Boccella' in our last issue and noted that the Italian pronunciation of "Marchesa" should be "Mar-KAY-sah" rather than "Mar-CHESS-ah". I contacted Mrs. Fausto Cucchi, Raleigh, NC, who agreed that this is correct. My original notes were in error, and I appreciate Mr. Mielke's bringing this to my attention.

Mrs. Diane Felder of Columbia, SC, is eagerly looking forward to the first blooms on a rose from her grandmother's farm in Illinois, the rose which had been used in the simple bouquet her grandmother carried as a bride. Heritage roses have many interesting family connections and we invite you to share yours with our readers.

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FUTURE FOUNDATION MEETINGS

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- 1991 ANNUAL MEETING -- SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA
- 1992 ANNUAL MEETING -- FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE, LAKELAND, FLORIDA

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LETTERS FROM EAST GERMANY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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The Foundation received a Christmas greeting from Herr Ingomar Lang, Director of the world famous Rosarium in Sangerhausen, East Germany, accompanied by a schedule of the Rosarium's activities for 1990. Included are a "Mountain and Rose Festival", exhibitions of paintings and floral arrangements, and a "workshop for all levels of rose lovers."

Virginia Hopper, Branscomb, California, had previously invited Herr Lang to speak at the Foundation's 1991 Conference in Santa Rosa, CA, but he will be unable to attend. However, his reply contained a very encouraging note: "Our state is at the moment in the midst of great changes, and we are not yet open to the world. Maybe in 3-4 years it would be possible for us to speak to your praiseworthy organization." Our thanks to North Carolina members Lislott Harberts of Statesville and Jutta Fowlkes of Raleigh for translating these respective documents for us. We hope to have more news from Sangerhausen in future issues.

Joyce Demits, Fort Bragg, CA, received a letter from Dr. J. Thomas of Prague, Czechoslovakia, who is interested in the rose history of his country. He particularly wants to know about several Czech roses which were sent to the Jackson and Perkins rose nursery for testing prior to World War II. Dr. Thomas also noted that collections of roses introduced by the Czech rose breeders Rudolf Geschwind (1826-1910) and Jan Böhner (1888-1959) have been preserved. We look forward to learning more about these men and perhaps eventually obtaining budwood of their roses from these collections.

* FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE VIRUS TREATMENT PROGRAM *

The rose mosaic virus heat therapy program at Florida Southern College, now nearly five years old, continues to grow and develop. To date, we have made 186 cultivars available to the rose nursery industry. Of these, 121 are old garden roses or shrub roses. As far as we know, this is the largest collection of heritage roses in Central Florida.

When a rose enters the program, it is propagated and one of the resulting plants is indexed (tested) to determine with which (if any) viruses it is infected. If it tests positive for a virus causing rose mosaic, the plant is placed in a growth chamber held continuously at 100°F, for at least four weeks. If the plant survives the treatment (many don't), buds are cut from its branches and budded to mosaic-free rootstock plants. The original heat-treated plant is never cured, but the virus dies out of the axillary buds, so the newly budded plants are probably mosaic-free. Once those buds grow out to become sizable plants, they are again indexed to demonstrate freedom from disease. Healthy bushes are maintained in display garden on our campus, beautifying the college and serving as a source of mosaic-free budwood for nurserymen who want to produce healthy plants. The original display garden, which was begun in 1986, contains 63 rose bushes, with the potential for enlargement to more than 100 roses.

Recent developments in the program include a new display garden which serves as an additional repository for mosaic-free cultivars. This garden now contains 90 bushes and will be enlarged eventually to more than 125 bushes. Part of the garden is an experimental plot, to study the long-term effects of rose mosaic on growth, development, and flower production. The American Rose Society recently approved a \$4,000 grant to fund this much-needed research.

Another highlight of the new garden will be a bed of Bermuda's "Mystery Roses". In January, 1988, I was given budwood of 16 cultivars of Bermuda roses from the gardens of Bill and Lorna Mercer, Elizabeth Carswell, and Peggy Wingood. These were budded and placed under post-entry quarantine in a Florida Southern College greenhouse. Now after two years, the plants have received their final inspection and have been released from quarantine. Soon they will be planted out in the garden. In the same garden, we also hope to develop a bed of old roses traditionally grown in Central Florida, including 'Louis Philippe', 'Old Blush', 'Maréchal Niel', and the rose that is called 'Pink Pet'.

HRF members are welcome to visit the Florida Southern rose gardens, which are open to the public at all times. If you would like a personalized tour, it would be helpful if you would call me in advance at (813)680-4333. The College is located at 111 Lake Hollingsworth Drive, Lakeland, FL 35801.

Also, I would like to remind HRF members that, besides the need to preserve historical rose cultivars, it is important to maintain them in a healthy condition. Old, own-root roses such as you might find at old cemeteries or homesteads, are generally free of rose mosaic virus disease. Since the disease is not contagious and spreads only in the process of budding or grafting, these old plants have never had an opportunity to become infected. However, if a well-meaning propagator buds such roses onto mosaic-infected rootstock plants, he will infect each new plant he produces. So keep in mind that the two safe methods of propagation are by cuttings (own-root), or by budding (or grafting) onto rootstocks known to be free of rose mosaic. A little extra care at propagating time may protect the health of a plant for the rest of its life!

--Malcolm Manners, Lakeland, FL

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~~registration materials.~~ This Conference will be held in Christchurch, November 22-25, 1990. If you would like a copy of these materials, ~~send a stamped business envelope to~~ Foundation headquarters. Speakers at the Conference include British Foundation member Hazel LeRougetel and Australian members Deane Ross and David Ruston.

✱

The rose distributed as 'Petite Pink Scotch Rose' has long been a favorite of mine. It was one of my first three "old" roses, which were purchased as small rooted plants from Mrs. Frieda Polsfuss in Macon, Georgia, in the spring of 1972. She had obtained it as simply "Scotch Rose" from a friend whose mother had grown it in North Carolina, but neither she nor her friend could provide any more information about it.

I grew it in Macon for several years, continuing to puzzle over its identity. Its dwarf habit and bushy arching canes made it very appealing, as did its custom of becoming a veritable mound of pink in late spring when it smothered itself with clusters of tiny blossoms. Everyone who visited the garden was captivated by it.

On a 1974 visit to Calloway Gardens near Pine Mountain, Georgia, I saw the same rose used as a hedge. One of the horticulturists there turned up an additional bit of information -- It had been obtained from the National Arboretum labeled 'Petite Pink'. Unfortunately, I could not trace this name in the rose literature.

In 1979, I saw another plant of 'Petite Pink', this one in the garden of Dr. Henry Orr, a horticulture professor at Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, where I was a student. This discovery proved to be the key to determining not only the recent history of the rose but also the origin of the name 'Petite Pink' and the "Scotch Rose" label. Dr. Orr had gotten his plant from Dr. Richard Stadtherr at Louisiana State University, who had received it from Mr. Jackson Batchelor of Willard, North Carolina. I wrote to Mr. Batchelor, who kindly provided me with the following story by letter and later by phone.

About 1950, Mr. Batchelor found two plants of his rose, growing about 30 feet apart, near the site of a plantation on the Cape Fear River in North Carolina. The ruins of a house were nearby and he perceived the roses to have been planted on its grounds. There were no other roses in the immediate vicinity. He propagated both plants and later determined that they were identical. Since Scotch settlers had come into the area in the 1740s and 1750s, he believes that the rose may have been introduced during that period. Unfortunately, the site is no longer known with certainty, so it cannot be revisited to search for further clues. Finding the rose attractive, Mr. Batchelor propagated it in his nursery and some of the plants were used by the landscape division of the N.C. Department of Highways. In 1956, he sent herbarium specimens and a dozen plants to Dr. Henry Skinner at the National Arboretum and requested that the rose be identified. A year later he received word that the rose was Rosa spinosissima var. Petite Pink Scotch Rose. He was told that there were roses named 'Petite Pink' and 'Petite Red' and that this one was 'Petite Pink'. This rose did not resemble R. spinosissima as Mr. Batchelor had known it when he lived in upstate New York but he did not question the National Arboretum's identification. About two seasons later he learned that this rose had proved to be one of the finest roses used in "bank facing plantings" at the Arboretum.

It was very interesting to learn of this discovery of the rose and the origin of its name, but two nagging questions remained: Was it really a variety of R. spinosissima? Was it a "mystery" rose which had previously been in commerce under another name?

Since I had originally acquired it as "Scotch Rose", which is a general term for varieties of R. spinosissima, I first looked among descriptions of various Spinosissimas in the literature in an attempt to find its true identity. This was not successful. When the name 'Petite Pink' surfaced in 1974 at Calloway Gardens, I looked for it in Modern Roses 7 and found instead the name 'Petite Écossaise', which is French for 'Petite Scotch'. The meager description accompanying this name fit 'Petite Pink' in a general way, so for a short while I thought that the name 'Petite Pink' might have been simply a deliberate modification of the name 'Petite Écossaise' to make it more appealing, but this appears not to be the case. I have not been able to find the name 'Petite Pink' in the pre-1956 rose literature, but 'Petite Red Scotch' is given by Bunyard (Old Garden Roses, 1936, p. 86) as a synonym for a Scotch Rose called 'Double Dark Marbled'. Mr. Batchelor thought that Dr. Francis de Vos may have been involved in the identification of 'Petite Pink' at the National Arboretum, but when I contacted Dr. de Vos about the rose in 1979 he had no recollection of it.

I also compared 'Petite Pink' with several varieties of Scotch Roses, which I had collected from correspondents in Michigan and New York and had imported from England and Denmark. It eventually became clear that this little rose had no apparent connection to any of these Spinosissimas other than the name "Scotch Rose" itself. Plantwise there were just too many differences.

In particular, the Spinosissimas in my garden all bloomed very early in the spring, they had brown canes thickly set with prickles and bristles, and the blooms occurred singly along the canes. In contrast, 'Petite Pink' bloomed much later in the season, had smooth green canes with no bristles and relatively few prickles, and it bloomed mostly in clusters. The foliage of the Spinosissimas was deciduous and not particularly shiny, in sharp contrast to the glossy semi-evergreen foliage of 'Petite Pink'.

With regard to the smaller botanical features, these Spinosissimas had stipules whose edges were not indented or toothed, while those of 'Petite Pink' were toothed in varying degrees. Also, the Spinosissimas' styles (tiny stalks of the female flower parts) were short, with their tips (stigmas) crowded into a tight cluster at the center of the flower. The styles of 'Petite Pink' were relatively much longer and the stigmas did not form such a cluster.

There was also a strong contrast in disease resistance. The Spinosissimas had receptacles (the swollen part of the flower bud which joins the stem) which were free of powdery mildew but those of 'Petite Pink' often showed this white fungus. This had been especially noticeable at Calloway Gardens.

By 1976, I had had opportunities to study several rose species and hybrids and to grow a number of them from seed, including R. wichuralana. In doing so, I observed that 'Petite Pink' had all of its abovementioned traits in common with Wichuralanas (a common name for hybrids of R. wichuralana); namely, a later bloom season than most roses, flowers in clusters on smooth green canes, foliage which tends to be evergreen, toothed stipules, styles which project from the center of the flower, and a propensity to mildew on the receptacles.

When I told Mr. Batchelor in 1979 about these observations he noted that 'Petite Pink' did not look like any Wichuralana he knew, and I would certainly agree. The vigorous rambling growth habit of many Wichuralanas makes them dramatically different from this dwarf rose, so much so that most observers would likely not notice the traits they have in common. 'Petite Pink' has at least eight traits which it shares with Wichuralanas and not with Spinosissimas. To me, this is evidence which cannot be discounted, and after seventeen years of study and comparison between 'Petite Pink' and many other rose species and hybrids, it is my belief that 'Petite Pink' is more closely related to the Wichuralanas than to any other group I know. In fact I believe it to be a dwarf seedling of some Wichuralana, possibly even the ubiquitous 'Dorothy Perkins'.

I have shared this belief about 'Petite Pink' with many people since 1976 and several have deemed it plausible. In 1981, I sent a plant of it to Mr. Ralph Moore, Visalia, California, the preeminent miniature rose breeder, who during his more than 50 years of work has probably accumulated more experience with R. wichuralana hybrids than anyone else in history. He had never seen this rose before nor anything like it, but he agreed that it is a R. wichuralana derivative, with perhaps some R. multiflora genes as well. After I visited the Antique Rose Emporium in 1986 and offered the evidence as I saw it, they began classifying 'Petite Pink' as a Wichuralana in the next edition of their catalog.

That very dwarf roses can be produced from climbers, even rather infertile ones, has already been shown in the case of 'Mermaid', a hybrid of R. bracteata whose canes can reach prodigious lengths. A number of years ago, Dennison Morey discovered a 'Mermaid' seedling or sport, 'Happenstance', which was dwarf, with tiny leaves and much smaller blooms than those of its parent. 'Mermaid' is fairly infertile, yet in 1975 I was able to raise seedlings from seed which formed naturally on the plant. Both surviving seedlings are dwarfs. One is almost a miniature copy of its maternal grandparent, R. bracteata. The other is a scaled-down version of 'Mermaid' in several respects. Thus, it is plausible that a R. wichuralana hybrid such as 'Dorothy Perkins' could have produced as a dwarf seedling the rose now called 'Petite Pink'. This could happen even if the supposed Wichuralana parent were highly infertile; it is only necessary for one viable seed to sprout and grow to maturity.

Is 'Petite Pink' a "mystery" rose that was in commerce prior to 1950 under some other name? I believe not. Two observations have a bearing on the answer to this question. One, 'Petite Pink' is well-adapted to the South and persists where it is planted, its cane tips rooting easily where they touch the soil. (These are other traits which it shares with Wichuralanas but not with Spinossissimas, which are poorly adapted in the South and tend to die out eventually.) Two, all the plants of 'Petite Pink' that I know of are either growing in the area near Willard, North Carolina, or can be traced back to there. This includes plants in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina. Mr. Batchelor's experience is consistent with this; in 40 years he has never found this rose except at the original site.

If a rose is in commerce in a broad geographical area to which it is well adapted, then one would expect it to persist and to be found in many locations in that area. Therefore, if 'Petite Pink' had ever been in commerce in the South prior to 1950 then one would reasonably expect to find it at many sites in the region, since it is so well-adapted there. Since this apparently is not true for 'Petite Pink', it seems unlikely that it was in commerce under another name prior to 1950. Based on this evidence, I believe that it originated at or near the site where Mr. Batchelor discovered it. Although that area was first settled in the middle 1700s, the rose could have originated there at a much later date. I know of no evidence which conclusively links the rose to a certain date. If it is a R. wichuralana derivative then it is unlikely to pre-date the late 1890s, when the first Wichuralanas were introduced in the U.S.

~~It is possible to test the hypothesis that 'Petite Pink' is more closely related to R. wichuralana than to R. spinossissima or other European roses which were cultivated in 1760 and earlier. Perhaps someone who is interested in this question and who has the resources to perform the necessary biochemical tests will be able to shed more light on this subject for us.~~

No matter what its origin, 'Petite Pink' has proved itself for over 40 years to be a desirable and unusual rose, one that is worthy of use in a variety of landscape settings. The only drawback I have noticed is a tendency for many of its closely spaced leaves to die in periods of wet weather, and the plant becomes unsightly until new foliage appears.

--Charles A. Walker, Jr., Raleigh, NC

HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION
1990 ANNUAL MEETING AT BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

Our featured speakers will be Peter Beales, noted author and rose nurseryman from England; Phillip Robinson, very knowledgeable collector and student of roses from California; and Lorna Mercer, a heritage rose enthusiast from Bermuda. A superb setting is offered by the Cranford Rose Garden, with its 1,200 varieties of roses, approximately one-third of which are old. Your presence can make this meeting even better!

MEETING FORMAT - Friday, June 8, 1990:

8:30am - 12:00n Registration; Talks:
Phillip Robinson - "The Hybrid Perpetuals: A Family Portrait"
Lorna Mercer - "Heritage Roses in My Garden"
Peter Beales - Title to be announced
12:00n - 1:00pm Lunch (in the garden, weather permitting).
1:00pm - 2:00pm HRF Annual Membership Meeting.
2:00pm - 6:30pm Tour garden and study roses; refreshments.
4:30pm - 5:30pm Rose Identification Working Group Meeting.
6:30pm - 7:30pm Buffet dinner at the garden.

SEATING CAPACITIES: 300 for morning session (speakers). 200 for meals. Meeting will be open to public and filled on a first-come basis. REGISTER EARLY.

TRAVEL & HOUSING: Call Margie at MAP Travel, (800)343-8097, for airline and hotel reservations. Discounts for each of these are contingent on sufficient participation. Specify that you are attending the HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION MEETING. A very limited number of bed and breakfast accommodations are located near the garden. For these, contact Stephen Scanniello, (718)788-5842 (home) or (718)622-4433 (work) and leave a message. When you call, specify the HRF meeting.

SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE between designated hotels and the garden will be available Friday morning and evening on a pay-as-you-go basis.

REGISTRATION OPTIONS:

- Friday morning only (speakers, no meals): \$25 per person
- All day Friday (includes lunch and dinner): \$50 per person

NOTE: No charge to attend the HRF Annual Membership Meeting at 1 pm.

NOTE: Advance registration is required to guarantee meals. Deadline: June 1, 1990.

BUS TOURS - Saturday June 9, 1990:

Three separate day-long tours sponsored by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Cost is \$55.00 per person for HRF meeting attendees, \$65.00 otherwise. Box lunch included. To register, contact Jeannie Fernsworth, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11225-1099, phone (718)622-4433. Limited seating. REGISTER EARLY.

HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION
1990 ANNUAL MEETING AT BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

REGISTRATION FORM for Friday, June 8, 1990 ONLY

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

CHECK ONE BOX: No. Total

☐ Morning Only @ \$25 _____

☐ All Day @ \$50 _____

- If you are registering others, please put their names on a separate sheet.
- Make check payable to: **The Heritage Rose Foundation.** Your canceled check is confirmation of your registration.
- Mail to: The Heritage Rose Foundation, 1512 Gorman Street, Raleigh, NC 27606
- Bus tour registration is separate. See above for details.

The Heritage Rose Foundation was established as a non-profit corporation in November, 1986, with the following purposes:

- To collect and preserve heritage roses and promote their culture, with particular emphasis on those varieties which are not known to be in commerce. For purposes of this corporation, heritage roses shall consist of those types, classes, and varieties of roses which originated in the nineteenth century or earlier, and those varieties which are deemed by the Board of Trustees of this corporation to have historic, educational, or genetic value.
- To establish one or more gardens wherein heritage roses may be grown and displayed.
- To conduct and contract to conduct investigations and research in heritage roses, to include but not be restricted to their history, identification, genetics and breeding, propagation, diseases and pests, and suitability for landscape use.
- To publish and disseminate information about heritage roses as well as the results of research conducted or contracted by the corporation. Such information shall include characteristics of certain classes and varieties, methods of propagation and culture, and similar topics consistent with the purposes of the corporation.
- To establish and maintain a library of books, periodicals, research papers, manuscripts, catalogs, and other items to facilitate investigations and research in heritage roses.
- To conduct seminars, meetings, forums, panels, lectures, tours, exhibits, and other appropriate means to foster public knowledge and appreciation of heritage roses and their preservation.

Membership in the Foundation is open to any individual or organization who is in sympathy with its purposes and goals. The Foundation is tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and contributions to it are tax-deductible.

		Bermuda, Canada, Mexico	Other Countries
<u>ANNUAL DUES:</u>	<u>U.S.</u>		
Organization	\$25	\$25	\$25
Individual	\$10	\$12	\$15
Family	\$12	\$14	\$17
Senior (over 65)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13
Student (under 21)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13

*** SPECIAL NOTE ***

For your convenience, two-year memberships are available at double these rates.

Note: Members outside the U.S. should pay with a bank draft or personal check payable in U.S. funds and drawn on a U.S. Bank. Make all checks payable to The Heritage Rose Foundation and mail to 1512 Gorman Street, Raleigh, NC 27606, U.S.A.

Members will receive a quarterly newsletter published in January, April, July, and October. Overseas newsletters will be sent via air mail.

BACKISSUES are available for \$2.00 each (overseas members add \$1.00 per issue for postage). Volume 1 (1987) has 3 issues, later volumes have 4.

INQUIRIES to the Foundation: Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to expedite your reply.

Persons wishing to mention the Foundation in newspapers, magazines, or other news media are requested to contact the Foundation prior to such coverage.

In keeping with the Foundation's purposes, the newsletter will emphasize heritage rose preservation and closely related topics such as propagation and identification studies. If you have articles, notes, ideas, or questions on these topics, please submit them. Manuscripts may be typed or handwritten but should be double spaced, with wide margins on all sides. Articles of a scholarly or scientific nature will be reviewed by the Editorial Committee prior to publication.

HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION NEWS

1512 Gorman Street Raleigh, NC 27606 U. S. A. (919)834-2591
Charles A. Walker, Jr., Acting Editor

Volume 4, Number 3

July, 1990

COMPUTER SYSTEM

The Foundation received the final component for its own computer system on July 6 and we are grateful to all those who contributed toward its purchase. In addition to those listed in our January issue, we would like to thank the **Bermuda Rose Society** and **Mrs. Cleo W. Barnwell**. A total of \$1,450.00 has been contributed so far.

The computer is an IBM-compatible **Austin 386/SX** with 2MB RAM, 40 MB hard disk, 1.2MB and 1.44MB floppy disk drives, 14" VGA Monitor, VGA Graphics, OmniKey Ultra keyboard, Microsoft mouse, and surge protector. Software includes MS-DOS 4.01, WordPerfect 5.1, Microsoft Windows 3.0, and Swift Spread Sheet. The printer chosen for the system is a **Hewlett-Packard LaserJet III** with scalable fonts, landscape and portrait orientation, and other features which will greatly increase our publication flexibility. The total cost for the system and supplies to date is \$4,693.70, which is within the \$4,743.00 budgeted by the Board for this purchase.

This newsletter issue is the first to be produced on the system. It was delayed while your formerly computer-illiterate editor was learning the basics of the machines and software. Time was also needed to convert the mailing list and transfer the financial records to spreadsheets. Eventually, we will be able to maintain inventories of the roses grown by members. This is a system which we can all be proud of and which will greatly facilitate our efforts to fulfill the Foundation's purposes. We are grateful for the extensive research by **Judy Holley** which led to this purchase and to **Ralph Cook** for his assistance. We also appreciate Ralph's considerable effort in maintaining our mailing list since our inception.

If you have experience with WordPerfect 5.1 or the other software mentioned above and can offer suggestions about making best use of graphics in upgrading our publications, please let us hear from you.

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COME TO CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA!

It's not too early to look ahead to Foundation activities next year and beyond. Luke Robinson of Rogers, AR, writes: "At my age I hesitate to buy green bananas, but I don't want to take any chance and miss the '92 meeting at Florida Southern, so please put me down as a firm participant." Plans for this meeting include a hands-on propagation workshop for those interested in learning to root cuttings and bud or graft roses. It will be held in Lakeland, FL, probably in March or early April, and we'll keep you posted as plans finalize.

Next year's meeting will be held in Santa Rosa, CA, so mark your calendar now for ~~May 1993~~ Virginia Hopper and Gregg Lowery have worked hard on this event and it will be superb. Look for details in the next two issues of the newsletter.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

We are pleased to announce the election of two new members to the Foundation's Board of Trustees -- Mrs. Cleo Barnwell and Mr. Stephen Scanniello. Cleo, who lives in Shreveport, LA, has long been active in the conservation of heritage roses and other plants, collecting them in her travels in Louisiana and Texas. Steve lives in Brooklyn, NY, where he works as the Rosarian at the Cranford Rose Garden. He has encouraged the preservation of the older roses growing in urban surroundings and recently took a thorough inventory of the roses in his area. The considerable talent and vitality that both of these dedicated heritage rose enthusiasts bring to their Board positions will greatly benefit the Foundation.

FROM THE MAIL

The Foundation has been mentioned in the July issue of *Country Living* and the July/August issue of *Country America*. As a result we have received over 300 inquiries from people who are interested in more information about old-fashioned roses. We will share some of their comments in this and later newsletters. The *Country America* issue contains a brief but delightful article by Liz Druitt entitled "The Real Roots of Roses," which appears to have drawn the bulk of the response.

~~Country America~~ *Life* features a beautiful six page spread, with text written by Deborah Rawson, on Mrs. Helen Watkins and her roses at ~~Chatham~~ near Hillsborough, NC. The Foundation is mentioned here also and we are grateful to Deborah for giving us this contact with the 1.75 million readers of *Life*.

Mrs. Pearl Calcagni, Ruffsedale, PA: "I have loved roses since childhood. My mother grew lovely Tea roses in her gardens. However, I have found Pennsylvania not a good state to grow them. I also have sweet memories of sitting under my grandmother's arbor, laden with peppery smelling old roses."

ANNUAL MEETING
Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Friday, June 8, 1990

Following registration and coffee, **Stephen Scanniello**, Rosarian at the Cranford Rose Garden, welcomed the participants to the meeting. Activities began with a talk "The Hybrid Perpetuals: A Family Portrait", by **Phillip Robinson**, horticulturist at the Korbel Winery in Guerneville, CA. Phillip based his talk on the family groupings suggested by Henry Ellwanger in his book *The Rose* and on Phillip's extensive personal experience with many varieties of Hybrid Perpetuals, a number of which he has imported. We have gotten several requests to publish Phillip's talk and we are pleased to have his consent to do so. Look for it in a future issue of the newsletter or as a monograph.

Lorna Mercer captured our interest with the beautiful Teas and Chinas which she and her husband Bill grow in their Bermuda garden. She also spoke of a recent hurricane which damaged many gardens, but she shares our confidence that the dedicated old rose preservationists there will succeed as they always have in keeping their "mystery" roses and other horticultural treasures safe. Lorna's talk had us all eager to visit the lovely islands of Bermuda and their rose gardens.

Our final speaker was **Peter Beales**, noted British old rose nurseryman and author, who made a special trip from his home in England to participate in our meeting. Peter showed us slides of some of his favorite roses and told of his experiences in rediscovering some "lost" ones. On one occasion he had been asked to come to the home of one of his customers, who was not at home at the time, and identify a rose. While there, he noticed a "lost" climbing rose which had not been available for some time. Unfortunately, the only propagating wood on the plant was growing from branches at the second story level! Not to be deterred, Peter climbed up and snipped off a few pieces. As luck would have it, the guttering which he had used as support came crashing down and he was put into the embarrassing position of having to explain his deed to the owner. However, the owner was more pleased by the rediscovery of the lost rose than disturbed by the displaced guttering, so the story had a happy ending.

We are most grateful to Phillip, Lorna, and Peter for so graciously giving us their time and effort. The generous sharing of their knowledge, enthusiasm, and experience made our meeting more interesting and enjoyable.

Following a lunch of delicious hero sandwiches, the Foundation's fourth Annual Membership Meeting was called to order by **Charles Walker** at 1:14 p.m. He read the purposes of the Foundation and the 1989 Financial Statement. Minutes were taken by **Malcolm Manners**.

Recognition was made of the \$900.00 gift from The Bermuda Rose Society which, with its approval, has been designated by the Board toward the purchase of a computer. [See page 1 for more about the computer system.]

Nancy Chesnutt of **Columbia, SC**, is preparing brochures for the Foundation on searching for old roses, rooting cuttings, and photographing roses for identification.

Gregg Lowery, Chairman of the Garden Master Plan Committee, appealed to members to assist with the work of the committee. Among its goals are deciding how many gardens will be needed by the Foundation and preparing a physical plan for the garden(s) to serve as a model when approaching potential donors. Estimates of costs are being prepared. If you have experience in this type of work and would be willing to help out, please contact Gregg at 3003 Pleasant Hill Rd., Sebastopol, CA 95472, phone (707)829-5342. Gregg also noted that Foundation members could house bits of its rose collection, at least for the short term, as is done by the Royal Horticultural Society.

Announcements were made of the meetings in 1991 and 1992 and invitations were extended to attend them [see page 2 for more details].

Virginia Hopper, Chairperson of the Affiliated Garden Guidelines Committee, read a draft list of suggestions and considerations which might be incorporated into a formal agreement between the Foundation and a garden wishing to be designated a Foundation-Affiliated garden. Members offered several comments on these ideas and it was noted that more input is needed. [See page 8].

The meeting was adjourned at 2:01 p.m. and, following a short orientation by **Stephen Scanniello**, we spent much of the afternoon getting better acquainted with the numerous varieties of old roses in the Cranford Rose Garden. The weather cooperated beautifully and the roses were in very good bloom, offering many opportunities for comparison and discussion. After a meeting of ~~the Rose Identification Working Group~~ [see page 7], we sat down to a catered buffet supper of Italian dishes skillfully selected by Steve, a fitting end to a full, enjoyable day.

We are deeply grateful to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden for hosting this meeting. The Cranford Rose Garden offered a superb setting, with its 1,200 varieties of roses. We also convey our sincerest thanks to **Stephen Scanniello** for the terrific amount of work he did in making arrangements for us, not only in making sure that the garden was in excellent shape but also for attending to the countless logistical details necessary for a meeting like this.

BUS TOUR OF NEW YORK GARDENS

On Saturday after the Annual Meeting many of us went on bus tours to nearby gardens. One of these, led by Brooklyn Botanic Garden's Director Emeritus **Elizabeth Scholtz**, began at the New York Botanic Garden. There, a Beatrix Farrand design has been used to create ~~the Peggy Rockefeller Rose Garden, which covers two acres~~. A number of old roses are represented, and the garden, now in its second season, promises to be even more interesting as it matures. **Thomas Christopher**, author of *In Search of Lost Roses*, met us there and told us about the history of the garden. He also took us to ~~the library at the garden and showed us several rare rose books, including Redouté's Les Roses~~. Lyndhurst, one of the properties of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, was our next stop. Its circular rose garden features a central wrought-iron gazebo. Among the old roses on the periphery of the garden was a stunning plant of *R. alba semiplena*.

The highlight of this tour was a visit to Nyack, NY, to the private rose garden of one of America's most famous actresses, **Miss Helen Hayes**. As we enjoyed this intimate little garden, tucked into a hillside at Miss Hayes' beautiful home, she came out onto the porch and chatted with us for a long time. We were shown the Hybrid Tea which was named for her and introduced by the Brownells in 1956. It is still available from Gurney's in Yankton, SD. In addition we noted several old roses, including 'Russelliana' and some exquisite Moss roses.

We greatly appreciate the efforts of **Jeannie Fernsworth**, who arranged these tours and made it possible for our members to participate in them.

**THE HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION
1989**

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT, REVENUE AND EXPENSES

BALANCE SHEET - 31 Dec 89

Support and Revenue

Dues	\$3,166.00
Contributions	941.04
Interest	715.34
Newsletter backissues	54.00
Symposium registration fees	<u>5,220.00</u>
Total Support and Revenue	\$10,096.38

Assets

Cash	
Checking Acct	\$14,094.47
Petty Cash	23.42
Checks	30.00
Corporate Stocks	<u>246.87</u>
Total Assets	\$14,394.76

Expenses

Postage	\$387.12
Printing	444.06
Symposium	3,491.66
Community Ctr.	\$189.50
Catering	2,474.06
Buses	828.10
Miscellaneous	<u>67.10</u>
Total Expenses	\$4,389.94

Liabilities

-0-

Fund balances	\$14,394.76
Net Worth	<u>\$14,394.76</u>

**Excess of Support and
Revenue over Expenses**

\$5,706.44

'SUPERB TUSCAN': HANDED DOWN TURNED AROUND

One of my goals in assisting Pete Haring with the preparation of *Modern Roses 9* was to fill in the missing information on some of the old roses insofar as possible. Here is a small sample of the twists and turns along one of those rose ferreting paths.

'Tuscany Superb' is mentioned in many modern rose books dating from the 1950s to the present but I could find no originator, date, or parentage for it in these volumes. Turning back to the nineteenth century literature, I quickly noted that this Gallica's name apparently had undergone an inversion. In books by Thomas Rivers (1846) and William Paul (1848) it is 'Superb Tuscany'. Going further back I discovered that in the late 1830s the name had been one letter shorter - 'Superb Tuscan'.

Its female parent was found in *The Rose Amateur's Guide* (1837 edition), where the British author Thomas Rivers stated that it was a seedling from "Old Tuscan", i.e., 'Tuscany'. His catalog for 1837 listed it as "Rivers' Superb Tuscan", suggesting that Rivers was its originator. Mrs. Catherine Gore (1838) supports this idea by her statement that 'Superb Tuscan' was a rose of "Tuscan origin." So now we have an originator, a parentage, and an approximate date (1837) for this rose.

There are several rose names which have been shortened in common usage but this case of 'Superb Tuscan' becoming 'Tuscany Superb' is the only instance of a name inversion that I know about. Are there others?

--Charles A. Walker, Jr., Raleigh, NC

FROM THE MAIL

Mrs. Paul Lockwood, Sheffield, IA: "Our old rose was given to my mother on her ninth birthday by her older brother. She was born in 1868. It has come up every year in the same spot. It freezes off, even if covered. It has spread some, to a circle. It isn't the fuzzy-leaved one with lots of thorns. The stems are long generally and the flower is very double, fragrant, and keeps its pink color well. It made a nice table bouquet for my husband's 84th birthday on July 2. It's not blooming now [July 13], but I've seen it bloom until frost some years."

Mrs. Grace M. Collier, Tampa, FL: "When I was a little girl back in southern Illinois my mother had beautiful roses. The one she loved best was a deep red she called "Red Velvet." It was so dark red it was almost black. I would love to know the name of it if you know what it was. She never did anything special to the bushes like they do today but the roses always bloomed beautifully. Years after we left the farm and the house had burned, my son went back to look around the old home place and he said the "Red Velvet" was still blooming among the weeds and bushes. I would sure love to have a rose bush like it was."

If anyone knows of a source for 'Ruth Alexander', please contact **Debbie Hamilton, 54533 Irish Way, Apt. 205, South Bend, IN 46637.**

Two of our members have been the subject of local newspaper articles recently. **Cleo Barnwell of Shreveport, LA**, was recognized for her work with city beautification projects and was honored by the declaration of a "Cleo Barnwell Day" in Shreveport and in Bossier City. **Ruth Knopf of Edgemoor, SC**, was featured in two local papers for her work in preserving the old roses which she diligently searches for in her travels in the state. With avid enthusiasts like these, the future of old roses is more secure. We hope that others will follow their example and become aware of the roses growing in their vicinity, especially any which may be endangered.

Ralph Moore is looking for 'Sierra Snowstorm', a rose which he introduced a number of years ago and which he would like to use in his breeding program. Blooms are white, fragrant, about 2" in diameter, and in small clusters. Its growth habit is like that of a spirea. The rose sets seed and resembles 'Mrs. Dudley Fulton' (illustrated in *Roses of the World in Color*) but without the reflexed petal edges. One of its parents is 'Ragged Robin', so its leaflets are fairly deeply serrated. 'Sierra Snowstorm' originally had limited distribution, but we hope it still exists somewhere. If you know of a plant of this rose, or one which you think may be it, please contact **Ralph at Sequoia Nursery, 2519 East Noble Ave., Visalia, CA 93277, phone (209)732-0190/0309.**

Mrs. Helen M. Watkins, P. O. Box 10, Hillsborough, NC 27278, would like to know of a reference for an early illustration of 'Fraser's Pink Musk', produced by John Fraser in Charleston, SC, about 1818.

ROSE IDENTIFICATION WORKING GROUP MEETING

The third meeting of the Rose Identification Working Group was held on Friday, June 8, 1990, in conjunction with the Foundation's Annual Meeting in Brooklyn, NY. At least twenty-seven persons attended. **Malcolm Manners** took the minutes of the meeting, which are summarized as follows.

It was noted that there is still a need for a list of roses which are being distributed under conflicting names and a need for a way to inform the public about these roses so they will not be confused. Popular magazine articles were suggested as one medium, but it was recognized that such articles often inadvertently introduce additional confusion. Both long-term and short-term solutions are needed for this problem; the short-term solution should benefit both nurserymen and their customers, while the long term solution involves a system for documenting old roses with a living reference collection and records of provenances, where known.

It was proposed that tissue analysis be used to prove that one rose is the same as another. However, such analysis will be of no use in verifying the true identity of an old variety unless one can find a documented plant of it whose provenance is known with certainty, since mixups have occurred at many points in the past.

~~There is still a need to contact old rose nurserymen and inquire about their interest in this Working Group.~~

It was noted that since the Group first met in 1988, nothing substantial has been done to solve the problems, although there has been much discussion about them at the three meetings. It was agreed by the Group that ~~certain selected mystery roses~~ would be ~~written up in the format~~ required by the American Rose Society (which serves as the International Registration Authority for Roses) ~~and submitted for registration~~. There is ~~precedent~~ for such registration of old varieties whose original names are not known (e.g., 'Banshee' and 'Venusta Pendula'). [Since the meeting, several such ~~proposed registrations~~ have been received ~~from The Antique Rose Emporium~~ for Foundation review prior to submission to ARS.]

It was generally felt that the Foundation could play a useful role in sorting out the confusion of multiple names by maintaining a reference collection from which nurseries could obtain budwood and by serving as a clearing house for information gathered about various mystery roses. It would not serve as a pressure group or policing agency with regard to identification. When the Foundation acquires its own gardens, this function can be integrated with its primary goal of permanent conservation of heritage roses.

WE'D LIKE TO HEAR FROM YOU

Heritage Rose Foundation News needs your input. There is always demand for a steady supply of both long and short articles on topics directly related to the Foundation's purposes of preservation and study of the old roses. You do not have to be a trained writer, just speak from your own feelings and experience on these topics. We're looking forward to hearing from you.

FROM THE BOOKSHELF

Essential Roses, the 100 Best for Design and Cultivation, text and photography by Derek Fell, 150 full-color illustrations, Crescent Books, New York, 1990, 127 pages, \$15.99.

This volume offers little to the heritage rose enthusiast aside from about two dozen photographs of old varieties, ~~several of which are either mislabeled or highly doubtful.~~ Many factual errors mar the text. For example, the "Rose of York" is not pink and the "Rose of Lancaster" is not white. Nor do Polyantha roses (also erroneously termed "Polyanthus" roses) date back "hundreds of years", only to the last quarter of the nineteenth century. And thorns offer roses no protection from foraging animals, as is well known by anyone who has grown roses near rabbits, deer, or livestock.

Chapter Four consists of five rose garden plans, the last one labeled "Old-Fashioned Rose Garden". Oddly enough, there are no old-fashioned roses at all among the 23 varieties suggested for this plan, only modern Climbers, Hybrid Teas, and Grandifloras. Nine nursery sources of old roses and species are listed at the end of the book, in sharp contrast to this earlier statement by the author: "Few old-fashioned roses are grown in home gardens because of their relatively sparse flowers and rangy habit..." The existence of at least nine suppliers suggests that there is indeed considerable demand for these roses, in spite of the author's apparent lack of knowledge on the subject. Overall, this book is not one which I can recommend. Fortunately, there are better ones available.

--Charles A. Walker, Jr., Raleigh, NC

AFFILIATED GARDENS GUIDELINES

The Foundation Board has appointed a committee to draw up a formal agreement between the Foundation and those gardens which wish to be affiliated with it. Considerations which might be a part of this agreement are as follows:

(1) A garden desiring affiliation should submit as complete a record of their old rose acquisitions as possible. The record would be updated yearly and contain information about the sources of the plants.

(2) The garden would seek to confirm the identities of its roses, with the assistance of the Foundation where needed.

(3) ~~Budwood and cuttings would be exchanged between the Foundation and the garden in the interests of research and preservation. Each entity would maintain virus-free rootstock for budding.~~

(4) The garden should provide a high standard of maintenance for the roses and finance their own operations. The Foundation could provide assistance in developing ~~a volunteer corps~~ for the garden and advice on the traditional use and culture of old roses.

The Board invites written comments on these considerations from persons who work with rose collections in botanical gardens and arboreta. They would like to have as much input as possible from members and other persons who have experience in this area. We want an agreement which will be mutually beneficial to the garden, the Foundation, and especially to the roses. Your participation in this project is greatly appreciated.

THE 1990 HUNTINGTON SYMPOSIUM

The Eighth Huntington Symposium, held this year on April 27-29, caught the roses at their peak bloom. A new bed of David Austin's roses attracted a great deal of attention from the participants. We all are anxious to see how these roses will perform in various parts of the U. S., since they have received so much press in recent years. Another new feature at the Huntington Gardens is a bed of the Bermuda mystery roses. Here ~~'Smith's Danish'~~ was in good bloom, with several of its flowers characteristically striped with red. One possible identity for this rose is ~~'Fortune Five Colours'~~ but this is ~~by no means certain~~. Elsewhere in the garden is another Bermuda mystery rose--'Belfield', the single red China which Richard Thompson identified as the long-lost 'Slater's Crimson China'. In yet another new bed were mystery roses collected from various places in California. We appreciate the efforts of Virginia Hopper, Phil Edinger, Fred Boutin, and others who make such collecting a regular practice and who are taking an active role in seeing that these roses are saved for future generations.

Planted nearby among the Polyanthas was 'Mr. Bluebird', a rose with considerable blue tint in its flowers. I showed the plant to Ralph Moore, who had introduced it in 1960, and asked him if it were the correct variety. He indicated that it was. It was a seedling from 'Old Blush' and the parentage has been published as 'Old Blush' X 'Old Blush'. However, Ralph said that it was raised from open-pollinated seed of 'Old Blush', so the pollen parent is not known with certainty. "Mr. Bluebird" has fringed stipules like many hybrids of *R. multiflora*, so it seems probable that its pollen parent is something other than 'Old Blush'.

After the Symposium I traveled north with Frances Grate and Claire Dungan. Following brief visits to their gardens and to Bill Grant's, we went to the extensive collection of Phillip Robinson and Gregg Lowery. One could easily spend several days there and not see all the roses, but two especially caught my eye on this trip. 'Hybrid di Costello' is a cross between 'Lamarque' and a Banksia and appears to be a good choice for gardens in warm climates. Phillip was extremely fortunate in importing this from an overseas nursery which listed it only for one year. The other unusual rose here was *R. minutifolia*, a native wild rose with extremely tiny foliage which grows only in Baja California and in one small area in the U. S. [Look for more about this rose in the November issue.]. I'm looking forward to the Foundation's Annual Meeting next year in Santa Rosa and another visit to Phillip and Gregg's wonderful rose collection.

---Charles A. Walker, Jr., Raleigh, NC

BRITISH HISTORIC ROSES GROUP

The Royal National Rose Society has formed a group within it for those members who are interested in the older roses. Michael Gibson is the Chairman of the new Group and Foundation member Hazel Le Rougetel is Deputy Chairman. Annual dues are £5.00 and are in addition to regular Society dues of \$US12.00, for a total of about \$US21.00. Initial membership is good through Dec 31, 1991. For a copy of the membership application for the Group write to Foundation headquarters.

* * * * *

The Heritage Rose Foundation was established as a non-profit corporation in November, 1986, with the following purposes:

- To collect and preserve heritage roses and promote their culture, with particular emphasis on those varieties which are not known to be in commerce. For purposes of this corporation, heritage roses shall consist of those types, classes, and varieties of roses which originated in the nineteenth century or earlier, and those varieties which are deemed by the Board of Trustees of this corporation to have historic, educational, or genetic value.
- To establish one or more gardens wherein heritage roses may be grown and displayed.
- To conduct and contract to conduct investigations and research in heritage roses, to include but not be restricted to their history, identification, genetics and breeding, propagation, diseases and pests, and suitability for landscape use.
- To publish and disseminate information about heritage roses as well as the results of research conducted or contracted by the corporation. Such information shall include characteristics of certain classes and varieties, methods of propagation and culture, and similar topics consistent with the purposes of the corporation.
- To establish and maintain a library of books, periodicals, research papers, manuscripts, catalogs, and other items to facilitate investigations and research in heritage roses.
- To conduct seminars, meetings, forums, panels, lectures, tours, exhibits, and other appropriate means to foster public knowledge and appreciation of heritage roses and their preservation.

Membership in the Foundation is open to any individual or organization who is in sympathy with its purposes and goals. The Foundation is tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and contributions to it are tax-deductible.

ANNUAL DUES:	U.S.	Bermuda, Canada, Mexico	Other Countries
Organization	\$25	\$25	\$25
Individual	\$10	\$12	\$15
Family	\$12	\$14	\$17
Senior (over 65)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13
Student (under 21)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13

*** SPECIAL NOTE ***

For your convenience, two-year memberships are available at double these rates.

Note: Members outside the U.S. should pay with a bank draft or personal check payable in U.S. funds and drawn on a U.S. Bank. Make all checks payable to The Heritage Rose Foundation and mail to 1512 Gorman Street, Raleigh, NC 27606, U.S.A.

Members will receive a quarterly newsletter published in January, April, July, and October. Overseas newsletters will be sent via air mail.

BACK ISSUES are available for \$2.00 each (overseas members add \$1.00 per issue for postage). Volume 1 (1987) has 3 issues, later volumes have 4.

INQUIRIES to the Foundation: Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to expedite your reply.

Persons wishing to mention the Foundation in newspapers, magazines, or other news media are requested to contact the Foundation prior to such coverage.

In keeping with the Foundation's purposes, the newsletter will emphasize heritage rose preservation and closely related topics such as propagation and identification studies. If you have articles, notes, ideas, or questions on these topics, please submit them. Manuscripts may be typed or handwritten but should be double spaced, with wide margins on all sides. Articles of a scholarly or scientific nature will be reviewed by the Editorial Committee prior to publication.

* * * * *

HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION NEWS

1512 Gorman Street Raleigh, NC 27606 U. S. A. (919)834-2591
Charles A. Walker, Jr., Acting Editor

Volume 4, Number 4

October, 1990

ENJOY CALIFORNIA'S HERITAGE ROSES IN 1991!

To whet your appetite and to encourage you to make plans early, here is further news about our Annual Meeting and Conference, to be held at the Flamingo Hotel in Santa Rosa, California next spring. **Gregg Lowery** and **Virginia Hopper** have been working on this for over a year and things are shaping up to be most exciting.

This event is spread over two days - Friday, May 17 and Saturday, May 18. Friday will offer a two-hour slate of speakers in the morning with bus tours of gardens in the afternoon. Following a meeting of the Rose Identification Working Group, there will be a dinner with a keynote speaker.

The Foundation's Annual Membership Meeting will be held on Saturday morning, followed by another two-hour session of speakers. Additional bus tours will occupy the afternoon, converging on the Korbel Winery, where we will enjoy not only the beautiful gardens but also a champagne barbecue.

Program personnel include **Kristin Jakob**, rose artist; **Robert Hornback, Jr.**, horticultural consultant to the Board of the Luther Burbank Home and Garden; **Barbara Worl**, bibliophile and photographer of old roses; **Malcolm Lowe**, heritage rose nurseryman from New Hampshire; **Phillip Robinson**, horticulturist at the Korbel Winery; **Fred Boutin**, collector of old roses in the Motherlode area of California; **Don Gers**, species rose enthusiast; **James Sagmiller**, rose painter and nurseryman from Washington state; **Virginia Hopper**, co-owner of Heritage Rose Gardens; and **Rayford Reddell**,

author of *Growing Good Roses*. Split sessions on both days will offer participants a choice of speakers on various topics.

Bus tours are arranged so that each participant can visit four gardens. In addition to **Garden Valley Ranch Roses** and the **Luther Burbank Garden**, we can choose from among the private gardens of several generous individuals: **Michael Bates**, **John Dallas**, **Freeland Tanner**, **Phillip Robinson** and **Gregg Lowery**, **Susan David**, and **Margaret Martin**. All of these feature heritage roses.

Approximate registration cost for the Conference will be \$160.00, including meals and bus tours. Rooms at the Flamingo are about \$65 (single), \$71 (double), and \$136 (suite). See the next issue of *HRF News* for more details.

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ROOT GRAFTING ROSES

Malcolm Manners Lakeland, Florida
(Illustrations by the author)

Several years ago, some Dutch horticulturists visiting Florida Southern College showed me a method of grafting roses which is being used in the Netherlands for production of greenhouse roses. It involves the attachment of a 1-node scion directly to a piece of root. The method has several advantages over other types of grafting or budding, including the following:

1. It requires relatively little skill and no expensive or difficult-to-obtain equipment.
2. The resulting plant has its graft union at the root crown, allowing it to be buried easily, for winter protection in cold climates.
3. By using a 1-node scion, it is possible to make as many plants from a budstick as would be possible by budding. (Most grafting methods use several nodes per plant.)
4. ~~Root-grafted plants produce few or no rootstock suckers, since the rootstock portion has no stem tissue or axillary buds. Varieties which produce suckers adventitiously from root tissue (e.g., *Odorata*, also called 'Fun Jwan Lo')~~ may still produce a few suckers.
5. Perhaps the greatest advantage, from the standpoint of HRF members, is that this method allows the production of *own-root* plants of rose cultivars that are difficult to root from standard cuttings. If you already have one own root plant of the variety, you can simply

graft pieces of its stems back to pieces of its own roots, rather than using root pieces from a different rootstock. Since the rootstock portion is actual root tissue, you bypass the process of root initiation, making even the most difficult-to-root roses easy to propagate on their own roots. Of course, this advantage holds true *only* if you already have an own-root plant of the rose to be propagated.

If your goal is not to produce own-root plants, you can use roots from any rootstock variety. ~~I usually use 'Dr. Huey' roots, since they are relatively thick, flexible, and easy to work with.~~ Remember that this method, like any method of graftage, will spread rose mosaic virus disease if *either* the scion or stock portion of the graft is infected, ~~so try to use virus-free material. *R. multiflora* roots collected from seedling plants would be a good source of mosaic-free roots, in those areas of the country where this species has become a naturalized weed.~~

~~Materials needed for this method:~~

- single-edge razor blades.
- small, plastic clothespins, preferably without much spring strength.
- Rootone or other rooting hormone preparation.
- containers of potting soil, such as you would use to root cuttings.
- a system for rooting cuttings. (We use an intermittent mist bed, but there is no reason a plastic bag or mason jar inverted over the plant shouldn't work, if you normally root cuttings that way. A jar would have to have a sufficiently large mouth to enclose a clothespin.)

Procedure:

Using a very sharp, single-edge razor blade, cut a scion like the one in the first illustration. It should be cut with a leaf and axillary bud at the top. For reasons no one seems to understand clearly, it is particularly important that the terminal (end) leaflet be intact and undamaged. If it is missing from the leaf, the graft usually fails. The top of the stem should have a horizontal (not slanted) cut, just above the axillary bud. The stem piece should be about an inch long, or if the variety makes very long internodes (the spaces between leaves on the stem), it wouldn't hurt for the stem piece to be a little longer. The bottom of the scion piece is cut with a razor blade, with a smooth, slanting cut, at an angle of approximately 30° from vertical. This cut must be very fresh and moist when attached to the root piece, so don't cut it until the last possible moment. The base cut is made 90° around the stem from the point of attachment of the leaf, so that one side of it will be directly under the leaf (see Illustration 1).

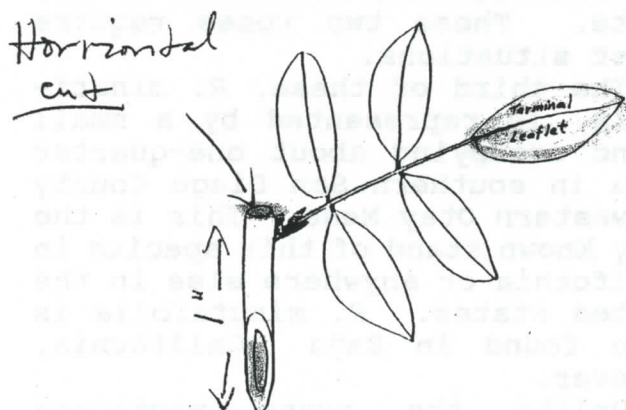


Illustration 1
The Scion

Plant materials should be moist and turgid throughout the process. Keep cut material cool, shaded, and enclosed in plastic bags with damp

paper towels, to prevent wilting.

Rootstock pieces are dug from under the donor plant, and are thoroughly rinsed until free of soil. Trim off small feeder roots and cut the roots you intend to graft into pieces 1-2 inches long. The length is relatively unimportant, and I think a short piece is easier to work with than a very long root piece. The thickness of the root is also rather unimportant. Usually, it will be considerably narrower than the scion stem; that's fine - even a very thin root on a very thick scion stem can make a good graft.

VERY IMPORTANT: As you cut the root pieces, be sure to cut them with the bottom end (the end which grew furthest from the stem of the donor plant) flat, and the "top" end with a 30° slant. Otherwise, it will be difficult, later, to determine which end is "up" (see Illustration 2).



Illustration 2
The Rootstock

A graft made with an upside-down root nearly always fails. As with your scions, keep the root pieces cool and moist at all times.

Have all equipment and materials ready, so that once you start the actual grafting, you'll be able to work quickly and without delay. Make a fresh 30° cut in the base of the scion stem. Immediately make a similar, fresh cut in the top of

a root piece. Align the cuts so that the cambium of the scion (the layer just under the bark) is in contact with the cambium of the root. If the root piece is narrower than the scion, align the side under the leaf of the scion, and don't worry that the opposite side is not lined up (see Illustration 3).

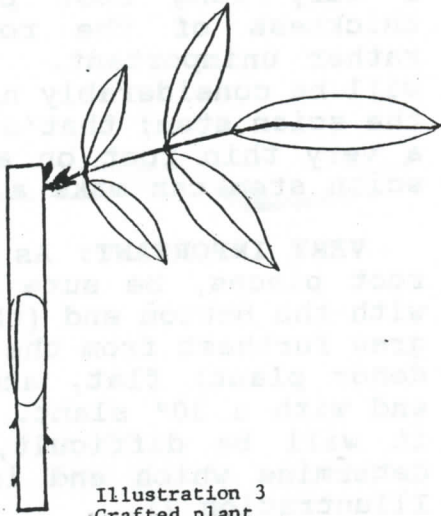


Illustration 3
Grafted plant

Clamp the pieces together with a plastic clothespin, placing the handles of the pin on the leaf-side of the scion, lined up with the leaf. This step is much easier said than done, especially for someone with thick fingers like mine. It takes a bit of practice to get the clothespin in place without dropping the scion, root, or both. It may help to work with a friend, who can hold one or more of the pieces for you.

Dip only the bottom of the root piece into rooting hormone, being careful not to get any of the hormone on the graft cuts. This hormone promotes root formation but inhibits healing of a graft union.

Punch a hole in your potting medium with your finger or a pencil, and lower the root into the hole. Gently press the soil up against the root. The clothespin should lie flat on the soil surface, serving as an

anchor for the plant. Place the completed graft under mist, or cover it with a plastic bag or jar to maintain high humidity, and treat it as you would an unrooted cutting.

In two or three weeks, the graft should be healed and the root system should be developing nicely. At that time, the plant can be placed in a bright spot and the bag or jar removed. Give it some dilute liquid fertilizer to encourage new growth. I usually don't remove the clothespin for another two or three weeks, until the plant is actively growing new stems and leaves.

THIS ENDANGERED SPECIES IS A ROSE!

Lawrence Smith Poway, California

[Reprinted from *Quail Call*, vol. 26, no. 1, May, 1990, with the permission of the author.]

There are three species of the genus *Rosa* indigenous to San Diego County. Two of these, *Rosa californica* and *R. gymnocarpa*, are also well distributed elsewhere in the state. These two roses require moist situations.

The third of these, *R. minutifolia*, is represented by a small stand occupying about one-quarter acre in southern San Diego County on western Otay Mesa. This is the only known stand of this species in California or anywhere else in the United States. *R. minutifolia* is also found in Baja California, however.

Unlike the roses mentioned earlier, *R. minutifolia* is xerophytic, surviving long hot summers in dry soil. Average annual rainfall for the Otay Mesa specimen as measured at nearby Brown Field is approximately 10 inches. All stands appear to be under maritime influence, occasionally washed by

fog. It is not endemic to interior desert regions.

In late November, 1989, before there had been any appreciable seasonal rainfall, Quail Botanical Gardens Curator Gilbert Voss, Caroline Stabile and I visited the site (about one-half mile north of Otay Mesa Road and about three miles east of the 805 Freeway) to observe the habitat. It is almost a pure stand, lying at the head of a narrow north-facing canyon. The plants were leafless, but completely viable; even the smallest twigs were limber. The plants had not yet emerged from summer dormancy, ready to respond to the first good rainfall.

Unlike most rose species, *R. minutifolia* is dormant in the summer and grows in the rainy season, which occurs mainly in the months November through March. Its habitat is virtually frost free, so that its growth and flowering (usually in March) can occur during this period.

The flower itself is small and of simple form, five petals with the stamens prominently displayed, appearing singly on very short branches along the stems. The Otay Mesa rose is deep pink in color although there are both white and pink forms of the rose in Baja.

In cultivation the rose is poorly distributed; it is found in several botanical gardens and a few private collections. Virtually all plants grown are derived from the Baja California stands. Quail Gardens is attempting to establish plants grown from the Otay Mesa stand as part of a conservation effort to preserve this highly endangered species. The stand of *R. minutifolia* on Otay Mesa is within the City of San Diego limits. It is possible - even probable - that this area may soon be open to development. It would be unthinkable to destroy this only native stand of a species of a rose - America's National Flower.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Don

Gers of Santa Rosa, California, for locating several historic publications in the Botanical Library, UC Berkeley, and sending copies to us to aid in our conservation efforts.

[Mr. Smith later compiled the following notes on this rose:

Propagation (from Mr. Walter Wisura, botanist at Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Gardens): Most of the garden plants were propagated from seed. It may be propagated from offsets from mature plants, bare-rooted near the end of the dormant season. The tops should be cut back severely. Hardwood cuttings have not been successful but it roots readily from softwood cuttings taken during the growing season. In the latter connection, Mr. Wisura referred me to a commercial nursery which is propagating this rose.

Tree of Life Nursery, San Juan Capistrano, is propagating both the California and Baja California strains, keeping them labeled separately in case differences become apparent. Mr. Mike Evans of this nursery is to be congratulated for this wonderful service.

As with most rose species, *R. minutifolia* is self-infertile. Mr. Leo Lenz of Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden reported that a single specimen grown during the period 1954-1982 never set seed. A mixed population, such as the stands in Baja California, does produce seeds. The small stand of *R. minutifolia* in San Diego County, California, is now known to be a mixed stand, not a single clone.

The three major botanical gardens (Berkeley, Huntington, Rancho Santa Ana) grow their plants of *R. minutifolia* in dry gardens (no summer water), which replicates the conditions of the native habitat. However, it has been demonstrated that this rose will continue to grow in the summer if

watered. This may indicate that "summer dormancy" is an adaptation to changed (more arid) climatic conditions.]

References for further reading on *R. minutifolia*:

Parry, C. C., "A new North American rose," *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, IX(8):97-98, August, 1882.

Watson, S[ereno], "New or little known plants," *Garden and Forest*, April 25, 1888.

Lewis, Walter H., "Monograph of Rosa in North America. V. Subgenus *Hesperhodos*," *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden* LII(2):99-113, May, 1965.

FROM THE MAIL

Mr. John Caldwell of the Dinsmore Homestead Foundation in Burlington, KY, recently inquired about several roses growing on the grounds of the Dinsmore Homestead, a property which has been owned by the same family since 1839. One of the roses shown in the photos sent by Mr. Caldwell is commonly known nowadays as 'Banshee' and its original name has been lost. Another bears a strong resemblance to 'Celsiana'. A third resembles the rose identified in recent years as 'Bella Donna', though this identity has not been shown to be conclusive. The extensive Dinsmore family papers, covering a period of 180 years, may shed more light on these roses and possibly reveal their true identities, or at least the names under which they were grown by family members. We will keep you informed as we learn more about them.

We have just received word from Michèle Courty-Schnapper of the creation of a new French organization called *Les Amis de la Roseraie du Val de Marne à l'Hay-les-Roses*. This group is open to anyone with an interest in Roseraie de l'Hay and the

old roses. Annual individual dues are 80F (about US\$16.00). For a copy of the information sent by Ms. Courty-Schnapper, write to Foundation headquarters.

We appreciate these kind words about the Foundation from Kathy Corder of Athol, Idaho: "I have read several articles in magazines about your organization and felt I needed to write to commend you on your efforts. I, too, love those older roses and their fragrance. My favorite is the delicate yellow rose. In my remote Idaho area I have seen only a couple of the older varieties and feel it's a real loss. As a child I remember quite a few out in the county farm area, but with new development they seem to have been destroyed or replaced with the new larger 'showy' bushes. I enjoy the new flowers but the older ones hold so many childhood country memories."

Alice Bidgood of Rockaway, New Jersey, writes "My childhood was spent living with my grandparents or next door to them. Both were immigrants from the Slovak countries around 1885. I will never forget the one rose bush in their yard that they called a cabbage rose. The most fragrant and one of my favorites. The other I will always love is a 'Talisman'. My husband would always give it to me mostly in a corsage during the forties. I have inquired at the garden centers in our area with no luck. They tell me that their suppliers do not carry such roses."

Mrs. LeRoy Croshaw of Fremont, Nebraska, shared this note: "My mother has a rose bush that was at her home when she purchased it over 60 years ago. A previous owner came back and asked for a slip because her parents had brought it from England. It's a pink rose and

the thorns are more like fuzz along the stems."

Mrs. Francine Cecil of Morganton, Georgia, lives on an 'old homestead place' in the North Georgia mountains in Fannin County. On the place are several rose bushes that have been there for at least forty years and she would like to know more about them.

Patricia Dalton of Kansas City, Missouri, reminisced about the old fashioned roses, sweet williams, and other flowers that she knew from her grandfather's home near Fort Gay, West Virginia, and from the nearby cemeteries. Her mother and other family members would root rose slips under mason jars.

From Edna Garwood of Bassett, Nebraska: "I have a rose bush which was planted in 1930 to add a little beauty beside a filling station. In about 1966 I stopped at this station at the time the bush was in full bloom. It was so beautiful! The attendant there said it was to be removed, as progress demanded a new 'look' for the station. The man was so pleased when I asked if I could have a root or two for planting. He was most generous and I planted the rose clippings in my yard. With abundant rain here in Nebraska after severe drought for several years, the rose was covered with bloom. This year it was so beautiful! I would like to know if it is possible to secure more of the roses which early settlers planted when they made new homes in those long ago times."

Harriet Hjort of Minneapolis, Minnesota, got two old fashioned roses, one a large red and the other a small pink, from her brother-in-law 35 years ago and they are still doing well. Such roses used to be grown by the train depots in small towns like Wyoming and Forest Lake, Minnesota.

Her neighbor, who is 72, has one that belonged to his mother. The original plant was split so that each of the children could have a part of it.

Myrtle Hunt of Lafayette, Indiana, recalls a rose from her past: "Grandma had one named 'Black Prince'. I remember it as a Moss rose but Mother (84 years old) remembers it as a plain rose. 'Black Prince' was the nearest black flower I have ever seen. I would love to have one if they are still available."

THE BOOKSHELF

Las Rosas del Ayer, Historia y Descripción by José Marrero Torrado, published by Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños, 32 pages, (in Spanish).

Reviewed by

Sam Ellison

Raleigh, North Carolina

A small volume which, in the first part, gives a brief overview of the history of old roses and their adaptability to the climate of Puerto Rico, as well as their influence on local customs and culture. In the second part the author focuses on his personal experience over the last fifteen years studying and establishing a collection of heritage roses. He then provides descriptions of the fifty varieties in the collection, which includes Chinas, Teas, Noisettes, Bourbons, Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Teas, and Polyanthas. Also included are resources and ideas for conserving heritage roses on the island.

[NOTE: Copies may be purchased from José Marrero, Box 21985, UPR Station, San Juan, PR 00931 for \$5.00 each, including postage.]

The Heritage Rose Foundation was established as a non-profit corporation in November, 1986, with the following purposes:

- To collect and preserve heritage roses and promote their culture, with particular emphasis on those varieties which are not known to be in commerce. For purposes of this corporation, heritage roses shall consist of those types, classes, and varieties of roses which originated in the nineteenth century or earlier, and those varieties which are deemed by the Board of Trustees of this corporation to have historic, educational, or genetic value.
- To establish one or more gardens wherein heritage roses may be grown and displayed.
- To conduct and contract to conduct investigations and research in heritage roses, to include but not be restricted to their history, identification, genetics and breeding, propagation, diseases and pests, and suitability for landscape use.
- To publish and disseminate information about heritage roses as well as the results of research conducted or contracted by the corporation. Such information shall include characteristics of certain classes and varieties, methods of propagation and culture, and similar topics consistent with the purposes of the corporation.
- To establish and maintain a library of books, periodicals, research papers, manuscripts, catalogs, and other items to facilitate investigations and research in heritage roses.
- To conduct seminars, meetings, forums, panels, lectures, tours, exhibits, and other appropriate means to foster public knowledge and appreciation of heritage roses and their preservation.

Membership in the Foundation is open to any individual or organization who is in sympathy with its purposes and goals. The Foundation is tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and contributions to it are tax-deductible.

<u>ANNUAL DUES:</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Bermuda, Canada, Mexico</u>	<u>Other Countries</u>	
Organization	\$25	\$25	\$25	*** SPECIAL NOTE *** For your convenience, two-year memberships are available at double these rates.
Individual	\$10	\$12	\$15	
Family	\$12	\$14	\$17	
Senior (over 65)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13	
Student (under 21)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13	

NOTE: Members outside the U. S. should pay with a bank draft or personal check payable in U. S. funds and drawn on a U. S. bank. Make all checks payable to The Heritage Rose Foundation and mail to 1512 Gorman Street, Raleigh, NC 27606, U. S. A.

Members will receive a quarterly newsletter, *Heritage Rose Foundation News*, published in January, April, July, and October. Overseas newsletters will be sent via air mail.

BACKISSUES are available for \$2.00 each (overseas members add \$1.00 per issue for postage). Volume 1 (1987) has three issues, later volumes have four.

INQUIRIES to the Foundation: Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to expedite your reply. Persons wishing to mention the Foundation in newspapers, magazines, or other news media are requested to contact the Foundation prior to such coverage.

In keeping with the Foundation's purposes, *Heritage Rose Foundation News* will emphasize heritage rose preservation and closely related topics such as propagation and identification studies. If you have articles, notes, ideas, or questions on these topics, please submit them. Manuscripts may be typed or handwritten but should be double spaced, with wide margins on all sides. Articles of a scholarly or scientific nature will be reviewed by the Editorial Committee prior to publication.