



Newsletter

SEPTEMBER 2021

In This Issue:

From Our President

1

Status Report on the
Anne Belovich
Rambler Collection

3

HRF to Curate
Heritage Rose Garden at
American Rose Center

5

Soos Creek Botanical
Gardens Receives Heritage
Rose Foundation Grant

6

'Arnold'—
Lost in Plain Sight

8

The Roses of
St. Eloi Cemetery

9

Support Helpmefind.com

13

Book Review

13

HRF Mission Statement
& Contacts

14

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

From Our President

STEPHEN SCANNIELLO

Gardening continues to be the silver lining of this pandemic. The lockdown brought about a renaissance in all types of gardening—especially with roses. Experienced and novice gardeners alike found their private gardens to be safe places to enjoy and appreciate nature. The demand for roses has been unprecedented. Similarly, during the mid-1800's, as a refuge from the cholera, summer mansions with rose gardens were built in the village of Harlem and the surrounding countryside as retreats for the wealthy citizens of New York City. Pinehurst, the estate of John Bradhurst, featured parterre gardens filled with the latest Bourbon roses from France. Alexander Hamilton, a neighbor of Bradhurst, sketched a design for his rose garden just prior to his death in 1804. Another neighbor, Eliza Jumel, created gardens on the grounds of her mansion just a short distance from both Hamilton and Bradhurst. Hamilton's Grange and the Jumel Mansion remain standing today, and both have become involved with rose preservation projects sponsored by the Heritage Rose Foundation.

We have continued awarding small grants to local organizations that have ongoing rose preservation projects. Our most recent grant was awarded to the Soos Creek Botanical gardens in Auburn, Washington. This newsletter includes a detailed article about this evolving collection.

I would like to thank all members for your continuing dedication to the Foundation. We're sending this newsletter out to all members, current as well as past. If you've received this newsletter even though your membership has lapsed, and you enjoy the content, I hope you will consider re-joining. If you're not sure of your status, you can email me or Peggy Martin. We would also like to schedule, in the near future, a membership meeting via Zoom. Once we have chosen a date an invitation will be sent to all members.

Now that the current Covid regulations allow us to meet outdoors, we are planning some events in person in addition to our online meeting:

Heritage Rose Day at Jumel Mansion: October 9, 2021

- Location: Harlem, NYC
- Details to follow.

Fourth Circle Garden at the American Rose Center

- See article in this newsletter.
- Stay tuned for an announcement of our first work day to be held in February at the American Rose Center in Shreveport, Louisiana.

A big “Thank You” to member Dennis Favello for designing this beautiful newsletter.

We appreciate his patience and skill!

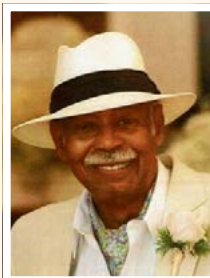
In closing, I would like to add a few words for my dear friend Eugene Rayner who passed away on January 5, 2020. His obituary is below. Eugene’s in good company. On the very same day in January one hundred and seventy-four years ago, the rose world lost another great rosarian to an influenza epidemic: George F. Harison, creator of the most famous American rose ‘Harison’s Yellow.’ 🌹



Photo by Stephen Scarniello.

‘Harison’s Yellow’.

Eugene Rayner, 1941–2020



Sadly, we lost another longtime member of the Heritage Rose Foundation. Eugene Rayner, of the Bermuda Rose Society, passed away on January 5, 2020. Eugene was an active member of our foundation as well as the Bermuda Rose Society

where he served as the first male president.

For his funeral on January 13th the Bermuda Rose Society decorated Christ Church, Church of Scotland in Warwick Parish, where he served as an Elder, with Bermuda roses. The church was filled with hundreds of the roses he truly loved.

His great love was music, and his lovely tenor voice was sought after by many choirs in Bermuda. Eugene met his wife, Miranda Fountain, when they were both singing in the Geoffrey Tankard Choir. Miranda introduced Eugene to roses, and he quickly took to propagating the Bermuda Roses. He was an enthusiastic all-around gardener. His frequent trips to the nurseries ended in a car full of soil and seedlings.

We’ll miss Eugene at our events. I’ll remember our good times together when my “Belfield” rose is in bloom.

Status Report on the Anne Belovich Rambler Collection

CLAUDE GRAVES

Our roses at Chambersville, Texas, were damaged in February by the extreme below-zero temperatures that we endured in the Great Freeze of 2021. The Ramblers planted in the ground in the gardens fared much better than the container grown roses in the backup inventory.

The week after the freeze everything looked reasonably OK in the potted backup inventory of about 800 ramblers, but it was too early to make any judgement. A few ramblers had obviously been severely impacted, but most looked like they would at least partially recover.

A few weeks later I was overly optimistic. A lot of the ramblers that showed some major damages had an exuberant amount of new growth coming out on the lower part of the plants. I thought that maybe we had dodged the bullet and that there would definitely be enough new growth to take cuttings and replace the damaged roses.

Over the next few weeks, the reality was beginning to set in. The luxurious new growth that had burst forth began to become chlorotic and died back. In a few cases my optimism was buoyed by the fact that at least a few of the roses were showing new basal growth at the roots. I began taking an inventory of the backup ramblers weekly and adding to the list of roses that I would have to try and root in an emergency rooting session in mid-summer. Each week the list grew longer. Eventually the only survivors would be the ones that were not significantly damaged in the first place or those that developed new basal growth.

Evidently the situation was that the roots had frozen and died in most of the potted ramblers. The flush of new growth was a survival instinct of the plant and was fueled

by the stored sugars in the canes; however, there were no additional resources obtainable from the dead root system. Hence, the new growth died back. In some cases the new growth did not die back. I found this was due to the fact that those roses had rooted out of the pot into the ground. More and more ramblers got marked with the dreaded red tape to tell the rose crew to take them to the burn pile. We are now at over 70% loss of the back up roses, and the number is not yet final.

The good news is that I had taken and stuck a larger-than-usual number of cuttings last fall. Every year we root replacement roses for the inventory to compensate for losses from Rose Rosette and to replace roses that have gotten too large to be maintained in the backup inventory. Fortunately, the rooted cuttings were still in the greenhouse during the freeze. Unfortunately, I never root every variety; only those with two or fewer remaining in the backup, so there are some ramblers that we were in jeopardy of totally losing from the collection.

To complicate matters we experienced a very wet May. The never-ending rain compounded the problems with the ramblers. The overflow drain in the lake bordering the rambler garden became clogged with debris



Chambersville ramblers in better times.



Mature ramblers, one damaged one not damaged by the freeze.

Photos by Claude Graves.

washed into the lake in the torrential rains. The water level of the lake rose about 10 feet above normal pool level. About 20 of the ramblers already in jeopardy were now further threatened by being flooded, with some of the roses being submerged for more than three weeks in up to three feet of water. I was planning to get a boat to get to those roses to take cuttings before they died when the county finally came out and cleared the drain. The lake went down and most of the roses are now out of the water. We did lose a few of those flooded varieties, not from the water, but from beavers that ate away the lower 2 to 3 feet of the submerged canes!

By the time the water went down it was early June and I started gathering cuttings of the approximately one hundred endangered ramblers. Many of the cuttings were from the tiny new growth on almost dead plants.

My propagation efforts were hampered by the fact that the plastic is off the greenhouse for the summer so the cuttings would be only under 30% shade cloth and subject to the extremes of a Texas summer. The plan was to use a fast-draining potting medium, and a short period mister cycle to keep the plants wet even on hot windy days and to hope the heat would lead to quick root formation. I do have a shed like transparent roof over the cuttings to keep them from being washed out of the liners by a downpour of rain. I once saw an outdoor rooting setup at the National Arbor Foundation so I knew it could be done.

As a backup to my own rooting efforts, we had a picnic at Chambersville for the Dallas Area Historical Rose Society, and I organized an activity for the members to gather cuttings of the endangered ramblers to take home and root to back-up my somewhat problematic propagation plans. I was overjoyed at the response as the members enthusiastically gathered cuttings to take

home and practice their rooting skills. I was then less stressed with the possibility of suffering significant losses of varieties of the Anne Belovich collection. The cuttings propagated by the DAHRS provided a good back-up to a possible crop failure on my part.

Somewhat to my surprise, my midsummer rooting session was fantastically successful. I had well over a 90% successfully rooting out of about 600 cuttings stuck, including many varieties that I had traditionally had great difficulty rooting.

To date there are only about 5 or 6 varieties out of the 350 varieties in the collection that are totally lost from the freeze/flood. However, there also have been additional varieties lost over the years from a variety of other causes. On the other hand, I also have added quite a few varieties that were not in the original roses from Anne. When I finalize the inventory of the rooted cuttings, I will be circulating a list of what we need to fill out the original collection and try to find rosarians that will send us cuttings or rooted plants of the missing varieties. 🌹

CLAUDE GRAVES is Rose Gardens Curator of the Chambersville Tree Farms, and Chairman of the ARC Committee, American Rose Society.

NOTE: As things were finally settling out with the Rambler inventory another dramatic event occurred which seriously affects the Anne Belovich Collection. Dean and Carol Oswald, owners of Chambersville Tree Farms advised Claude that it is their desire to duplicate the Ann Belovich Rambler Collection at the American Rose Center due to pressures from real estate development around their tree farm. We'll share the plans to make the America's Rose Garden their permanent home, and HRF support of this effort, in our next newsletter. A.C.



Rambler "pruned" by beaver(s).



Rooted cuttings. Larger cuttings in back were in greenhouse during the freeze. Smaller cuttings in foreground are emergency summer rooted ramblers just potted.

Photos by Claude Graves.

HRF to Curate Heritage Rose Garden at American Rose Center

PAM SMITH

This spring, the American Rose Center (ARC) Committee invited the Heritage Rose Foundation to participate in the Great Garden Restoration—a project that promises to turn the Shreveport headquarters of the American Rose Society into a world class garden destination. The focal point of this new design is the Clockworks Garden composed of four overlapping circles meant to evoke the inner workings of a clock. The overall theme of the Clockworks Garden is the history of roses in America with each circle featuring a different period of roses grown in America. The Heritage Rose Foundation will curate the largest circle known as the Fourth Circle Garden. Our garden will feature pre-1900 heritage roses, a perfect fit for the Foundation.

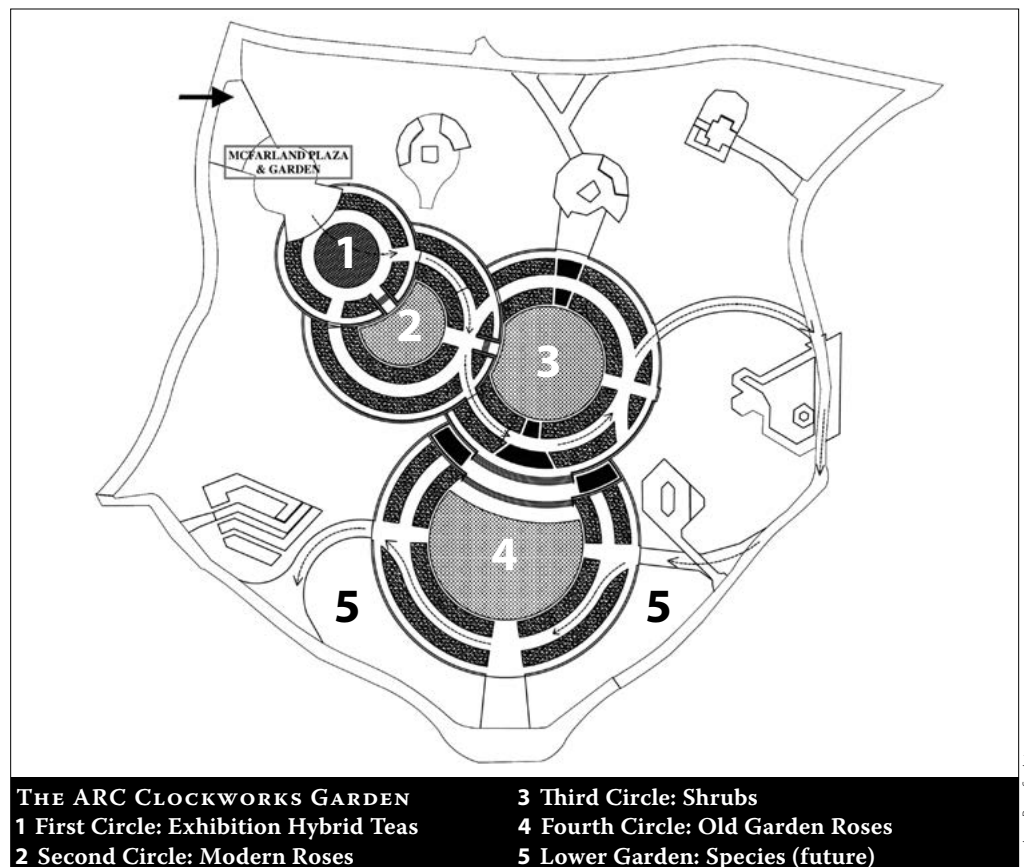
A local Shreveport philanthropic foundation is funding the circle. Our responsibilities as curator include designing the garden using the best heritage rose varieties for the Shreveport region (USDA Zone 8B), assisting in procuring the roses, and creating educational and informational content for signs that tell the stories these roses bring with them. A committee of HRF trustees will guide this project to its completion. HRF trustees Peggy Martin and Pam Smith along with long time member Claude Graves will work with both the HRF committee and the ARC Committee to complete the project on schedule. Our goal is to begin installation in February of 2022.

We are reaching out to our general membership to become involved. For starters, you can send us recommendations of heritage rose varieties to include. Remember they need to be of pre-1900 vintage and do well in northern Louisiana. Found roses as well as known varieties will be accepted for consideration. Sources would be greatly appreciated. To send suggestions simply reply to the email that sent this newsletter or go to the HRF website home page where you'll find a designated button for the Fourth Circle Garden. This information will be compiled by the HRF Committee under Stephen Scanniello's guidance. We've established a deadline of October 1 for submissions. As the project takes wing, we'll keep you updated via our website and Facebook page.

One additional project taking root is moving a duplication of the Chambersville (Texas) Anne Belovich Rambler Collection to the ARC. A donation of \$10,000 to the ARC has been made by the HRF to help fund this project. The HRF will curate the collection and advise on their placement in the landscape of the American Rose Center.

Other future HRF opportunities at the ARC include hands on workshops and educational seminars about heritage roses and participation in ARC workdays (seasonal pruning and planting).

Exciting times are here for both the Heritage Rose Foundation and the American Rose Center. We look forward to hearing from our members as we all work together to create the new Fourth Circle Garden. 🌹



Soos Creek Botanical Gardens Receives Heritage Rose Foundation Grant

MARGARET NELSON

Soos Creek Botanical Gardens is a twenty-two acre parcel of native forest, cleared land and mature gardens in King County, Washington, southeast of Seattle. It was originally part of 200 acres purchased in 1891 by Maurice Skagen's great-grandparents.

Maurice began to collect plants in the 1960s and by the 1980s, after visiting gardens in England and Japan, was inspired to create multiple gardens, including many with paths for strolling so as to appreciate the changing views formed by the plants, woods, creek and distant Cascade foothills.

There are twelve different garden-themed areas, varying from the Ole and Sarah Skagen Cedar Grove and the Wildflower Prairie Meadow to more formal areas. Rosarians are taken particularly by the Heritage Garden which features many Old Garden Roses (OGRs) such as 'Apothecary's Rose' and 'Mme. Pierre Oger' and numerous climbing species roses growing into the trees along the driveway. Another feature is the Elizabeth Fenzi Garden Room which features quiet benches in an area bordered by shrubs, including roses like 'Mutabilis' and more trees with climbing roses.

The largest human-built design feature of Soos Creek Botanical Gardens is the Carlmas Long Border, a green lawn 420 feet long running between the Pond Garden and downhill towards Soos Creek. Each side of the lawn is edged by wide borders of perennials and shrubs including more OGRs, and more modern varieties, and the far side of each border has further paths which you can follow to view the native trees or other gardens.

There are hundreds of roses at Soos Creek. None of them are planted in stiff rows but they are tucked into the beds with complementary perennials such as hydrangeas, fuchsias, peonies and irises, many of the original, native plants including trees, shrubs and, ferns and even occasional exotic plants such as banana trees!

Soos Creek Botanical Gardens were created by Maurice and his partner Jim Daly who are the organizations' directors. Until Maurice's 2000 retirement, Jim and Maurice were the work force at the garden. They continue doing much of the hands-on work but are now supported by a group of volunteers and two paid employees. Members of Heritage Roses Northwest have assisted in on-going identification and labeling of the OGRs while other volunteers are entering these plants on a digital map and also are creating online records for the roses including photos and their location in the garden. With twenty-two acres and over fifty years of plantings, this is a formidable job which has been delayed by coronavirus restrictions. The garden receives no government funding but relies on grants and donations and is a 501(c)(3) organization.

As modern suburban construction alters the nearby landscape, Soos Creek provides a nature reserve that is open four days a week, March through mid-November. There is no admission charge.

Maurice has always loved OGRs. Besides the in-ground collection that he had already planted, he wanted to add



A pond garden towards Carlmas Long Border.



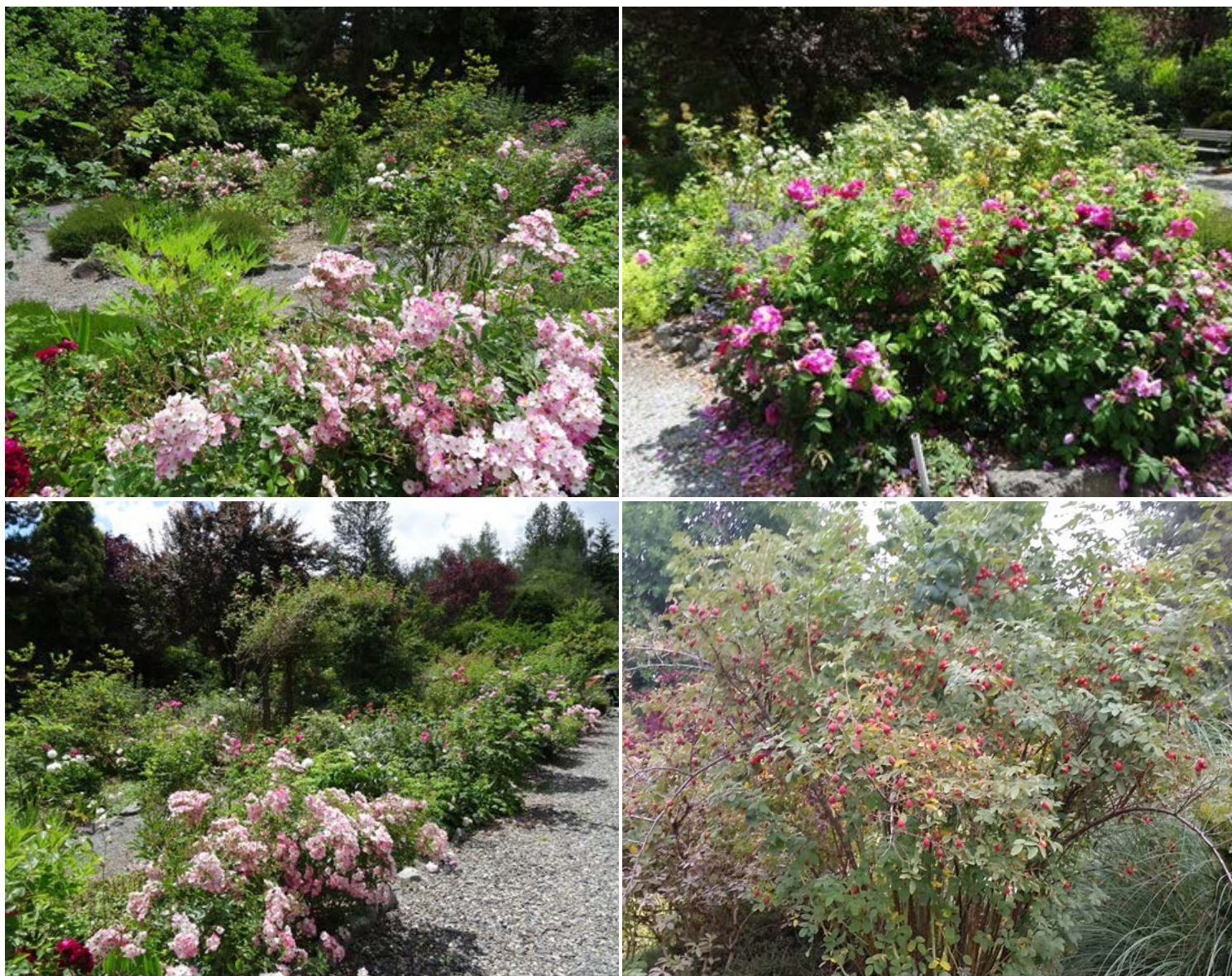
Entrance to Elizabeth Fenzi Garden Room.

Photos by Margaret Nelson.

some more, hard-to-find OGRs. In 2019, the Heritage Rose Foundation was kind enough to give Soos Creek a grant, via Heritage Roses Northwest, to use to purchase twenty-eight additional OGRs. These arrived in February 2020 and Maurice planted them in the Carlmas Long Border. Due to the coronavirus restrictions, we have not gone to see the roses yet but look forward to doing so after “social distancing” is over. Maurice advises that all of the roses are getting established, and that they are working to keep them watered during an unusually hot dry summer. All of the roses were varieties from the 19th century and earlier. The classes go across the spectrum of Old Garden roses, including Hybrid Bourbon, Bourbon, Gallica, Noisette, Tea, China, Hybrid Perpetual, Moss and Damask. Their names are ‘Blairii No. 2’, ‘Bourbon Queen’, ‘Camellia Rose’, ‘Deuil de Dr. Reynard’, ‘Duchesse de Brabant’, ‘Dupontii’, ‘Fabvier’, ‘Fortune’s Double Yellow’, ‘Gloire de Ducher’, ‘Gros Choux d’ Hollande’, ‘Louis Phillippe’, ‘Lady Stuart’, ‘Mme. A. Labbey’, ‘Mme. Bérard’, ‘Mme. Plantier’, ‘Marchesa Boccella’, ‘Napoleon’, ‘Old Blush, Cl’, ‘Pierre de St. Cyr’, ‘Pierre Notting’, ‘Pélisson’, ‘Pompom de Paris’, ‘Princesse de Nassau’, ‘Quatre Saisons Blanc Mousseux’, ‘Spong’, ‘Yolande d’Aragon’, ‘York and Lancaster’ and ‘Zéphirine Drouhin’.

Thank you to Heritage Rose Foundation and to Peggy Rose Martin who helped to get these OGRs planted in a local garden, open to the public, and which we will all enjoy!

Soos Creek Botanical Garden’s website is sooscreekbottanicalgarden.org. If you go to “Gardens” on the homepage, you can take a springtime Google trek through the garden! It is open to the public Wednesday through Saturdays, 10 am to 4 pm, closing for the season on November 13, 2021. 🌹



Various Old Garden and Species Roses at Soos Creek Botanical Gardens.

Photos by Margaret Nelson, except lower right by Anna Cleverger.

'Arnold'—Lost in Plain Sight

ANITA CLEVENGER

Heritage Rose Foundation members learned about Arnold Arboretum's Jackson Dawson and his rugosa hybrid 'Arnold' in 2017, thanks to a lecture from Benjamin Whiteacre at our Fredericksburg, VA conference and an article that he wrote for our October 2017 newsletter. 'Arnold', a cross between a Rugosa and Hybrid Perpetual 'Gen. Jacqueminot' introduced in 1893, was one of Dawson's triumphs: beautiful, healthy and repeat-blooming. He proudly named it in honor of the Harvard University arboretum where he worked. Unfortunately, the fashion for rugosas was waning. After brief popularity, 'Arnold' was virtually forgotten.

In 2018, it was thought that the rose was probably lost altogether in the United States. Helpmefind.com listed it in Brooklyn's Cranford Rose Garden, in Arnold Arboretum, and in the Friends of Vintage Rose's collection, but it was not with any of the three. In our newsletter, we asked our readers to help us find it.

Earlier this year, I visited Don Gers' and Michael Tallman's garden, Rose Woods, near Santa Rosa, CA. I spotted a garnet-red, semi-double rugosa and was astonished to read its label. It was 'Arnold'! This rose didn't know it was lost, and neither did its growers. How did it come to be there? Don Gers dug up a root division from rose collector Marion McKinsey's Sebastopol, CA garden in 1996. She got it from Gregg Lowery, who in turn obtained it from the late Mike Lowe in New Hampshire. There the trail stops, but it's known that Mike took rose cuttings from Arnold Arboretum as well as Cranford.

Is this Dawson's original 'Arnold'? There is a 1994 herbarium specimen at Harvard, and a few photos and a botanical illustration. So far, our 'Arnold' seems the same. Further study and analysis could confirm or deny this.

Don and Michael sent cuttings to HRF Trustee Dr. Malcolm Manners at Florida Southern College. He has propagated it, and found that it struck readily. He is growing additional plants to send to Arnold Arboretum, whose Keeper of the Living Collections, Dr. Michael Dosmann, is eager to add it to their collection and study it further. Malcolm and I will also work to get 'Arnold' to commercial nurseries and public gardens to ensure that its future is never again in jeopardy.

One rose preserved, many more to go. 🌹

NOTE: In his article and lecture, Benjamin Whiteacre theorized that the hybrid rugosa grown as 'America' in Europe is synonymous with 'Arnold'. We are excited to evaluate the new find against herbarium specimens and potential Arnold plants from Sangerhausen and to continue to examine that possibility. Limited review of hip production on the Santa Rosa 'Arnold' has cast some new doubts. Many thanks to Ben for pursuing this matter, and to Don Gers and Dr. Malcolm Manners for lending their expertise and observation skills. A.C.



'Arnold' at Rose Woods, Don Gers' and Michael Tallman's garden.

Photos by Anita Clevenger.

The Roses of St. Eloi Cemetery

STEPHEN HOY

In August of 2019 I received an email from French rose enthusiast, Cyrille Albert, written in response to an article I had published about the Lawrenceana/Dwarf China class of roses. Cyrille lives near the village of Breuillet, roughly 45–50 kilometers south of Paris. We began an email correspondence in which he shared a fascinating narrative of his quest to discover, identify when possible, and propagate heritage roses found in a number of historic French cemeteries.

One such site, the St. Eloi Cemetery, is located in the northeastern quadrant of the port city of La Rochelle. Founded in the 10th century, the city became an important harbor for ships traveling the Atlantic Ocean several hundred years later. Today La Rochelle is known as *la belle et rebelle* (the beauty and the rebellious), a city democratic before its time, once Protestant when the rest of France was largely Catholic, always contested in times of war, picturesque in its architecture, and a city proud of its connection to the sea. The cemetery was created in 1794 and is the site of hundreds of 19th and 20th century memorials (including the grave of Sgt. James Merry, an American pilot who served in Britain's Royal Air Force during WWII).

A splendid variety of heritage roses can be found at the St. Eloi Cemetery. On Cyrille's initial visit in 2015 his first find was a beautiful pure white-flowered rosebush situated beside a memorial between two small chapels. Its double flowers appear in clusters, cover the plant throughout the growing season, and perfume the air nearby. He described the base of the bush as “absolutely

huge” suggesting a plant of some vintage. After a number of visits and thorough research he believes it to be the Polyantha ‘Yvonne Rabier’, bred by Eugene Turbat in 1910.

Roughly thirty feet away he found a rose planted at the foot of a grave stone dedicated to a young girl whose death occurred in 1871. He described it as soft pink or flesh colored, delicate in appearance, and delightfully scented. Other traits include small prickles, a short peduncle, rounded leaflets, and flat double blooms with quartered centers. Based on these observations and the plant's growth habit and tendency to rebloom, he suggests it may be one of two Hybrid Perpetuals, ‘Caroline de Sansal’ (Desprez; 1849) or ‘Mademoiselle Berthe Lévêque’ (Cochet; 1865).

Nearby is a coral red Polyantha type obstinately clinging to life. Of it Cyrille wrote, “Such resistance to abandonment deserves a closer look.” It has lightly fragrant double flowers that appear in clusters, scattered



‘Yvonne Rabier’



‘Caroline de Sansal’ or ‘Mademoiselle Berthe Lévêque’?

Photos by Cyrille Albert

prickles, and bright green, finely serrated leaves appearing in leaflets of five to seven. Perhaps another of the Turbat Polyanthas—‘Baby Lyon Rose’, or ‘Suzanne Turbat’?

Several identifiable roses can be found in close proximity. ‘La Marne’, a Polyantha, was bred in 1915 by the firm founded by Albert Barbier. The plant is unusually large and leaning under its weight. ‘La Marne’ is found



Unidentified coral red Polyantha.



‘La Marne’

throughout the cemetery in tribute to soldiers who fought in that region in WWI. Just fifteen feet away is the well-known China, ‘Old Blush’, under a ninety-year-old monument. Another recognizable variety is ‘Little White Pet’. The double white-flowered 2–3’ tall bush is known as a reblooming sport of the once-blooming ‘Félicité-Perpétue’. Although American in origin (Henderson; 1879) it was cultivated in the Rosaraie de L’Haÿ as early as 1902. Its reputation as a durable cemetery rose in France is documented by rose collector Jean-Claude Nicholas in an article entitled “Roses of the Ardennes” (*Rosa Mundi: Journal of the Heritage Rose Foundation*, 2007, Vol. 21, No. 2, 18–23).

Adjacent to this group is a space dedicated to French WWI veterans. At a memorial known as the Firefighters Monument he found a rather large Tea rose. Cyrille initially considered ‘Burbank’ a possible identity but remains undecided. The plant is perpetually covered in flowers and clearly very heat-tolerant. The presence of hips



‘Old Blush’



‘Little White Pet’

Photos by Cyrille Albert

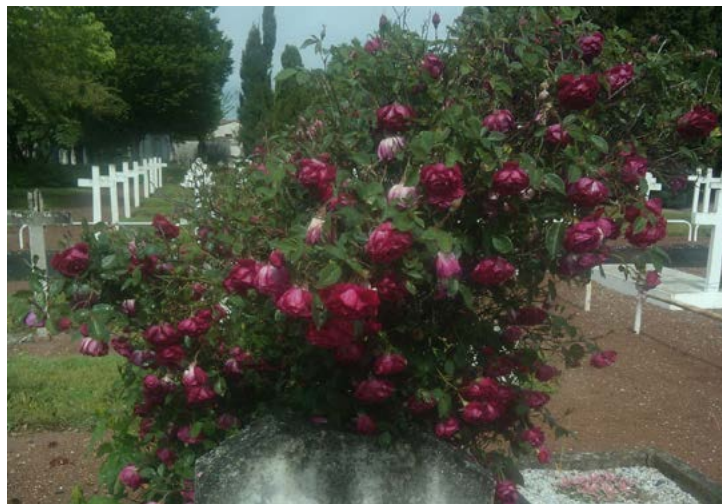
late in the summer may provide clues to its name.

Another section of the cemetery is reserved for veterans and civilians killed in WWII. There stands a tall, double-flowered red rose whose lightly fragrant blooms were nodding after a good rain. With its twiggy stems, heat-loving bloom productivity, and non-fading color, Cyrille believes it to be a China but has yet to attach a possible name.

Two other mystery roses are close neighbors.

The first is a red blend, single-flowered Polyantha/early Floribunda that in view of its base must be quite old. The second, with very large red velvety blooms of Hybrid Tea form, but as yet unidentified, is planted by a marker dated to the middle 1960 s. It has a rich fragrance and is clearly surviving with very little in the way of care.

More can be found in the oldest part of the cemetery. The first, a cerise pink rose hinting of China heritage, grows implausibly in very little sunlight and



Unidentified red China.



Unidentified Tea, initially proposed to be 'Burbank'.



Unidentified red Polyantha.

Photos by Cyrille Albert

between slabs of stone at the base of a series of memorials. He has observed it in several other cemeteries, suggesting that at one time it must have been a popular variety. Cuttings he has rooted prove it to be quite easy to grow. Just feet away is a rose from the Alba family planted beside a very old monument. Its smallish light pink flowers are strongly scented having a hint of lemon, and its sepals have a fern-like appearance. When cuttings rooted in 2018 get more established, he hopes to have more clues as to its identity. Lastly, several examples of a rose that resembles 'Gloire des Rosomanes' in all but color are also in this section of the cemetery. Each has fifteen to twenty rose pink petals that are occasionally streaked with white and a white base. Botanical traits point to China rose heritage, including a smooth calyx, red tinted stipules, prickles appearing mainly on older stems though sparsely, small reddish-orange hips, and red tinted new growth. One plant in particular appears quite old having a base that is almost sixteen inches in diameter.

This special cemetery is home to the majority of the "finds" Cyrille has made, but there are more! His passion to search for these unique roses, to preserve their horticultural heritage, and to share them is one we all can appreciate. I may never visit France or meet Cyrille face to face. However, his generous effort to share is a reminder that there is a vast community of people with whom we have much in common. 🌹



Unidentified red Hybrid Tea.



Unidentified pink Alba.



Unidentified rose pink China.



Rose that resembles 'Gloire des Rosomanes' in all but color.

Photos by Cyrille Albert.

Review: *Heritage Roses* by Connie Hilker

JUDY EITZEN

If you've had the good fortune to visit Connie Hilker's garden in Virginia, you'll know what a professional she is and how much she loves old roses. A woman of many talents, Connie has spent years preserving historic roses at the historic Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond while serving as a Master Gardener, a consultant of historic plants at Monticello and a board member of her local historical society.

She is passionate about collecting and preserving heritage roses, having been bitten by the rose bug in 2002. This book tells of her continuing search for old roses, their importance to gardens and gardeners, and covers her journey from amateur rose rustler to nursery owner.

Like Connie, my rose buddies and I have spotted interesting looking plants along the roadside. In fact, when traveling with others, my GMC automatically stops when someone yells, "Rose!" Roses are truly

ubiquitous, found along roadsides from Virginia and the east coast to California and most of the states in between where pioneers brought them. Connie has rescued and propagated many roses to share and encourages other to do the same.

She includes instruction for propagation from cuttings, making rose beads from petals and a month-to-month guide to rose care.

Heritage Roses: A Collection of Essays and Lessons by Connie Hilker, 2021, [available from Amazon](#). 📖

Review reprinted from the September 2021 edition of the Cemetery Rose newsletter.

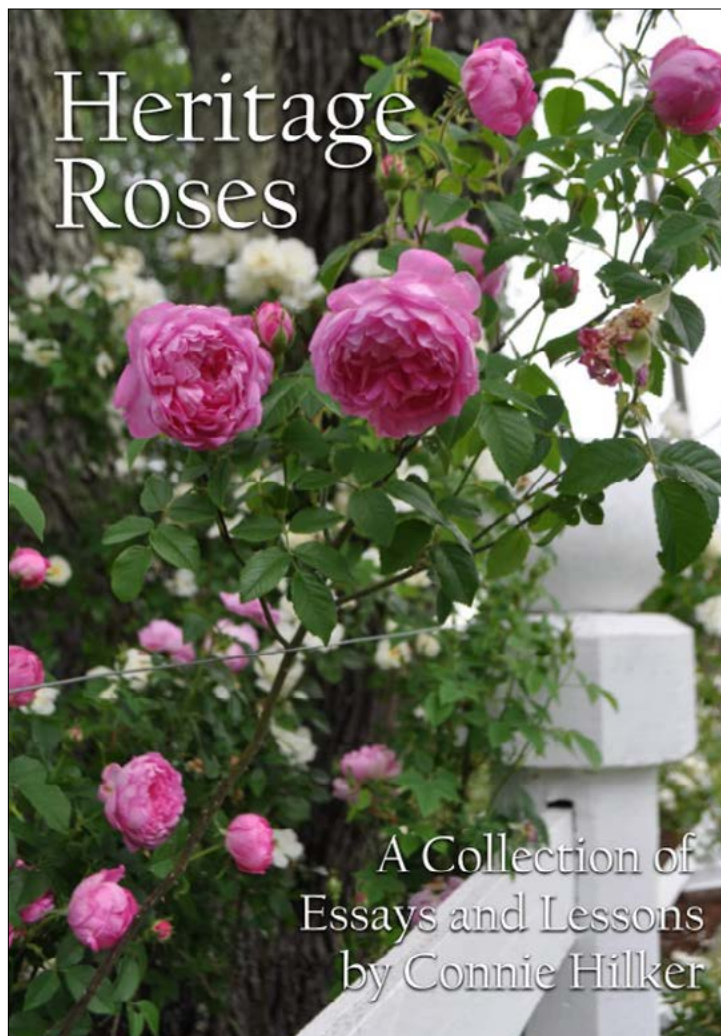
Support Helpmefind.com

[Helpmefind.com/roses](https://helpmefind.com/roses) (HMF) is an invaluable resource for rose lovers around the world, listing over 44,000 varieties of roses with over 160,000 photos. It is a privately-managed database that relies on the work of volunteers, including dedicated administrators and an international community that provides its photographs and information. It also lists rose availability in nurseries, both current as well as historically. The "References" tab compiles information from many historical sources. All of this information is free. Premium members can also do advanced searches and learn more about the parentage of a rose, or its descendants. What would we do without it?

To show our support, the Heritage Rose Foundation has once again sponsored HMF at the gold level, donating \$299. We urge all of our members to maintain a premium membership, which costs \$24 a year.

Whether or not you become a premium member, you can contribute in other significant ways. First, list the roses that are in your garden so that others know where increasingly rare heritage and found cultivars exist. Second, post photographs of your roses that show botanical details such as prickles, hips, buds and leaves, as well as overall photographs of the plant's growth habit. Third, notify HMF if you see any photos or other information that appears to be wrong. You can post comments or report an error directly on a photo's page, or post a comment using the tab on the home page. People are also needed to add rose reference material from books, rose journals and local nursery catalogs.

Show HMF your love! 📖



Mission Statement

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

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

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