

HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION NEWS

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

Volume 5, Number 1

January, 1991

SANTA ROSA: THE PLACE FOR ROSES IN MAY

Our Annual Meeting and Symposium promises to be a terrific experience and we hope that many members will have an opportunity to attend. Virginia Hopper and Gregg Lowery have worked tirelessly to make May 17th and 18th two memorable days filled with old rose beauty and interesting lectures by knowledgeable enthusiasts. Your presence will make it even better!

Two important items to remember: Our meeting place can accommodate only about 200 registrants. In addition, there is a very high demand for hotel rooms in the Santa Rosa area during this time of year, so you will need to reserve yours well in advance. See pages 5-7 for particulars.

TEXAS A & M ROSE RESEARCH FUND

We are pleased to learn of the establishment of the ~~Robert Basye Endowed Rose Research Fund at Texas A & M University~~. Through initial generous gifts of \$200,000 for endowment and \$50,000 for operating funds, Dr. Robert Basye of Caldwell, Texas, has provided the impetus for endowing a Chair in Genetics. The breeder eventually chosen to fill this position will have as his/her objective the improvement of the rose, especially with respect to disease resistance, winter hardiness, and thornlessness.

Toward this end, ~~a rose gene pool will be established, beginning with plantings in January of 1991. This pool will include all the wild roses obtainable, as well as a number of autotetraploids and amphidiploids which have been produced by the use of colchicine.~~

This is an exciting development in the world of heritage roses and we will be following it with great interest. As the program moves forward, some of our members may wish to help locate new species not yet in the pool, or valuable variations of species already in the pool. Later

~~on, after the species collection is well established, it is planned to add some of the old historic roses which have outstanding characteristics useful in breeding!~~

We applaud Dr. Basye's foresight and his concern for the continued improvement of the rose through breeding, a task which he himself has undertaken for over fifty years, and we are especially pleased to have him as a member of the Foundation.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Meeting Schedule.....	5
Registration Form.....	7
Lodging.....	6
Speakers.....	5
Garden Tours.....	6
Texas Rose Conservatory.....	2
Nanny's Rose.....	2
Bookshelf.....	4
Rose Catalog Illustrations.....	2
From the Mail.....	3
Backissues.....	8

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HERITAGE ROSE CONSERVATORY

From the Fall 1990 issue of *The Old Texas Rose*, edited by Margaret P. Sharpe, comes this exciting announcement. October 27, 1990 marked the dedication of the ~~Heritage Rose Conservatory in New Braunfels, Texas,~~ culminating a dream of the late Dr. Dorris D. Brown and his wife Christine, who made a hobby of ~~collecting the old roses in New Braunfels and recording their stories.~~ Many of these roses had been propagated from those brought in by the original settlers.

The establishment of the garden on New Braunfels Conservation Society property was directed by William L. Schumann, a professional horticultural consultant. Cuttings were rooted by the New Braunfels Men's Garden Club, with the help of a local nursery. ~~The garden now features 150 plants of 20 varieties.~~

An endowment for the garden has been established by the Brown family, ensuring that it will be maintained into the future. We commend the farsighted efforts of Dr. and Mrs. Brown, especially the all-important recording of the histories of the roses they have collected. It is our hope that other individuals and communities will be inspired to work cooperatively to establish similar gardens.

NANNY'S ROSE

Sherrie Kelley, Arlington, Virginia

[Editor's Note: Heritage roses are often passed down in families for several generations. We thought you'd especially like to hear about this one.]

My great-grandmother planted this rose about the time she married, in ~~1901 or 1904. It's pale blush with a pink tinge on the outer petals and a light baby yellow in the center, with~~

~~an abundance of thorns.~~ In bud it's ~~peppery~~ enough to cause sneezing fits. After blooming the ~~spiciness~~ lessens and gives way to a soft scent that I truly love, bringing back floods of memories of the tiny beautiful woman I loved and had with me until I was sixteen. ~~In form it resembles 'Marie Pavie' but it grows considerably taller. It's about seven feet now and until hard frost it still had a few buds and flowers on it.~~ It's in dire need of thinning this year and my grandmother and I plan to make rooted cuttings so that I know I will always have my beloved rose with me. I certainly would appreciate any information you may have on my "Nanny's Rose".

For Christmas Grandma gave me a cut crystal vase that had belonged to Nanny, with instructions to fill it each summer with "Rue for remembrance, Rosemary for grace, Foxglove for happy times, our Rose for love, and Yarrow to bind us all together wherever we may be." I will, Grandma. I promise.

CATALOG ILLUSTRATIONS: HOW ACCURATE ARE THEY?

Charles A. Walker, Jr., Raleigh, NC

Rose nursery catalogs, especially the descriptions and illustrations they contain, are used very often as resources by those seeking to identify old roses. I recently purchased a copy of *Fruit and Flowers in Natural Colors* at a local used book store. Its publication date is not given but the illustrations were copyrighted in 1922 by The William Byrd Press, Richmond, Virginia. No nursery is mentioned anywhere in this hardcover volume but since the front endpaper bears a rubber-

stamped "Virginia Nurseries, Richmond, Va.," perhaps this is a generic catalogue intended for use by several firms.

The introduction begins as follows: "To Our Salesmen and Patrons: Our foremost thought in compiling this catalogue was to secure accurate illustrations. Considerable time was consumed in order to accomplish this end." However, a close look at the pages of rose illustrations reveals something rather interesting. Eleven of the names and descriptions have been pasted over with small sheets of paper. On each sheet is printed another rose name and description - all in the same typeface as the originals. By backlighting the pages it is possible to read the original printing underneath. Below is a list of the original names and the "new" ones pasted over them. The spellings are those from the catalog. Dates of introduction were not given in the catalog but are included here for comparison purposes. Note that in three cases the "new" name was not that of a newer rose.

<u>Original name</u>	<u>"New" name</u>
J. B. Clark [1905]	Red Radiance [1916]
Mrs. John Laing [1887]	Margery McGredy [1927]
General Jacqueminot [1853]	Francis Scott Key [1913]
Ulrich Brunner [1881]	Charles K. Douglas [1919]
Margaret Dickson [1891]	Cochet White [1896]
Prince Camille de Rohan [1861]	Crusader [1920]
Edward Mawley [1911]	Etoile de Hollande [1919]
British Queen [1912]	Cochet Pink [1893]
Briarcliff [1926]	Lady Ashtown [1904]
Mollie S. Crawford [1908]	White Ophelia [1920]
Mrs. Henry Morse [1919]	Willowmere [1913]

Despite the catalog's assertion, it is clear that the accuracy of the illustrations is highly questionable. For the captions which have been pasted over with different ones, one might question whether either caption is correct. Indeed, it is possible that some of these roses may have been sold under both names. Using

these illustrations to identify roses is likely to result in error.

While the changes made in this catalog are obvious, alterations or errors in other sources of old rose information may be more difficult to detect. Nevertheless, ~~when attempting to truly identify old roses, not just come up with a possible identity, it is essential to evaluate both the accuracy and the context of all sources used - illustrations and text, old and modern. Often, simply~~ ~~some of its false value leads to a false conclusion.~~ Unless the accuracy of a source can be checked, extreme care must be taken in drawing conclusions from it.

FROM THE MAIL

The spring issue of *Countryside* magazine contains a well-written article by Jean Mann on Helen Watkins and her lovely rose garden at Chatwood, near Hillsborough, North Carolina. This garden has been featured several times in the news media recently but nowhere so beautifully depicted as in Sandra Ivany's photographs. They convey the true spirit of Chatwood.

Last fall, Helen was honored at the dedication of the garden at the Dickson House in Hillsborough for her many contributions to historic preservation and to roses. She also has the distinction of being the first person to rediscover the Musk Rose in America.

Linda Morris writes from Ephrata, Washington, to tell us about her winter. "December and January here in the Pacific Northwest were extremely cold - up to minus 50° wind chill on one day and a substantial below 0° temperature for about two weeks, never mind the occasional breeze. So I hope my tough Old Garden Roses will survive. They were only mulched,

as our open location precludes any wrapping up of plants. Fifty mph winds do weird things to building roofs, cellar doors, etc. At least there will be fewer bugs this spring!"

Linda Debrick, of Eagle Point, Oregon, has always remembered a special rambling rose her grandmother had. "It grew in front of the spring house, up and over the top, down the other side, up, over, and around an old storage building, through the fence and out into the pasture. It bloomed forever."

Susan Gainen writes from Baltimore, Maryland: "I'd like to have a garden of roses that smell like roses and that don't require a lifetime of spraying-and-praying. I'm looking forward to growing lots of roses that lived long and happy lives before petrochemical fertilizers."

Ivy Norton, RR 4, Box 7110, Gardiner, ME 04345-9113, would like to obtain seeds of Scots Briars (hybrids of *Rosa spinosissima*) for a breeding project to produce varieties which correspond to published descriptions of old varieties which are now believed lost. Please contact her if you can help.

Allison Magee of Kentville, Nova Scotia has an interest in heritage roses which has grown out of her interest in history and genealogy as well as her quest for hardy plants. She notes: "Despite the fact that Nova Scotia has the oldest settlement north of Florida we have a relatively small number of heritage roses. ... Rose rustling is confined to private gardens which were not renovated or to abandoned homesteads. These were often turned into pastures. As a result, only very hardy roses have survived the neglect and the hungry cattle. We will continue to collect what we can."

THE BOOKSHELF

Antique Roses for the South by William Welch, Taylor Publishing Co., 1990, 202 pages, 214 color photographs, \$29.95.

This book fills a longstanding gap in the rose literature, since it is the first substantial American book devoted to old roses since Richard Thomson's *Old Roses for Modern Gardens* in 1959. As might be expected, it duplicates much of the excellent information on 163 varieties of roses from Bill's earlier book, *Perennial Garden Color for Texas and the South*, yet it contains some new and fascinating material. Here you can learn of the origins of several mystery roses such as "McClinton Tea" and "Maggie". A superb chapter by S. J. Derby on using old roses in arrangements gives often-sought specifics about how to condition old roses, which ones last well, and which ones don't. Margaret Sharpe's detailed chapter on rose crafts provides interesting ways to enjoy roses long after they have bloomed in the garden.

On page 28, Bill pays a special tribute to those who have preserved the old roses: "... it is easy for collectors with sophisticated cameras, specialized libraries, and support organizations to forget that the collector would be of little importance were it not for the preservers of the rose. Most preservers will probably never write scholarly articles, or even care to read one. Yet it is the preservers' love of beauty and the years of attention they have given their bushes that have left us something worth collecting." Very well said.

I highly recommend this enjoyable book for beginners and longtime enthusiasts alike.

- Charles A. Walker, Jr.

**The Heritage Rose Foundation
Fifth Annual Meeting and Symposium**

Flamingo Hotel, Santa Rosa California

May 17 - May 18, 1991

Schedule of Activities

Thursday, May 16

6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Reception (Hors d'oeuvres and cash bar)

Friday, May 17

7:30 a.m. Registration
8:00 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. Continental Breakfast & Welcome
9:15 a.m. Break
9:50 a.m. to 11:50 a.m. Lecture Sessions (2 rooms)
11:50 a.m. to 12:50 p.m. Lunch
1:30 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Bus Tours of Gardens
6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. Rose Identification Working Group
7:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Dinner; Kristin Jakob introduces her artwork; Keynote Address: Virginia Hopper

Saturday, May 18

7:45 a.m. to 8:15 a.m. Breakfast
Recent Rose Literature - Barbara Worl
8:15 a.m. to 9:15 a.m. Heritage Rose Foundation Annual Meeting
9:15 a.m. to 9:50 a.m. Break
9:50 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. Lecture Sessions (2 rooms)
11:45 a.m. to 11:50 a.m. Garden Tour Orientation
11:50 a.m. to 12:50 p.m. Lunch
1:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Bus Tours of Gardens
6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Champagne Barbecue at Korbel Winery; Guest Speaker; Conference Closing

Sunday, May 19

12:00 noon to 5:00 p.m. Optional bus trip to the Celebration of Old Roses in El Cerrito, CA

Symposium Speakers

Fred Boutin, botanist whose old rose finds became the starting nucleus for the Huntington's collection, has been accumulating them for twenty-five years. This maverick collector of old roses in the Motherlode is featured in Thomas Christopher's book *In Search of Lost Roses*.

Janice Condit, proprietress of a hundred-year-old homestead in the gold country, Placerville, CA, will show the creation of the period garden of old roses she has planted around this Bed and Breakfast. Many of her roses and irises have been gleaned from old gardens and cemeteries in the foothills.

Stephen Domigan, landscape architect from Austin, TX, will discuss his work with heirloom roses in the landscape.

Virginia Hopper, co-owner with her sister Joyce Demits of Heritage Rose Gardens, will give a keynote address on the levels of preservation that maintain the diverse collection of old roses in cultivation worldwide today.

Robert Hornback, Jr., writer, lecturer, lover of variegated plants, and Horticultural Consultant to the Board of Directors of the Luther Burbank Home and Garden in Santa Rosa, will speak on Burbank's work with roses.

Kristin Jakob, flower painter, will present a display of her works of roses and other flowers. She will introduce the display on Friday morning and answer questions.

Malcolm "Mike" Lowe, owner of Lowe's Own-Root Roses, and **Barbara Worl** will give an informative presentation on four old rose classes: Albas, Damasks, Centifolias, and Gallicas.

Toru F. Onodera, Japanese breeder best known for his renowned rose 'Nozomi', has studied ancient Chinese manuscripts and will speak on the old roses described in them.

Rayford Reddell, owner of Garden Valley Ranch Roses, purveyor of fine garden-grown roses of national renown, and author of *Growing Good Roses* and *Fragrant Plants* with his partner Robert Gaylean, will speak on his current interest in old roses and their potential for the flower market.

Phillip Robinson, garden foreman and creator of the Korbel Winery gardens, will speak on that seldom discussed and seemingly vast class of roses, the Hybrid Chinas, in an

effort to help us distinguish them from the old rose classes in which they are nowadays usually lumped.

James Sagmiller, nurseryman from Montana and rose painter in his own right, will talk about the joys and tribulations of growing roses in his climate.

Barbara Worl, rose photographer and bibliophile, will speak on the latest in rose literature and offer an educational display.

Garden Tours

Michael Bates, garden designer, will open his large garden in a very beautiful natural mountain setting, especially for our conference. His garden includes a long, curving arbor with extraordinary specimens of old climbing Tea, Noisette, and old Hybrid Tea roses.

Shelby Belogorsky has created a five-acre paradise of roses, flowering shrubs, perennials, and much more. Hers is a garden many dream of making.

The Luther Burbank Garden in downtown Santa Rosa is the site of Burbank's first farm and his early work with plant breeding. Partly modernized in the 1960s but not featuring its owner's originations until 1989, the garden is receiving a well-deserved renovation, the re-introduction of plants which Burbank bred and a new rose garden which salutes the products of California rose breeders, including Burbank, to the degree his roses have as yet been rediscovered and identified.

John Dallas, seller of old roses on a small scale, has a lovely meandering garden of lushly vigorous rose plants in the Napa Hills.

Susan David's garden on Brush Creek Road in Santa Rosa is luxuriantly planted with old roses in an old oak grove. She grows many of the David Austin roses to perfection.

Garden Valley Ranch Roses will be open to two of our tours. Apart from the growing field of Hybrid Teas and Floribundas a charming and intimate garden of old roses, perennials, and flowering shrubs make this one of the highlights of Northern California gardens open regularly to the public.

Margaret Martin has tended her lovely garden of great old plants of roses culled from the pages of early Tillotson and Lester catalogs for more decades than we will say. Those of us new to old roses first met many of our favorites in Margaret's garden.

Freeland Tanner, also a Napa gardener, will open his large, well-known garden in the wine country.

Vintage Gardens, a fledgling nursery, home to Phillip Robinson and Gregg Lowery, and to closing on 2000 varieties of old roses (with a special heart for old Hybrid Teas and Floribundas), will have a fine display in the newly planted old European rose garden (a year old and already overgrown). The remainder of the plantings in progress will speak for themselves and for the collection.

Western Hills Rare Plant Nursery, a mecca for plant lovers in the west, owned by Marshall Olbrich, was begun over twenty-five years ago by Marshall and his friend, Lester Hawkins. Roses here are chosen for characteristics other than flower color, size, or form; species and some hybrids are grown for their hips, foliage, and thorns and for their grace of form. The garden is full of the rarest of plants grown to maturity.

Friday Garden Tours

- A1 Tanner/Dallas
- A2 Bates/Burbank
- A3 Garden Valley/Vintage Gardens
- A4 Burbank/Korbel(non-public areas)

Saturday Garden Tours

- B1 David/Belogorsky
- B2 Bates/Burbank
- B3 Garden Valley/Vintage Gardens
- B4 Martin/Western Hills

Hotel Accommodations

A block of 100 rooms is being held at the site of the meeting - the **Flamingo Hotel**, Fourth St. and Farmers Lane, Santa Rosa, CA 95405, phones: (707)545-8530, (800)848-8300, Telex: 281553 FLAT.

To ensure a room in this block, you must make reservation and pay a deposit by **March 17**. To get the group rate, specify that you are with the **Heritage Rose Foundation**.

Nightly Group Rates (approximate):

Single \$65, Double \$71, Suite \$136

IMPORTANT !! Due to the traditionally high demand for hotel rooms in the area at this season, the Flamingo is **certain to fill up**. It is very unlikely that you will be able to find a room after about **April 15**, so please **reserve early** to avoid disappointment.

The Heritage Rose Foundation Fifth Annual Meeting and Symposium

Flamingo Hotel, Santa Rosa, California, May 17-18, 1991

Registration Form

NAME (Please print) _____

ADDRESS _____

PHONE (____) _____

If this registration is for more than one person, please include other name(s) and address(es) on a separate sheet.

Registration fee: **\$160.00 per person** (includes reception on Thursday evening and Continental breakfast, lunch, dinner, and bus tour on Friday and Saturday.)

Please indicate whether you will be attending the Thursday evening reception: ____ Yes ____ No

Please indicate if a vegetarian or special diet is desired _____.

Registration: ____ person(s) @ \$160.00. Total registration: _____.

Optional Sunday trip to El Cerrito: ____ person(s) @ \$15 per person. Total for trip: _____.
(Minimum of 20 needed for trip; Limited to 46)

Total enclosed: _____.

Make checks payable to: **The Heritage Rose Foundation**
1512 Gorman Street
Raleigh, NC 27606

Garden Tours. Circle one Friday tour and one Saturday tour:

Friday: A1 A2 A3 A4

Saturday: B1 B2 B3 B4

Tours will be filled on a first-come basis. Limit: 46 per tour.

IMPORTANT !! Meeting facilities are limited to about 200 participants, so register early to guarantee yourself a place. There is a high level of interest in heritage roses in California and we expect the meeting to be well attended.

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:	Bermuda, Canada, Other			
	U.S.	Mexico	Countries	
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.

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Charles A. Walker, Jr., Acting Editor

Volume 5, Number 2

April, 1991

MORE NOTES ON THE CALIFORNIA SYMPOSIUM

Registrations have come in from California, Texas, Arkansas, Florida, New York, Washington, and Canada. Spaces are still available, but register as soon as possible so you can be guaranteed one of them. In order to finalize all the preparations, we'll need to hear from you no later than May 10th. This is going to be a great meeting!

The dinner on Friday evening is a leisurely buffet, so dress casually and comfortably. California weather is mild, with cool evenings perhaps as low as 60°F, so light sweaters or jackets are fine. Some rain is possible. Comfortable clothes and good walking shoes are suggested for the Friday and Saturday garden tours.

One of the highlights of the Symposium will be the Saturday evening barbecue at the beautifully landscaped Korbel Winery, where horticulturist Phillip Robinson has created a magnificent showcase of heritage roses.

Each registrant for the full Symposium will receive a journal featuring writeups of the Symposium talks and four-color rose illustrations from the Victorian era. A limited number of extra copies may be available.

BUS TOUR OPTION: In response to several requests and contingent on availability of space, we are offering a separate option consisting of garden tours on Friday and Saturday and the Korbel barbecue. The price for this is \$50.00 per person. Since persons registering for the full Symposium must be given precedence, we will not know before May 10th how many spaces will be available for this option. If you wish to put your name on the list, send your check now and it will be held until we can confirm availability.

HRF

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Heritage Rose Foundation
Fifth Annual Membership Meeting

Saturday, May 18, 1991

8:15 am - 9:15 am

Flamingo Hotel
Santa Rosa, California

P. Bly Hall, Secretary
The Heritage Rose Foundation

Symposium.....	1
Meetings.....	2
Finances.....	2
Burnet Roses.....	3-4
Bermuda Roses in Florida.....	4-7
Your Story.....	4
Bookshelf.....	7
From the Mail.....	2-3
Membership.....	8
Backissues.....	8

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HRF

BALANCE SHEET - 31 Dec 90

Assets

Cash	
Checking Acct	\$16,464.43
Petty Cash	8.58
Checks	-0-
Accounts Receivable	
Sym. regis. fee	50.00
Corporate Stocks	<u>118.75</u>
Total Assets	\$16,641.76

Liabilities

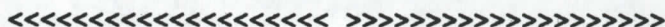
Accounts Payable	
Sym. expense	43.40
Total Liabilities	\$43.40

Net Worth \$16,598.36

\$2,325.12

MEETING ATTENDEES ARE HELPING THE FOUNDATION GROW

Attending the Foundation's Annual Meetings and Symposia is a good way to support the Foundation financially while learning more about heritage roses in an enjoyable setting. Thanks to our participants, our first Symposium in Texas in 1989 earned us \$2,201.38 (See *HRF NEWS*, July 1989), and for our 1990 meeting in Brooklyn, receipts (\$2,525.00 plus \$50.00) less expenses (\$882.91 plus \$43.40) gave us a profit of \$1,653.09. By careful management, we have been able to keep costs lower than many other comparable events, providing opportunities for people to attend who otherwise could not do so. As shown by the figures above, your attendance makes a very positive contribution toward the realization of the Foundation's goals. Thanks for your support!



FROM THE MAIL

John A. Scott of Vicksburg, Michigan writes: "Last year I was hiking the Appalachian Trail and in

mid-Virginia near Pearisburg I walked a short piece along an old road. There was an abandoned (more or less) old camp along a stream and in the front yard near the road

was a large tangle of light pink climbing roses of real beauty and exquisite aroma. We picked some and stuck them in our pack straps and enjoyed them for a long way. I often see old roses in farm yards and fields while bicycling and often wish I could grow cuttings to flower." If anyone is interested in visiting the site where these roses were found, John can provide the exact location. Write to the Foundation for details.

Anne Moulton writes from Los Gatos, California: "I am currently propagating cuttings from two old gardens here in the Santa Cruz Mountains. One home was built in 1889, the other in 1902. Both were badly damaged by the Loma Prieta earthquake and were subsequently demolished. I have over 50 cuttings growing at my home at present. When they bloom I'll take photographs for possible identification."

"My husband and I pride ourselves on our 'family roses'," writes Mrs. Eva Marie Hysmith of Palmetto, Florida. "We currently have family rose gardens from four different states. Each rose has its individual personality, you might say, like our family and friends from where the roots came. We also have an extensive 'pedigree' rose garden but, above all, our home grown country roses are our favorites. Each of the family roses has a history that we will never forget and we are constantly reminded of our heritage."

Margaret Matthews asks Foundation members for their assistance: "I'm looking for an old climbing rose that I once grew in Boise, Idaho, some forty years ago. The name we knew it by was 'Lydia Pinkham'. Can you help me?" If you know of this rose write to Ms. Matthews at 4465 Boca Way, #191, Reno, Nevada.

SOME BURNET ROSES IN ANGUS AND PERTSHIRE

KAY S. ANDERSON
Kirriemuir, Angus, Scotland

Amongst the most attractive of early-flowering roses are the *Rosa spinosissima* varieties, mostly developed in the 19th century from open pollinated seed. These Burnet or Scots roses are very thorny, with thin, twiggy, suckering growth and numerous small rather dark green leaflets. The flowers may be single, semidouble or double, and colours vary from white to dark crimson, including some with the outside of the petals differing in colour from the inside. Many are scented.

There are a few varieties still available from specialist rose growers, but visitors to Scotland in late May and June will find many more displayed in a garden in Kinnaird village, east of Dundee. This garden houses a collection made over a long period by Dr. and Mrs. P. Waister and gifted by them to the village when the Waisters moved house. The collection is open to the public and is in the care of the villagers and the local Parks Department. However, visitors should not take cuttings, as this type of rose is very difficult to propagate successfully in this way.

Visitors to the Arbroath area of Scotland will find a wonderful bush of a pale pink Scots rose in the village of Leysmill, making a huge thicket in the centre of the village green.

Another group of plants will be found in the village of Glamis, near Forfar, Angus. In the garden of the Folk Museum, Glamis, are several Scots roses and also some attractive Bourbon, Gallica, and Alba roses.

Rose enthusiasts owe a great debt to Dr. and Mrs. Waister for their dedication and care in forming the collection now at Kinnaird village, and their generosity in giving it to the village, to be seen by any interested visitor.

TELL US YOUR STORY

There is always a need for articles for Heritage Rose Foundation News from the membership. Let others know about your activities and those of others in your area which relate to the conservation of old roses. The work you are doing is important, whether you are modest about it or not, since it not only helps preserve the roses but it can inspire others to do the same. But only if they find out about it. Don't be bashful. Let us know what you have been doing to preserve heritage roses and promote their culture.

You don't have to type what you send or write it perfectly. It can be newsy, technical, descriptive, formal, casual, questioning, or whatever other mood you may be in at the moment. The important thing is to put your thoughts and ideas on paper and share them with others.

BERMUDA ROSES IN FLORIDA

MARTHA S. DAVIES
Bartow, Florida

Bermuda rose treasures are being introduced to Florida admirers of heritage roses. As a result, I would like to acquaint other Foundation members with the following varieties which (except for a few) until now have eluded growers of antique roses in the South.

While on a visit to Bermuda in 1988, Malcolm M. Manners, assistant professor of citrus and horticulture

at Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida, obtained budwood of nineteen varieties of the lovely Bermuda roses from Bill and Lorna Mercer, Elizabeth Carswell, and Peggy Wingood from their personal gardens. The cuttings were sent back to the college, where they were budded, and the resulting plants were placed in quarantine.

In spring 1990 sixteen of the Bermuda roses were ready to be planted in the campus rose garden, located in front of the Jack M. Berry Citrus Building. Being a frequent visitor to the gardens and an admirer of the old roses located there, I was able to observe the Bermuda roses grow and bloom. It is difficult for me to decide which is my favorite, for I find that each one has its own individual beauty.

Last summer, Professor Manners gave my husband and me eight of the grafted Bermuda roses that had passed quarantine and cuttings of the others for me to graft in my mister. From them I am now grafting additional roses for our two sons, who live in Tampa and Ormond Beach, Florida respectively, to plant in their gardens.

Most of the Bermuda roses of this article are in addition to the Chinas, Teas, and Noisettes usually found in southern gardens, especially those in the Gulf states. Those roses also grow well in Florida. Here, however, we graft our roses on 'Fortuniana' rootstock to help protect them from nematodes. The own-root roses we purchase are planted in sterile potting soil in large plastic containers to await grafting later.

The heights of the Bermuda roses here have remained similar to their heights in Bermuda, except for a few which have grown taller here. The heights and the descriptions within quotation marks given below are taken from *Old Garden Roses in*

Bermuda, published by the Bermuda Rose Society, P.O. Box PG 162, Paget PG BX, Bermuda. The nineteen Bermuda roses growing in the gardens at Florida Southern College are:

ANNA OLIVIER (1872, Tea) is a vigorous bush about 6' high, with medium green foliage. The 3½" very double blossoms are flesh tinted light yellow with an apricot center. The blossoms turn darker yellow as they age. An occasional bud will show pink on the edges.

There has been much controversy written as to the color of the blooms of this rose in issues of *The Yellow Rose*, published by the Dallas Area Historical Society, 8636 Sans Souci Dr., Dallas, Texas 75238. Regardless of the controversy, when I walk into my garden and view my lovely 'Anna Olivier' with forty to fifty gorgeous blooms, my heart glows.

CATHERINE MERMET (1869, Tea) is a "vigorous, spreading rose with medium green foliage. It reaches a height of 5'." The pink buds open to reveal very double flesh pink blossoms with a slightly darker pink center. The blooms are "as big as 4" across." Professor Manners said that Bermuda's 'Catherine Mermet' has blossoms that are different from those on the 'Catherine Mermet' that is sold in the USA. This latter rose is also grown in the college rose garden.

PAPA GONTIER (1883, Tea) is a large dark green bush that can attain a height of 8'. It has semi-double 4" blooms that are "dark rose pink, almost red, with beige streaks." In an article in the November, 1990 issue of *The Yellow Rose*, Elizabeth Carswell gave information that 'Papa Gontier' arrived in Bermuda on a ship from the USA. It is listed in the 1991 catalog of Sequoia Nursery, 2519 E. Noble, Visalia, CA 93277, where it is described as "bright pink to carmine-red, semi-double, fragrant."

PERLE DES JARDINS (1874, Tea) is a spreading, bushy rose 5' high. It has fairly large, beautifully formed

canary-yellow blossoms.

SOUVENIR DE ST. ANNE'S (1950, Bourbon) "is a sport of 'Souvenir de la Malmaison'" although its blossoms are not nearly as full. The blooms have a delicate beauty, opening to semi-double 4", flat blossoms of pale pink that turn almost white. It is a spreading bush of 4' in height, with dark green foliage.

CRAMOISI SUPÉRIEUR (1832, China) is also known as 'Agrippina' and was locally known in Bermuda as "the old Bermuda red rose." "This is a healthy grower of about 6' in height. It blooms continuously, producing sprays of small double cupped crimson red blossoms."

ST. DAVID'S (Mystery Rose) is probably a China. It has a height of 4' and is covered with clusters of 2" deep red blooms with a white center. The blooms remind me of red velvet.

SMITH'S PARISH (Mystery Rose), which grows to a height of 6', is very interesting. The cupped blooms are 1½" across and can be pure white, or white with a red streak, or occasionally deep pink or deep red. These can occur all at the same time on the same bush. In the September, 1986 issue of *The Rose*, published by the Royal National Rose Society in England is an article by Charles A. Walker, Jr., Raleigh, NC, who researched this rose and believes it could be 'Fortune's Five-Colored Rose', which was discovered in China in 1844. "To see this constant bloomer in full bloom is quite unforgettable."

CARNATION (Mystery Rose) has blossoms which certainly match its name. The semi-double 3" blooms are deep pink to lilac and have frilly edged petals. "The flowers develop either singly or in sprays" on a 5' high medium green bush.

TRINITY (Mystery Rose) "was found growing just inside the walls of

Holy Trinity Church." It is a vigorous grower that can reach a height of 6'. The pale pink buds open into loose, double flowers about 4" across. The white blossoms open fully back and must have reminded the parishioners of the Star of Bethlehem as the moonlight glimmered across its numerous blooms.

VINCENT GODSIF (Mystery Rose) has startling hot pink 2" semi-double blossoms which cover a constantly blooming 4' high bush and have a luminous quality that brings to mind the opera "Carmen." This rose, which is a hit with all the fellows, is "undoubtedly a China."

SONCY (Mystery Rose) appears to be a Tea. It has lovely light yellow blooms that fade nearly white in the hot sun. The double 3" blossoms are striking against the medium green branches on this 6' high bush.

MISS ATWOOD (Mystery Rose) is possibly a Tea, with beautiful loose double salmon pink 3-4" blooms that remind me of the blush of an early sunrise just before the sun comes into view. The 6' high bush has medium green foliage.

SPICE (Mystery Rose) got its name because of its delightful scent. "In 1979, Mr. Peter Harkness visited Bermuda, and on observing this rose felt that it could very possibly be Hume's Blush Tea Scented China." The bush is almost always covered in cupped 2-3" loose blossoms of a delicate light pink color, fading almost white in summer. It will reach a height of 4-5'. The blooms make a charming bouquet to take to a new baby.

EMMY GRAY (Mystery Rose) "was named for Miss Emmy Gray, a teacher at the Bermuda High School for over 30 years." The vigorous bush with dark green foliage can attain a height of 8'. It has lovely single 2" flowers which vary in color from rose pink to rich scarlet as they age.

BRIGHTSIDE CREAM (Mystery Rose) appears to be a Noisette and it

climbs well on a trellis. "It needs lots of area in which to spread out. The foliage is dark green and the flowers appear in clusters on short stems, opening to loose semi-double blooms, a soft creamy color fading to white, 3" across." I prefer this rose to my 'Lamarque', as the creamy blossoms appear softer against our very bright Florida sky.

MAITLAND WHITE (Mystery Rose) is a medium green bush about 4-6' high. The creamy white or pale pink 3-4" blooms have an apricot center, and open in clusters of three. A rose that is listed in the Antique Rose Emporium catalog under the name "Puerto Rico" seems to possibly be the same rose. Professor Manners said that Elizabeth Carswell mentioned that she had seen both varieties and that they appear to be identical.

KATHLEEN (Mystery Rose) was once thought to be a Hybrid Musk. It can climb a trellis or be kept as a 5' high shrub. It has medium green foliage and small single pink blooms about 1" across that bloom in sprays. This rose is not to be confused with the Hybrid Musk sold in the USA as 'Kathleen'.

BELFIELD (Mystery Rose) is thought to be 'Slater's Crimson China' (1792). "It is a slow grower and reaches a height of 3'. It has dark green foliage, rather spindly, with small red single flowers 2" across."

All the Bermuda roses at Florida Southern College and our personal rose garden have acclimatized readily. The many colored blossoms are a delight to view. They also blend in well with our southern old garden roses and should make nice landscape plantings. If you are planning a trip to Florida to visit Walt Disney World, try to make a side trip to Lakeland and visit the rose gardens and the Frank Lloyd Wright designed buildings located

on the campus of Florida Southern College.

The college is not a commercial nursery and cannot supply plants to individuals. Its gardens are experimental and for the use of its horticulture students. However, propagating material of the Bermuda roses has been distributed to a number of firms and plants can be obtained eventually from the following nurseries:

- The Antique Rose Emporium, Rt. 5, Box 143, Brenham, TX 77833.
- Heritage Rose Gardens, 40350 Wilderness Road, Branscomb, CA 95417.
- Giles Rose Nursery, 2966 State Road 710, Okeechobee, FL 34974 (plants grafted on 'Fortuniana' rootstock).

If this article has created a desire for you to grow any of these Bermuda rose treasures, please contact one of the above nurseries to see when their varieties will be available for shipment.

THE BOOKSHELF

THE GENUS ROSA by Ellen Willmott, originally issued in parts, 1910-1912; photocopy edition published by Marion McKinsey, 4117 Hessel Road, Sebastopol, CA 95472. 8½ X 11". 627 pp. 1991. \$45.00.

At last! The text of a classic work on roses is available at an affordable price. Now the rose enthusiast of modest means can study firsthand what Miss Willmott had to say about the roses she chose for her book and to delve more deeply into the literature via her reference notes.

One might wish that the color of the 132 plates could have been retained. However, 70 of these have been reproduced in Graham S. Thomas's book *A Garden of Roses* (Salem House: Topsfield, MA; 1987), and the remaining 62 photocopied plates

convey more useful information than do most written descriptions.

We all are indebted to Marion McKinsey for making this book more accessible and hope that it will prompt others to study old roses.

ROSES OF AMERICA by Stephen Scanniello and Tania Bayard, Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1990, 224 pp., \$39.95.

This book has a distinctive, refreshing flavor. Creative photo layouts featuring old catalogs, currency, paintings, and memorabilia add a warm note too seldom encountered in other books on this subject. One focus of the volume is the Brooklyn Botanic Garden's famous Cranford Rose Garden, the domain of author Stephen Scanniello. There we see arches festooned with lustily blooming climbers and ramblers, making us yearn for a visit to this almost magical spot. And there are photos of Stephen himself showing us how this effect was created by proper training and pruning, something we can try in our own gardens, even small ones.

A large section of the book is an illustrated encyclopedia of some of the more distinctive roses in various classes, and many heritage roses are featured. Also included are details on planting and general maintenance as well as lists of rose gardens to visit and organizations to join.

This is indeed a beautiful work, but it is more than just a "coffee table" book. It offers sound information based on the author's personal experience which will encourage and sustain the neophyte rose grower in a satisfying hobby which may one day become a passion - like that shown by the author.

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.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE REPORT

The Foundation's Third Annual Conference, held in conjunction with its Fifth Annual Membership Meeting, drew 125 people to the Flamingo Hotel in Santa Rosa, California during May 16-18. Thursday evening's reception gave us a chance to renew old acquaintances and make new friends. Friday and Saturday were filled with talks, rose garden tours, superb meals, and weather which could not have been more cooperative. Judging from their enthusiastic comments, many attendees found the meeting both educational and enjoyable.

We especially want to thank our speakers, who traveled to the meeting at their own expense. By offering their experiences, expertise, and ideas, they enriched our enjoyment of heritage roses.

Dr. Toru F. Onodera honored us by making a special trip from Japan to share with us his experiences in rose breeding. His most famous creation is the captivating 'Nozomi'. Dr. Rayford Reddell, told us about the development of Garden Valley Ranch and his growing interest in the old roses. Robert Hornback, Jr. admirably covered the topic of Luther Burbank and his breeding work with a wide variety of plants, including roses.

Virginia Hopper spoke about different levels of rose preservation, challenging us to accomplish the tasks which are needed. We were treated to displays of the work of artists Kristin Jakob and James Sagmiller, who shared with us their interest in old roses as subjects for watercolors. Fred Boutin managed to distill twenty-five years of rose collecting into his presentation, making us eager to go out as he does and look for roses to rescue.

Barbara Worl presented a fine display of rose books, photographs, calendars, and greeting cards. She also gave us her impressions of some of the more recent books on roses.

On Saturday afternoon, talks were split into two simultaneous sessions. In one room, Malcolm "Mike" Lowe presented an overview of the Alba and Damask Roses, Barbara Worl followed with Centifolias and Gallicas, and Phillip Robinson finished up with Hybrid Chinas, a misunderstood

group whose diversity begs for more organization than is present in any of the commonly consulted rose books.

In the other room, Janice Condit spoke about her work at the Fleming Jones Homestead, James Sagmiller provided some firsthand experiences with growing roses in Montana, a much colder climate than most of us contend with, and Texas landscape architect Steve Domigan showed how old roses can be used to advantage in contemporary settings.

The gardens we visited were reflections of the careful attention of their owners, and we took delight in them all. Our thanks go to Michael Bates, Shelby Belogorsky, John Dallas, Susan David, Margaret Martin, Freeland and Sabrina Tanner, Luther Burbank home and gardens, Garden Valley Ranch, Korbel Winery, Vintage Gardens, and Western Hills.

The highlight of the conference was our tour of the gardens at the Korbel Winery in Guerneville, followed by champagne and barbecue on the grounds. Phillip Robinson, the horticulturist there, has made extensive use of old roses around the family home. 'Rêve d'Or' cascades from a towering redwood stump, a huge Tea rose covers the wall of one of the buildings, and numerous companion plantings add additional colors and textures to this beautiful display. A delicious meal in such a perfect setting was an appropriate way to end an enjoyable and rewarding weekend.

Our youngest attendee was three-month-old Caty Hiaring, whose mother Anne is exposing her early to the joys of old roses. We like to think that thirty years from now, Caty and her contemporaries will be equally devoted to preserving a rose heritage for their own children, and that the tradition will continue for yet another generation.

For the two years of relentless hard work that Virginia Hopper and Gregg Lowery put into this event, we can only attempt to express our appreciation. Their careful planning, coordination, and attention to an almost overwhelming number of tasks gave us an unforgettable meeting.

We are also indebted to those members who willingly shared the workload, helping out in numerous ways. In addition to those mentioned on

page 1, we take this opportunity to thank Jean Bianchini, Machrina Blasdel, Reta Bray, Betsy Clebsch, Claire Dungan, Marlea Graham, Francis Grate, Kathy Hickey, Adena Kalal, Margaret Martin, Anne Moulton, Brenda Pagliari, Gregg Percival, Dotty and Jim Walters, and Leslie Wiener.

If you missed this meeting, you can still enjoy a part of it through the Journal. See page 1 for information about obtaining copies for yourself and your friends. They make great gifts.

Now is a good time to plan to attend our next meeting in Lakeland, Florida, April 23-25, 1992. There is always something different to learn and new insights to be gained about heritage roses. We hope you will join us in Lakeland next spring.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

May 18, 1991

Santa Rosa, California

Summary of minutes taken by Malcolm Manners.

The meeting was called to order by Charles Walker, who then read the purposes of the Foundation, gave a brief history of the organization, and summarized the financial statement for 1990 (see *HRF News*, April 1991).

Malcolm Manners invited everyone to attend the Foundation's 1992 meeting, to be held in Lakeland, Florida the weekend of April 25, and showed slides of Lakeland and of the Florida Southern College campus. The meeting will feature a workshop on propagating techniques for rose collectors.

The Foundation has been approached about hosting the next International Heritage Rose Conference at Charleston, South Carolina, but at present there are too few Foundation members in a position to provide the necessary administrative support for such a conference. It is hoped that a future meeting can be held in Charleston.

The floor was then opened for discussion about the possibility of a Foundation-owned permanent rose garden being established in California. It was suggested that two gardens would be needed in

order to grow a wide range of varieties. The Napa/Santa Rosa Valley was pointed out as a most favorable location. Oregon was also mentioned as a possibility.

A report on the status of the threat to Chatwood was requested [see *HRF News*, January, 1989]. This property, a private garden in Hillsborough, North Carolina, seems to be safe for the foreseeable future from flooding due to the expected construction of a reservoir. However, the long range status of the rose garden there and the Foundation's possible role in its preservation are both uncertain.

It was noted that a Foundation-owned garden must be located in an area with a strong base of local support. The number of acres needed for such a garden is unknown but it was felt that no matter how large it was, it would eventually be filled with roses, and appropriate areas would be devoted to propagation, research, library, etc.

Arboreta and botanical gardens were suggested as adjuncts or alternatives to a Foundation-owned garden, but these may not be able to guarantee the level of rose preservation required by the Foundation. A key consideration would be the mission statement of the organization involved.

Even though some gardens may not now be considered safe rose repositories, insofar as the Foundation's goals are concerned, it was noted that we might exert some positive influence by writing to gardens which hold good collections of old roses and emphasizing the need for preservation.

It was agreed that a fund be established by the Foundation for land acquisition and maintenance, realizing that land purchase is a relatively minor consideration, but a very large endowment would be needed for maintenance.

A question was asked about the selection of Trustees and Officers of the Foundation [see page 5, column 1]. In light of recent revelations in some non-profit organizations, concerns were raised about assuring the safety of restricted endowment funds that the Foundation will acquire. [The Board has subsequently determined that endowment funds will be handled as a trust or in some other manner which affords rigorous accountability, appropriate

auditing, and strict attention to safeguards.] The meeting was adjourned.

ROSE IDENTIFICATION WORKING GROUP

May 17, 1991

Santa Rosa, California

Summary of minutes taken by Malcolm Manners.

The meeting was called to order by Charles Walker. A brief history of the group was given, noting that its goal was to focus on the structure and methodology of identification as a process, not to identify specific varieties of roses.

One of the concerns of this group has been to work out a way to give unidentified "found" or "mystery" roses new names in order to utilize them more fully, especially so that they can be sold and exhibited without confusion. It was decided at the 1990 meeting that the Antique Rose Emporium would submit registrations for three "found" roses to the American Rose Society (ARS). This was done, but all three were rejected, one because the word "rose" appeared in the proposed name and the other two for lack of information about the introducers, who are of course unknown.

It was agreed that Charles Walker would contact Kris McKnight, Executive Director of ARS, and discuss the special problems relating to the reintroduction of "found" roses under new names.

A question was raised about how one will be able to tell whether a rose was actually a found rose which had been reintroduced under a new name, specifically, whether this fact should be indicated as a part of the name. It was noted that this could easily be included in the description of the rose, which would be published in a future edition of *Modern Roses*. Later, if it were conclusively determined that the rose had actually had an earlier name, then the newer name would revert to a synonym without causing undue confusion.

Other discussion by the group dealt with the need for a clearinghouse for "found" roses in order to prevent reintroducing the same rose under two or more names. ARS screens the names of newly introduced roses but there is no organization to

screen plants in the manner needed for our purposes. Marlea Graham has been working on a checklist of characters to be used in such a screening process. Fred Boutin, Alice Flores, and Marion Brandes agreed to help her. In addition, Fred Boutin, Marion and Frances Brandes, Joyce Demits, Alice Flores, Marlea Graham, Muriel Humenick, and Malcolm Lowe volunteered to compile information about the best ten "found" roses in various regions of the country, with a view towards eventually having them reintroduced under new names in order that they may be utilized more fully. This information would include a detailed description as well as a series of photographs for each rose.

Catherine Yronwode volunteered to draft a letter by September 1, 1991 to old rose nurseries worldwide to let them know about this group and to invite them to participate. Fred Boutin, Malcolm Lowe and Glenn Austin agreed to review the draft. The meeting was adjourned.

WHY TWO?

We are often asked to explain why there are two special interest groups for old roses in the U. S. The Heritage Rose Foundation and the Heritage Roses Group are separate entities offering different approaches to the enjoyment of heritage roses.

The Heritage Roses Group was started in 1975 as a result of an initiative by Miriam Wilkins of El Cerrito, California. It is an informal fellowship of persons who love old roses. There are no officers in the Group but seven regional Coordinators function as combination secretaries and treasurers, keeping track of memberships in their geographical areas and mailing out a quarterly, *The Rose Letter*, which is published by the Editor.

A majority of the Group's Coordinators have traditionally preferred that the Group have no formal structure (constitution, bylaws, officers, etc.) and that record-keeping and other paperwork be kept to a minimum. Consequently, the Group does not qualify with the IRS as a non-profit tax-exempt organization but it has a special role in motivating people to enjoy old roses.

In 1986, The Heritage Rose Foundation was established as a non-profit corporation, having as its primary purposes the permanent preservation and study of heritage roses (see page 8). Much of the inspiration for this corporation was the model offered by the Bermuda Rose Society, founded in 1954. It was felt that their success in the long term preservation and full utilization of their unidentified "mystery" roses could be extended to a larger scale.

In 1988, the Foundation acquired the tax-exempt status essential to the achievement of its primary goal: to provide heritage roses with permanent gardens of their own. Without this, raising the substantial funds needed would not be possible.

The Foundation is governed by a Board of Trustees who serve three year terms prior to rotating off for at least one year. Chair of the Board, President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer are elected annually by the Board. Business is conducted at an Annual Board Meeting and, as necessary, by Action Taken Without Meeting via the mail.

The Annual Meeting of the Membership is held in conjunction with a conference or symposium. At this meeting the President reports to the membership and receives its input for the Board.

Questions from members about the Foundation are always welcome, as are recommendations for improving its operations. If you have comments or concerns please let us hear from you.

THE SEARCH GOES ON: A REPORT FROM NORTH GEORGIA

Christine Helms

Lithia Springs, GA

My neighbor and I have been collecting old roses from abandoned houses in our area, which is changing from rural to urban/commercial. In many instances we arrive just ahead of the bulldozer. So far we have seven and they range from singles to ones that look like Tea roses but were found growing on their own roots.

The major ingredient of our success is that we are

well matched. Judy Reeves, my neighbor, can spot a bloom at 300 feet whereas I can read the map and get us there and back. I read everything obtainable on roses and remember that a particular cutting came from the red rose immersed in crape myrtle, but Judy can root almost anything by just sticking it in her back yard. Her yard is dappled shade with morning sun but mine is shady only where I have created it. And lastly, she has the pick-up and I have the shovel, ax and, if necessary, the pickaxe. Our drawbacks are that Judy is petrified of snakes and I cringe when I see poison ivy. We talked our husbands into one expedition each. Judy's husband says he does not know those two crazy old ladies and mine says mug shots are not flattering and not to depend on him to bail us out.

We have discovered our roses by driving down back roads and by watching places that are being abandoned prior to construction. Some of our finds have been spotted on the way to the grocery store, post office or just driving around. The red rose immersed in the crape myrtle was located on the roadside in front of an abandoned house. Since the land is being cleared, we decided to dig the rose up. After much struggling with the shovel, we went back for the ax and then back again for the pickaxe. We finally got two pieces of root minus crape myrtle root plus the best case of poison ivy yet. Now we take every tool imaginable with us on any expedition and I wear a long sleeved shirt.

The purple rose was my husband's effort on my behalf. "No Trespassing" signs were being posted on that land and I talked him into going with me to see if it would be possible to dig just a piece up before the area was posted. It was June of last year, at least 89 degrees, and the ground was hard. After one hour and 45 minutes, I had the rose but no husbandly help on future digs. The rose bush was carefully tucked into the center of my tea rose bed, where I babied it all summer. Interestingly enough, every piece of it that Judy stuck in the ground rooted.

The 'Gardenia' and 'Dr. W. Van Fleet' roses were on the side of the road about 25 feet apart. Their canes had rooted in the brush near the paved road, so we had rooted cuttings for the asking.

Judy happened to catch sight of pink blooms on her way to the grocery store, so we checked them out. The house had just been abandoned, as the land was sold for commercial use. The rose's root had either rotted or been eaten out but we were able to obtain several pieces of it, and shoots have come up from every one.

A friend told us of clematis blooming at another house abandoned because of highway construction. In addition to the clematis, we found a white single rose blooming in back. Again, canes had rooted in the undergrowth so we obtained rooted cuttings with very little effort.

We are watching one abandoned house which has two roses (red and pink), but want to wait until fall because it may be occupied by vagrants and because I already have yet another case of poison ivy. Also, we have been given permission to take cuttings from a beautiful, fragrant, single, white rose bush which is over eight feet high and wide, but whose name is not known.

This September and next spring we plan to visit the old cemeteries (there are many small family cemeteries in this area) to see what roses and other old favorites are in residence. Then we can make plans to take clippings in the spring.

We have certainly enjoyed our expeditions and look forward to hearing of others' finds.



FROM THE MAIL

• We have received a copy of the inaugural issue (February, 1991) of the newsletter of the Royal National Rose Society's Historic Roses Group. This organization was founded last year and is open to Members of the Royal National Rose Society who are interested in old roses and their conservation. This issue, edited by Jane Taylor, features an introductory note by Graham S. Thomas as well as articles on Roseaie de L'Hay, the Fourth International Heritage Rose Conference, Pemberton's Hybrid Musks, and 'Stanwell

Perpetual'. We have long awaited the formation of this organization (see *HRF News*, July 1987) and are eager to learn more about its activities.

• Mrs. Odile Masquelier, our newest member from France, writes to say that she has found an old Multiflora rambler growing over a fence in a very old garden in Tunis. Cuttings have been sent to a friend to root. Five years ago, Mrs. Masquelier turned her garden into an association to save the old roses and it is now open to the public. Her special interests are Noisette and rambling species roses, which she has obtained from England, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, and Roseaie de L'Hay. Mrs. Masquelier visits the U. S. often and would like to correspond with our members who have old rose gardens. Her address is Association les Roses Anciennes de la Bonne Maison, 99 Chemin de Fontanières La Mulatière 69350, Lyon, France.

• Plantings have begun at the rose species garden which Dr. Robert Basye of Caldwell, Texas, has established at Texas A & M (see *HRF News*, January 1991). Included in the first two rows are an amphidiploid of *Rosa banksiae* and *R. laevigata*, an amphidiploid of *R. roxburghii* and *R. laevigata*, and autotetraploids of *R. laevigata* and *R. bracteata*. The parent species of these crosses are all diploid; they have 14 chromosomes. By doubling the chromosome number with the powerful chemical colchicine, derived from the autumn crocus, the resulting roses all have 28 chromosomes, the same number as many cultivated roses, so that cross-breeding between them is made much easier.

Amphidiploids are produced by first crossing the diploid species parents and then doubling the chromosome number of their offspring. In contrast, autotetraploids are produced by doubling the chromosome number of each of the individual species parents. For many years, Dr. Basye has been doing some exciting and promising work with little-utilized species, those well adapted to the south and highly disease resistant. There is much of interest in this invaluable work.

• Lislott Harberts of Statesville, North Carolina, discovered an incredible old rose garden last fall near Arezzo in Tuscany, Italy. A creation of Professore G. Fineschi, a surgeon from Rome, the

garden contains hundreds of beautifully displayed old roses. We anticipate more news of it.

● Sallye M. Shelbourne of Bardwell, Kentucky writes: "I have longed for a beautiful rambling rose. Its scent was so utterly beautiful, as was the rose. I can still smell it and close my eyes and see it like it was, fifty years ago."

● A neighbor of Teresa Young of Iowa City, Iowa was ninety-two when she died in the fall of 1989. This neighbor had Cinnamon Roses which her mother had brought with her long before.

BELFIELD: AN IDENTITY QUESTION

In our last issue, Martha Davies indicated in her article on the Bermuda roses that the mystery rose "Belfield" was "thought" to be 'Slater's Crimson China'. Several readers have expressed concern about the uncertainty implied by the word "thought," since the identification of "Belfield" as 'Slater's Crimson China' has long been accepted by many to be a certainty.

Richard Thomson, author of *Old Roses for Modern Gardens* (1959), saw "Belfield" during a visit to Bermuda in March, 1954. After returning home he apparently determined this rose to be the long-lost 'Slater's Crimson China'. How this conclusion was reached is not specified in his book (pp. 64-65) or in his old rose column in *The American Rose* magazine (December, 1957, p. 19). Perhaps some of our readers know of literature which is pertinent to this identification.

One key question which must be answered is whether "Belfield" is a previously unnamed seedling of 'Slater's Crimson China' or some other similar red China rose, but there is nothing in the two references noted above which eliminates this possibility. This is only one of several considerations which must be addressed before a definitive conclusion can be reached. We will appreciate any information which our readers wish to submit and will keep you informed of further developments as they come to light.

ROSE BREEDING WORK IN CHINA

Miss Ma Yan, Beijing, People's Republic of China, has been doing research in breeding rose cultivars which are more cold hardy, more disease resistant, and otherwise better adapted than modern roses. To accomplish this, she crossed wild species roses belonging to the *Pimpinellifoliae* and *Cinnamomeae* sections of the genus with modern cultivars. The main factor affecting the success of these wide crosses was the seed-setting ability of the modern roses used as female parents. 'Qiushui Furong', 'Golden Glow', 'Danfeng Chaoyang', 'Queen Elizabeth', and 'Mount Shasta' were among the most fertile female parents in her work.

Miss Yan is also interested in old roses, having collected some which have a cultivation history of more than two hundred years. Several of these are endangered but she is propagating them by means of tissue culture and hopes that they can be made more widely available soon.

Miss Yan would like to come to the United States for postdoctoral work in rose breeding and we hope that arrangements can be made for her to do so. We are eager to learn more about her work.

OLD ROSE EXHIBIT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

For over forty years the Palmetto Garden Club of Columbia, South Carolina has sponsored an exhibit of old roses. Anyone may enter specimens in the exhibit, which is limited to Old Garden Roses, Polyanthas, Ramblers, Large-flowered Climbers, and Shrubs introduced before 1950 or whose date of introduction is not known. There are also classes for unidentified roses. This year's exhibit will be held at the State Fairgrounds in Columbia on Saturday, October 19 and entries must be made by 10:00 am. The exhibit will be open to the public in the afternoon. For additional information, send a stamped, self-addressed business envelope to Mrs. Darnall W. Boyd, 20 Possum Run, Columbia, SC 29223.

The Palmetto Garden Club is to be highly commended for its sponsorship of this exhibit, apparently the oldest of its kind in the U. S.

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 ***
Individual	\$10	\$12	\$15	For your convenience,
Family	\$12	\$14	\$17	two-year memberships
Senior (over 65)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13	are available at
Student (under 21)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13	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, *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.

HERITAGE ROSE FOUNDATION NEWS

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

Volume 5, Number 4

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Volume 5, Number 4 **October, 1991**

GIVE YOURSELF A SPRING ROSE BREAK IN FLORIDA!

Excitement is building for our workshop and 1992 Annual Meeting, to be held in Lakeland, Florida, on the campus of Florida Southern College. Malcolm Manners has worked on this for quite some time and it is sure to be most enjoyable. The activities will begin with a reception and buffet dinner on Thursday evening, April 23rd.

The slate for Friday, April 24th includes a hands-on workshop on propagating heritage roses. Here you can learn the basics of rooting your own cuttings, which will prove to be an invaluable skill in preserving roses which may be threatened in your area. We will also have a chance to tour Malcolm's rose virus heat treatment facility at Florida Southern as well as a tissue culture lab on campus. Florida Southern's campus is home to the world's largest collection of buildings designed by the famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright and those who are interested may tour these also. Dinner will be a picnic in the rose garden.

On Saturday the 25th several speakers will share their rose knowledge with us. Our Annual Membership Meeting will be held on this day as will the meeting of the Rose Identification Working Group. The day will end with a sumptuous banquet, and we will try something new - a question and answer period on various heritage rose topics. On Sunday the 26th there will be an optional bus tour to a nearby garden.

A registration form will appear in our January, 1992 issue. Due to limited lab space for the workshop on Friday, attendance for that event must be limited to 100 persons. Other activities are not limited. Spaces for all activities will be open on a first-come basis.

Conference Journal

Copies of our 1991 Conference Journal are selling very well, and now is the time to buy one. This is a limited edition with six color plates and it is very unlikely that it can be reprinted once it is sold out. Several of our members have discovered that it makes a nice gift for a rose enthusiast. Dues may be included in your check. See page 8.

<u>Prices (postpaid):</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Non-members</u>
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Bermuda	\$12.00	\$17.00
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Elsewhere	\$14.00	\$19.00

Conference Journal *INSIDE THIS ISSUE*

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1992 Meeting in Lakeland Florida.....	1
1991 Conference Journal.....	1
The Garden of "La Bonne Maison".....	2
How About Your Experience?.....	3
The Case for Climbers.....	3
From the Mail.....	4
'Comte Boula de Nanteuil'.....	5
Local Interest Groups.....	7
Looking Ahead.....	7
Purposes, Membership, Backissues.....	8

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THE GARDEN OF "LA BONNE MAISON"

Mrs. Odile Masquelier

Lyon, France

This garden was the garden of my childhood during World War II. At that time, there was only an orchard of mainly peach and apricot trees, and a kitchen garden; what I remember most of this period of my life is the smell of warm apricots and crushed santolinas. Twenty-three years later, in 1966, destiny brought me back to 99 chemin de Fontanières. I had three young children, and very little idea of what needed to be done with the garden. Knowing he was leaving soon, the previous owner had gotten rid of his gardener the year before we moved in. The garden was still the same shape as during the war, sloping slowly toward the Saone River, but one year of neglect had turned it into two and a half acres of bush. There were no lawns, but meadows three feet high. Each summer, violent storms pulled down all the topsoil with the plants and bushes that I had carefully planted in the spring. Upon visiting me once, the former owner said to me, "You will never do anything here; there's only clay and stones."

We did not listen. Instead, we picked up tons of stones, which we buried deep in the ground so we could grow grass and flowers. Establishing some level areas throughout the garden was our next priority. This is how we came to build little walls, and more little walls, and flights of steps. In the beginning, I planted modern climbing roses and modern Polyanthas mixed with annuals in very harsh hues of orange, scarlet, and yolk yellow. The only plants I do not regret having planted at that time are the santolinas - a sweet reminder of my childhood - lavenders, peonies, and irises.

In 1975, nine years after we had moved in, my husband, the children, and I decided to take a trip to Scotland to visit a dozen famous Scottish gardens. It was a revelation! I discovered the old roses, the Ramblers, and how to softly blend together silver, grey, white, pink, purple, mauve, and plum colors. I saw for the first time how to merge a certain amount of formality with the unruly. I came back to "La Bonne Maison" with

my head filled with new schemes and projects on how to improve the garden. For instance, I knew that I had to get rid of all the vivid orange modern climbing roses and Polyanthas and to stop seeding marigolds, zinnias, dahlias, and pelargoniums. I did not know yet exactly what I wanted the garden to look like though I definitely knew what I did not want to see anymore. The orange rose bushes found a new home in a friend's garden, together with the dark yellow coreopsis and the common *Hypericum olympicum*.

It was also after our trip to Scotland that we decided to plant hedges, divide the garden into several areas, and create secluded sites. The whole garden is very exposed to north and south winds. To provide the shelter and screening that the old fruit trees needed so urgently, a large thuya hedge was planted. It took me three years to plant it; every single thuya came from northeastern France, carried in my hatchback. Today, the quince, apricot, and cherry trees of my childhood are dead, but their stout trunks provide support for some large ramblers. 'Sander's White' Rambler', 'Princesse Marie', 'Félicité et Perpétue', 'Seven Sisters', 'Apple Blossom', 'Bennett's Seedling', and 'Paul Noël' are among them. Against the hedge on the south side, the very early Species roses and their hybrids start in April: 'Canary Bird', 'Golden Chersonese', *Rosa davidii*, *R. dupontii*, 'Harison's Yellow', underplanted with daffodils, mix their corollas with the blossoming fruit trees. On the north side of the hedge, a big border of hydrangeas is protected by other Species roses: *R. glauca*, *R. rubiginosa*, *R. fedtschenkoana*, and *R. blanda*. *R. mulliganii* festoons a very large, old plum tree and keeps its shiny leathery leaves all winter through.

Another part of the garden called "le jardin secret" is one of my favorite places. It used to be the garbage site of the previous owner: heaps of charcoal clinkers, broken china, medicine and cosmetic tubes; yet, it was one of the few flat areas of the garden. We cleaned it and planted. Now, an iron gate, especially forged by a local iron master, closes it. On the ground, old recuperated clinker bricks (which I also brought back in the trunk of my car) surround a rectangular pool. Arches of

climbing roses, 'Mme. Grégoire Stachelin', 'City of York', 'Mme. de Sancy de Parabère', 'Aimée Vibert' (also called 'Bouquet de la Mariée') and two lovely soft butter yellow 'Ghislaine de Féligonde' welcome you. Here are my dear Gallicas and Centifolias, blending in with the grey of some stone sculptures and the silver of the artemisias, senecios, and stachys. It was the beginning of my collection of Gallicas, Centifolias, Albas, Damasks, and Portlands. I wanted to have them all and tried to find a place for every one of them. In wintertime, I made lists of the roses I wanted. I started to read Gertrude Jekyll's books, then went on to read *The Charm of Old Roses* by Nancy Steen and *Old Roses* by Mrs. Frederick Love Keays and ended with all of Graham Thomas' studies on old roses.

I visited Sissinghurst several times, and through her diary and works came to know better and better Vita Sackville-West's ideas and concepts. Shrub Species and Ramblers started to invade "La Bonne Maison." I made many mistakes and wasted a lot of time moving rose bushes, and even big climbing roses because their color or shape did not fit in the whole setting. At least a dozen roses were mislabelled. Each time I discovered the error, two or three years after having planted the rose, I was very upset: a waste of time, space, and labor. This very last May, for instance, I found out that what I thought to be 'Dream Girl' was in reality the gigantic 'Paul's Himalayan Musk', a rambler that I had planted on a very narrow arch fit only for a small climbing rose.

At the beginning, the roses came mainly from England (Hillier, Peter Beales, David Austin). Now they also come from France, Germany, and Belgium. Presently, my main objective is to collect the Noisette family and the Pemberton roses or *R. moschata* hybrids. I have been desperately looking for 'Una' but cannot find it anywhere. Another one, called 'La Biche', is only available in the United States. I hope to grow it one day. A few weeks ago, on the fourteenth of July, we celebrated the 25th anniversary of our moving to "La Bonne Maison" with our children and friends. Today, as I am writing this, the weather is hot, dry, and burning. The whole garden is crying for rain. The

well is doing its best to provide the longed-for water but it is not enough. Days and nights, the sprinkler is going pssht... pssht... and I dream of the cold and wet day when my boots will be caked with mud. But whatever the weather, every time I go down to the garden, I am in heaven.

HOW ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE?

The conservation of heritage roses is an effort in which many people can share, each in his or her own way. In order to encourage everyone in this regard and to remind them that their contributions are important, we want to publish firsthand experiences which our members have. Please write about what you are doing with regard to heritage rose conservation, whether it be searching for them in your area, rooting cuttings, talking to people about them, etc. and send it to us. It need not be polished or scholarly, just *your* experience. We guarantee that others will be interested in it and, we hope, motivated to go out and do the same where they live. Don't be modest! We need your input.

Also, if you know of someone who may be a bit too bashful to write about their own efforts, it is permissible to tattle on them a little bit. There are some dedicated people out there whose stories would be most inspiring to others.

THE CASE FOR CLIMBERS

Charles A. Walker, Jr.

Raleigh, NC

Among some heritage rose preservationists there appears to be a bias against climbing roses. I admit to having had it myself at one time. Many climbers are once-blooming and it is often presumed that their long, vigorous canes wouldn't fit well into most of today's small gardens. However, they are worthy of preservation every bit as much as other heritage roses, and with some judicious management, even a small garden can host a few.

Climbers add several appealing features to gardens. Trained on pillars, trellises, or arbors,

they add the vertical accents necessary for variety in a landscape. Espaliered against a wall, they transform it into a living tapestry, in or out of bloom. Where space permits, those with especially lax canes can be spread on the ground to produce a blanket of seasonal color. Spectacular garden pictures are possible when they are used to produce cascading or flowing effects. The key to making best use of any climbing rose in a given situation lies in learning about its particular growth habit, bloom season, and the way in which it carries its blooms, whether erect or pendulous.

Where climbers are concerned, it is especially important to distinguish between *conserving* a rose and *displaying* it. Display involves showing off the bloom of the rose and other characteristics which make it garden worthy and enjoyable. Conservation emphasizes the necessity of merely keeping it alive so that it can be propagated and passed on to other enthusiasts and to future generations. Of course, in some situations a plant can be grown for both purposes simultaneously, but it is important here to focus on conservation and how that might be facilitated for climbers.

Climbers can be collected and preserved by anyone who is willing to give them a minimum amount of space and, if necessary, to forego displaying them to their best advantage, at least for a while. Such people derive their short-term satisfaction from the knowledge that they are preserving the roses. They may not realize long-term enjoyment from their efforts, since they may not see them displayed to best advantage in their own gardens, but they can be secure in the knowledge that other enthusiasts will.

A climber can be preserved simply by keeping it cut back to a manageable size consistent with the available growing space. It is necessary to have only a few canes to keep the plant alive and these need not be allowed to grow to their full length. Using this strategy, several climbers can be grown in a surprisingly small space, although such drastic restraint of their growth will likely cause them to bloom little or not at all.

One option is to grow them on small posts placed close together, with only enough space between

posts to allow the necessary pruning or other maintenance. In this way, dozens of varieties can be kept in the space which would normally be allotted to display only a few. Varieties with more lax canes can be wound in spiral fashion around the post. This encourages more bloom than simply training the canes straight up the post.

Climbers grown for display should be trained so that their blooms provide maximum visual impact for garden visitors. Those with pendulous blooms are shown to best advantage when the visitor can look up into the blooms or when the blooms are used for a cascade effect. Those which hold their blooms erect should be sited below normal eye level so that the visitor can look down into the blooms.

Climbers offer an advantage to the conservationist since they are generally easy to root from cuttings. In addition, when they are found on roadsides and in other places where they have been allowed to grow on the ground, it is usually possible to collect a small plant from the spot where one of the parent plant's canes has rooted into the soil. No need to root cuttings at all.

We encourage you to look at climbing heritage roses from a different viewpoint than you may have had in the past. Keep an eye out for them wherever you go and take advantage of opportunities to preserve them in whatever ways you can. Even if you have no garden space to display a climber, consider how you might find room to preserve one and to pass it on to others. Those enthusiasts with small gardens who have committed themselves to conserving climbers are to be especially applauded. Their dedicated efforts ensure the enjoyment of these wonderful roses by all of us.



FROM THE MAIL

Fred Schwartlander of Kingsley, Michigan, remembers a climbing rose that his grandmother and mother called "Seven Sisters", with seven small roses grouped together on one stem. No one in his area seems to know it.

Barry Wilson of Summerland, B. C., Canada has experience in propagating roses commercially and has facilities for propagation. He is interested in testing heritage roses for hardiness in his area and has five acres for planting.

Robert Sebring of Marshall, Michigan lives in a house which his great-great-grandfather had built in 1857-1859. Growing in front of the house is a rose which has been there since before the house was constructed. It is double, very pale pink, and fragrant. He has another rose which is similar to it as well as pink and red ramblers.

Harry Pruet of Studio City, California has been collecting old roses for several years from old mining towns, ghost towns, and Spanish missions. Some have been handed down in the family for several generations. In his travels he has also found old roses in Nevada, Utah, and Colorado. Some are familiar but others remain mysteries.

Madalyn Heinle of Natrona Heights, Pennsylvania has always loved roses, as did her mother. She experienced a new surge of interest after buying thirteen acres in the country which had a few old roses growing on it. She soon decided that the place called for heritage roses, so she transplanted her Hybrid Teas back to her city home, since they seemed so out of place.

COMTE BOULA DE NANTEUIL: Confusion Compounded

Charles A. Walker, Jr.

Raleigh, NC

While *Modern Roses 8* was being revised during 1983-1985, it became apparent that the entries for many of the old roses were erroneous or incomplete. One of these entries was 'Boule de Nanteuil', which lacked the introducer's name and introduction date. A search of the 19th-century horticultural literature turned up these missing pieces of information as well as something unexpected - the original name of the rose. All of this new information was published in *Modern Roses 9*, but there was not room to explain why

these and many other changes were made. As a result of research now being done on 'Boule de Nanteuil' in England, a question has been asked about the source of this new information. This article will answer that question and summarize the history of the rose's name, insofar as I know it.

'Boule de Nanteuil' is a crimson purple Gallica rose of some historical importance, having been exhibited in the earliest rose shows held by England's National Rose Society. As Gallicas and other once-blooming roses declined in popularity, this rose vanished from catalogs and apparently from cultivation. Then, about 1972, the name 'Boule de Nanteuil' appeared in "Lost and Found Roses - Third List," published by L. Arthur Wyatt of Teddington, Middlesex, England, who had a small nursery. This seems to mark the first reintroduction of this rose into modern commerce.

In my search for information for *Modern Roses 9*, the commonly-used rose books from the 19th-century were useful in learning more about 'Boule de Nanteuil' but they were not sufficient to answer all the questions which arose. I suspected that the old periodical literature, especially the French horticultural journals, might provide further assistance, as it had done for several other roses, and this proved to be the case, as we will see later.

I discovered that four names have been used for this rose over the years. The one encountered most often in modern books is 'Boule de Nanteuil' but it is not the original name. Judging from the sources available to me, this name is of relatively recent origin, not appearing until about the 1880s.

Another of these names was 'Boula de Nanteuil', which differs from the foregoing by only one letter. The "Boula" spelling appears in *all* of these sources published before the 1880s which refer to this rose, and I strongly suspect that "Boule" was simply a misspelling of the earlier "Boula," an error which went undetected since "boule" happens to be French for "ball" as well as a part of other rose names, e.g., 'Boule de Neige'. I do not know the origin of "Boula"; perhaps it is a family name.

A third name was 'Comte de Nanteuil'. William Prince (1846) and William Paul (1848) gave this as a synonym of 'Boula de Nanteuil'.

The fourth name was 'Comte Boula de Nanteuil'. Thomas Rivers seemed to regard this as the correct one, calling specific attention to it in the 1846 edition of his book *The Rose Amateur's Guide*: "...Boula de Nanteuil, more properly Comte Boula de Nanteuil, may be taken as a standard of excellence; its very large crimson purple flowers, regularly cupped, and yet fully and perfectly double, are, and always will be, admired by the amateur." Such a clarifying statement about a rose name is very rare in the 19th-century literature, in my experience, so I suspect that Rivers had some special knowledge about it.

Going back still further, I also discovered this longer version of the name in the 1842 volume of the French periodical *Revue Horticole*, and this is the earliest occurrence of it found so far. It also appears in the volume for 1849. Priority dictates that the earliest appropriately published name be used as the correct one. Based on all the evidence accumulated so far, especially Rivers' pointed statement, it appears that 'Comte Boula de Nanteuil' is the original name and the proper one to use.

It is clear how the synonyms 'Comte de Nanteuil' and 'Boula de Nanteuil' came into being; the original name was simply abbreviated in two different ways. Such abbreviation seems an irresistible temptation; by 1861, even Thomas Rivers had succumbed to it.

In 1852, the name situation became even more confused when another rose entered the picture. In that year the breeder Quétier of Meaux introduced a large, globular, bright rose Hybrid Perpetual and gave it the name 'Comte de Nanteuil'. Now there were two different roses in two different classes with the same name. Adding in several synonyms produced a multifaceted misunderstanding.

In 1899, the Frenchmen Léon Simon and Pierre Cochet compiled an extensive list of rose names from the catalogs and books available to them. In this list there are separate entries for 'Boule de Nanteuil' (Gallica), 'Comte Boula de Nanteuil' (Gallica), 'Comte de Nanteuil' (Gallica) and 'Comte de Nanteuil' (Hybrid Perpetual). Apparently the authors believed that these four names represented four different roses. I find it unlikely that they

consulted periodicals to any degree, not even *Revue Horticole*, for if they had, their list would have been more accurate and more complete.

By 1906, when the second edition of their list was published, they had discovered 700 of their errors and had managed to sort out this redundant quartet somehow. This time they listed only two names: 'Comte Boula de Nanteuil' (Gallica) and 'Comte de Nanteuil' (Hybrid Perpetual). Their revised interpretation is more consistent with the evidence contained in the 19th-century literature.¹

As for the original quest in all of this, namely the introducer's name and introduction date, the commonly available 19th-century rose books were of no use. However, *Revue Horticole* again proved helpful. In the volume for 1849, I found that 'Comte Boula de Nanteuil' had been obtained about fifteen years earlier (i.e., ca. 1834)² by Roeser of Crécy (Seine-et-Marne). Roeser was the breeder who introduced the well-known Gallica 'Belle de Crécy' sometime prior to 1829 (another date missing from *Modern Roses* 8).

There still remains a question about 'Comte Boula de Nanteuil', not the name but the rose now being grown under this name. In his book *Classic Roses*, pp. 153-154, British nurseryman Peter Beales describes the Gallica 'Boule de Nanteuil' as "deep pink, almost cerise with silver overtones." Written descriptions are often inadequate for identification, but this seems to be a rose different from the crimson purple one described by Rivers, Paul, Parsons, Buist, Singer, Cranston, and other 19th-century authors. Given that this rose disappeared so long from commerce, could it be that yet another labeling mixup has occurred?

We recall that Mr. Wyatt apparently was the first commercial source of this rose in modern times. He seems to have imported it from the famous Rosarium at Sangerhausen, Germany, as he had done with other varieties, but this is not specified in his list. In a marginal note, Mr. Wyatt did point out that it had not bloomed for him at the time his list was published.

In 1936, August Jäger compiled *Rosenlexikon*, a dictionary of roses in which he marked with an asterisk those which were growing in Sangerhausen.

'Comte Boula de Nanteuil' is not listed but its three synonyms are, and none of them is so marked. Thus, it would appear that if 'Comte Boula de Nanteuil' did come from Sangerhausen, then either it was not there until after 1936 or Jäger neglected to note it. The third edition of the Sangerhausen catalog, published in 1976, does contain 'Boule de Nanteuil' (Gallica), described as violet purple, large, and very full-petaled, originating in France before 1848.

We look forward to reading the results of the British research now being done on this rose, hoping that new facts will come to light. It would be of particular interest to learn the source of the rose now grown as 'Comte Boula de Nanteuil' (or perhaps more commonly as 'Boule de Nanteuil') and how it acquired this identity.

¹ It is important to note here that although the 1906 Simon and Cochet list provides the correct name for 'Comte Boula de Nanteuil', it is not an authoritative source for rose names in general. It has been used as such by later compilers of rose name lists and more recently by persons seeking to identify old roses. However, little or no acknowledgement has been made of the limitations of both the 1899 and 1906 lists, even though some of these limitations can be discovered simply by reading the introductory material at the beginning of the lists and the errata at the end. Even my limited comparison of the lists with earlier literature, notably some French journals, shows that both lists still contain errors and omissions unrecognized by the authors. This is particularly true for some of the entries for roses of American origin. Errors, like modern day computer viruses, are carried from older rose books into newer ones, eventually being accepted as facts. It seems very difficult to prevent their spread, since authors continue to reuse the same erroneous sources without researching the most appropriate literature firsthand.

² I suspect that the 1834 introduction date may be a bit too early, for the following reasons. The name of the rose does not appear in either the first (1837) or third (1843) editions of Thomas Rivers' book. If 1834 were the correct date, I would expect Rivers to have acquired this rose sooner than 1843, though perhaps he did not. The earliest mention of the date that I have found is fifteen years after the fact, and that was stated only as an approximation. Further study of the literature is needed to establish the date more accurately.

LOCAL INTEREST GROUPS

Sometimes heritage rose enthusiasts tend to feel isolated, being unaware of potential interest in the subject by other persons in their area. Winter is a good time to make plans to reach these people and start up a local group. Consider putting an ad in a local newspaper or magazine to see who else may feel as you do about old roses. A garden center may be willing to act as a clearing house, taking down the names and addresses of those who come in and ask about old roses and putting you in touch with them. Market bulletins published by certain state departments of agriculture offer other possibilities for contacts and may help you locate others who are already collecting heritage roses or who have had them passed down in their families for many years. If you need more information about forming a group, let us know. When you get one started, tell us about it so we can keep our other members posted.

LOOKING AHEAD

- Details of our meeting and workshop in Lakeland will appear in our next issue. Register early so you won't be disappointed. Malcolm Manners, our host, advises us that it is better to fly in to Tampa rather than to Orlando and then take an airport shuttle bus to Lakeland since that bus is less expensive.
- In our next issue there will be a report on Australia's first national heritage rose conference, November 22-24, and its associated activities.
- We need volunteers to write reviews of new books on roses, especially those useful in conserving and studying heritage roses.
- Let us know what topics pertaining to heritage rose conservation and study would be of special interest to you so that we can cover them in *HRF News*. Your suggestions are welcome.

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 ***
Individual	\$10	\$12	\$15	For your convenience,
Family	\$12	\$14	\$17	two-year memberships
Senior (over 65)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13	are available at
Student (under 21)	\$ 8	\$10	\$13	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, *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.