

THE WINSTON CHURCHILL MEMORIAL TRUST

CHURCHILL FELLOWSHIP 2002

**TO INVESTIGATE THE PRESERVATION AND
CONSERVATION TECHNIQUES AND STRATEGIES
OF OLD ROSE AND PLANT VARIETIES IN CEMETERIES**

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1. Precis and Acknowledgments

This report details the findings from a 2002 Churchill Fellowship visit to the U.S.A and Europe investigating the preservation and conservation techniques and strategies of old roses and plant varieties in cemeteries.

Specific areas of study included;

- Pioneer Cemeteries with significant old plantings with preservation and conservation plans
- Public Rose Gardens as repositories for old cemetery roses
- Nurseries propagating and marketing plants originating in cemeteries
- Establishing and management of volunteers in cemeteries and public gardens
- Rose identification

My visit to the U.S.A. and Europe and the invaluable experiences I gained would not have been possible without;

- The financial assistance given to me by the Winston Churchill Memorial Trust. In addition to financial support the high regard of Churchill Fellowships helped open many doors that would have otherwise been closed.
- Ron and Bron Duncan who suggested I apply for a Churchill Fellowship
- The support and encouragement of fellow Heritage Roses in Australia members
- The Oregon Pioneer Cemeteries Commission which enabled on-site visits to cemeteries and their curators
- The worldwide fellowship of old rose lovers who hosted, empathised and gave of their time and knowledge during my study tour
- My family Harry, Saul, Jesse, Chenoa, Alethea, Che, Charity, Ebony and Malakye for their love, support and encouragement.



Old Cemetery, San Juan Bautista, California, USA

2. Executive Summary

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Fellowship objective

To investigate the preservation and conservation techniques and strategies of old rose and plant varieties in cemeteries

Fellowship highlights

1. Twelfth Huntington Symposium on Old Roses, California – two day symposium of lectures on old rose related subjects. Invited by curator Clair Martin to speak on Roses in Cemeteries in Australia. Established contacts with fellow old rose conservators, researchers, nurserymen and rose garden managers.
2. San Jose Heritage Rose Garden California – discussed garden management, collection, propagation and presentation of found roses with Mel Hulse – SJHRG garden maintenance director and Marianne Sugg SJHRG supervisor.
3. Vintage Gardens California – Gregg Lowery and Phillip Robinson – discussed the collection, propagation and marketing of own root old cemetery roses.
4. Sacramento Civic Reception – joined and addressed fellow old rose collectors, local and Washington State pioneer cemetery administrators and local Heritage Rose members. Received presentation of award recognising work with preserving old roses.
5. California Gold Country cemeteries – visited significant cemeteries with local old rose conservators – while local television station crew recorded a documentary for local viewing.
6. Dallas Area Historical Rose Society – attended and addressed meeting, visited Texas pioneer cemeteries – newspaper interview and photo shoot.
7. Antique Rose Emporium Texas – Mike Shoup and Robbi Will detailed own-root rose propagation, growing on, marketing, advertising, display garden presentation and reintroducing “found” roses.

8. Oregon Pioneer Cemetery Commission – visited cemeteries with significant plantings with Mirra Myer – met curators of several pioneer cemeteries and discussed management plans, preservation and conservation.
9. Easton Cemetery Pennsylvania– fine example of a garden style with extensive plantings and evidence of an active preservation programme.
10. Presby Memorial Iris Gardens New Jersey – collection of historic irises.
11. Brooklyn Botanic Gardens – Stephen Scanniello former director of the Cranford Rose Garden arranged viewing of early paintings of roses in Curtis Botanical Magazine and Edwards Botanica Register.
12. Glasnevin Cemetery – visited and photographed old plantings.
13. Roseto Botanico “Carla Fineschi” Cavriglia – thematic botanical collection of rose species and varieties – photographed rare roses.
14. Rural cemeteries in the Quercy region of France – hosted and guided by Nigel Service, a species bearded iris authority.
15. Andre Eve Rose Nursery and personal garden Pithiviers – Andre Eve and Guy Andre directors – discussed nursery management and propagation - kindly shown personal home garden.
16. Pere Lachaise Cemetery Paris – viewed French burial practices and sites of notable French personalities.
17. Roseraie de l’Hay Paris – visited and photographed rare roses in world famous rose garden.
18. Europa Rosarium Sangerhausen Germany – largest collection of rose species and varieties in the world – Frau Hella Brumme director – discussed collection; had access to library resources; documented and photographed roses for reference material.
19. Kew Alpine House London – guided through collection, propagation and referencing of collections by Tony Hall, director.
20. Historic Roses Group UK London – discussed the preservation of old cemetery roses worldwide with editor Milton Nurse.
21. Montisfont Abbey – National Collection of ‘old-fashioned’ shrub roses – viewed and photographed collection.
22. Peter Beales Rose Nursery Attleborough – guided through nursery and garden and shown growing fields.

3. Programme

California 1st May – 7th May

- Huntington Botanical Gardens
- Twelfth Huntington Symposium on Old Roses

8th May – 19th May

- San Jose Heritage Rose Garden
- San Jose Bautista Cemetery and Town
- Vintage Rose Nursery and Garden
- Ft Bragg
- Mendocino
- Sacramento Cemetery
- Sacramento City Reception
- Gold Country Pioneer Cemeteries
- El Cerrito Old Rose Show

Texas 20th May – 25th May

- Dallas Area Historical Rose Society
- Waco Area Pioneer Cemeteries
- San Antonio – Antique Rose Emporium
- Boerne – Peaceful Habitations
- Austin Area Pioneer Cemeteries
- Brenham – Antique Rose Emporium

Oregon 26th May – 30th May

- Portland Area Pioneer Cemeteries
- Salem – Oregon Pioneer Cemeteries Association
- St Paul – Heirloom Roses
- Yoncalla – Applegate House and Cemetery
- Oakland Area Pioneer Cemeteries
- Eugene Area Pioneer Cemeteries

New Jersey 31ST May – 5th June

- Easton Cemetery
- Brooklyn Botanic Garden
- Cranford Rose Garden

Ireland 6th June – 8th June

- St. Anne's Rose Garden – Dublin
- Glasnevin Botanic Garden
- Glasnevin Cemetery

Italy 9th June – 11th June

- Roseto Botanico 'Carla Fineschi'

France 12th June – 22nd June

- Bonne Maisson – Lyon
- Cemetery de Terre Cabade – Toulouse
- Martel Area cemeteries
- Andre Eve Rose Nursery – Pithiviers
- Pithiviers Cemetery
- Pere Lachaise Cemetery – Paris
- Roseraie de l'Hay – Paris

Germany 23rd June to 5th July

- Europa Rosarium – Sangerhausen
- Sangerhausen Cemetery

England 6th July to 11th July

- St Mary's Rose Garden – London
- Milton Nurse HRG editor – London
- Peter Beales Rose Nursery – Attleborough
- Brookwood Cemetery – London



Daisies, Rignac Cemetery, France

4. Introduction

Background

Old cemeteries in Australia have become, by default, repositories for old rose and plant cultivars which were planted, not only for their symbolic value, but also as a lasting tangible legacy of a loved one.

Many of these old plants were brought to Australia with the early settlers from their European homelands as a keepsake of home. Few of these old cultivars exist today except in old gardens, on roadsides and cemeteries where they have survived drought, heat, fires, slashing and more recently herbicide sprays.

Together with Heritage Roses in Australia SA branch members we decided to make an effort to limit the destruction of these historic plants and adopted the Mitcham Anglican Cemetery in suburban Adelaide, SA. Together with the Friends of Mitcham Cemetery we have undertaken a campaign to create a model cemetery. This led me to investigate preservation concepts and techniques, both at home and abroad. This report documents the Churchill Fellowship sponsored journey to the USA and Europe to further our understanding.

Preservation and Conservation in Australia

Focus has predominantly been on preservation of stones and monuments while the historical and horticultural value of the plantings have been largely overlooked.

Localised cemetery management has meant that while some cemeteries care for the plantings as well as the stones and monuments, there are a considerable number where the management practices have not been sensitive to the plantings .

This has resulted in the loss of the much of our plant heritage from our early cemeteries.

Examples of preservation and conservation currently practiced in cemeteries:

- The Society of Genealogists have transcribed and/or photographed many of the inscriptions - this has conserved the inscriptions for future generations in case of loss through weather or vandalism.
- The South Australian branch of Heritage Roses in Australia Inc have recently obtained a community grant through the History Trust of South Australia to produce brass plaques with the wording:

'Heritage Roses in Australia Inc have declared that the roses here are of a National Treasure Category. Please do not destroy. Supported by the South Australian Government through the History Trust of South Australia'

These plaques are presented to cemeteries in SA where there are significant old roses - to be erected in a prominent position in the cemetery. A leaflet detailing the possible history of the plantings and cultivation methods of old roses is also included with the plaque when presented. This has highlighted to the cemetery management the historical significance of the plants in their care.

- The South Australian branch of HRA have also publicised the historical and horticultural significance of the old cemetery plantings through: letters to cemetery associations, local councils, local newspapers and radio interviews.
- An 'Old Rose Register' is also being compiled of any significant old rose which should be included due to its historical or horticultural value.

Rookwood and Gore Hill Cemeteries in Sydney are the only examples of cemeteries where statutory protection under the NSW Heritage Act has enabled a Permanent Conservation Order to be placed on the ornamental / symbolic plantings with particular emphasis on the old rose plantings in the oldest sections of these cemeteries.



Mme Plantier, Easton Cemetery, Pennsylvania, USA

Preservation and Conservation in the USA and Europe

The USA was colonised notably by settlers from England and western European countries. As was the case in Australia, the early settlers of America took with them to their new lands reminders of the lands they had left behind in the form of plants and trees.

There are a number of cemeteries in the USA where a concerted effort has been made to save the old plantings. Unfortunately none of the early cemeteries with significant old plantings have permanent conservation orders on the plantings.

In Europe I was not able to discover if any cemeteries had permanent conservation orders on the plantings. The cemetery monuments and structures on many of the graves precluded the use of plants.

The Churchill Fellowship allowed me to investigate the preservation and conservation techniques and strategies of old roses and plant varieties in or from cemeteries in the USA and Europe.

Specifically I was interested in;

1. Cemeteries where active protection is managed and how this is achieved
2. If the plantings cannot be saved in situ other means of saving the old plant varieties
3. Marketing of the old varieties as a means to save the mother plants
4. Methods of identification of the old roses found



Malton, Easton Cemetery, Pennsylvania, USA

5. Preservation and Conservation Findings

5.1. Preservation and conservation in cemeteries

In the USA

The plantings in cemeteries visited varied widely. While many had no vegetation other than mowed or sprayed grass the majority had plantings – these may have been of a considerable age or recent.

The cemeteries visited where the plantings were tended by a dedicated person or group showed that with a little care cemeteries can be a place of great beauty horticulturally.

While no cemeteries have permanent conservation orders on the plantings a number of cemeteries have developed methods to protect old plantings.

The **Old City Cemetery Sacramento** which was established in 1850 was in Victorian times a garden cemetery, which with the passage of time and changing cemetery maintenance practices fell into a period of neglect. In 1986 the Old City Cemetery Association was begun and organized by Dr. Bob La Perriere to protect the stones and monuments.

The few remaining roses were saved by the formation of a Historic Roses Garden group led by Fred Boutin and rose garden coordinator Barbara Oliva. The Old City Cemetery has become the home to over 200 old rose varieties rescued from other old cemeteries in California. Barbara leads a dedicated team of volunteers who maintain the roses.

Iris, native plant and perennial plant groups also maintain areas in this cemetery.

From a small beginning the California Historic Cemetery Alliance has grown to preserve other old cemeteries in this part of the Gold Country of California.

Eugene Masonic Cemetery in Eugene Oregon is an old pioneer cemetery which has become a botanical garden and wildlife refuge while still remaining a working cemetery.

Funding was sought to implement a three year management plan which was developed to highlight the merits of this cemetery. Four ecological zones were determined – wetland, dry savanna, dry forest and wet forest – with different plants and management needed for each zone. Different areas were also set aside – a pioneer garden where heritage plants are grown, a wild garden, a wilder and the wildest garden.

Over one hundred native plants, trees and shrubs were identified and are being encouraged to naturalise. Old and species roses were found in the cleanup and form an important aspect of this garden cemetery.

A small group of dedicated people are the driving force behind the protection and conservation of the plants and overall cemetery maintenance program.

Easton Cemetery in Easton, Pennsylvania is a wonderful example of a garden cemetery developed in the late 1880's and sympathetically cared for over the years.

The cemetery is situated on a descending hillside with majestic oaks and maples, cornus, rhododendrons, paeonies, and roses scattered through the mowed grass surrounding the obelisks, urns, ironwork surrounds and stone monuments. All these plantings date back many years.

It was heartening to see that there was very little evidence of sprays being used to control grass or weeds. This may partly explain why there remains so many examples of old varieties of roses and paeonies.

A local group of old rose lovers have been involved with this cemetery for many years and this may also explain why the roses and perennials have survived.

In a far corner of the cemetery two rose beds have been established where an example of each of the roses in the cemetery have been grown as a security against the loss of the mother plants.

The **Oregon Pioneer Cemetery Commission** which is a department of the Oregon State Historic Office is headed by Mirra Myer.

This department is currently undertaking a statewide survey of all the Oregon pioneer cemeteries.

The data being collected covers all facets of each cemetery:

- Site, location, ownership
- History
- Condition – cemetery, gravestones and markers, repairs
- Design features – landscaping, structures, markers
- Native bird and wildlife habitat
- Urgent needs

This data will be invaluable in the commission's endeavour to include the cemeteries on the National Register of Historic Places.

Whilst the emphasis is on the stones and monuments the focus is gradually turning a little toward the plantings as well.

The **Sangerhausen Friedhof (Cemetery)** in Germany was the highlight of the European experience in regards to cemeteries.

It was laid out as a classic garden cemetery which had the graves lovingly tended by family members.

A grand central avenue bordered by mature Tilia sp. with pathways intersecting and crossing to form blocks of graves in neat rows on each side. Nearly every grave was a miniature garden which was planted with flowering bedding plants, bulbs, small shrubs or roses with each section divided by a clipped hedge of junipers or other low-growing shrubs.

Family members were able to use watering cans which were available at taps along the central avenue.

The overall effect was one of vitality, respect and care which somehow created the feeling of a living memory. It was truly unusual. Different!

5.2 Other methods of preservation and conservation

Public Gardens

- Rose gardens where old cemetery roses have been included in their plantings.

The **San Jose Heritage Rose Garden**: established in 1995 by the city of San Jose in the area of the runway approach of the downtown airport.

The SJHRG is on a section of the “Guadalupe Gardens” which border the Guadalupe River.

The idea of developing the SJHRG was the brainchild of local rose enthusiasts – Lorrie Freeman, Tom Liggett and Ed Wilkinson.

This garden has over 2500 varieties sourced from North America and Europe.

The four criteria for roses to be grown in the garden are:

- Roses obviously rare or endangered now
- Those so great that they must be shown to the public
- Parents important to the history of rose hybridizing
- Roses which will have lasting qualities into the future

Old cemetery roses are obviously included in the first criteria.

The SJHRG is maintained by:

- Volunteers perform all the work – many of these volunteers are Master Gardeners.
- The City of San Jose funds major costs such as water, fertilizer, tools and irrigation repair materials.
- Guadalupe River Park & Gardens Corporation provides staff to coordinate with the city, recruit volunteers and lend other support.

All these organisations work together to support the SJHRG and to publicise the garden to the community and the world.

A large and comprehensive spiral bound book has been produced to list all the roses included in the garden and their location.

The **Europa Rosarium** in Sangerhausen, Germany was established in 1903

- Old roses, threatened by extinction or those forgotten, were to be gathered, reintroduced and maintained
- Largest worldwide collection of approximately 6800 different rose varieties
- Roses in this collection which are no longer available anywhere else in the world
- Rose gardens and nurseries may source budwood of the roses in the collection
- An extensive and comprehensive reference library of old rose books

Roseaie de l’Hay also known as Roseaie du Val-de-Marne in l’Hay-les-Roses near Paris, France was established in established in 1894 by Jules Gravereaux

- 15,000 bushes representing 3,500 varieties
- the collection holds many rare and endangered varieties
- roses displayed on pillars, arbors, garlands as well as in beds

A Historic Iris Garden

The Presby Memorial Iris Garden in Upper Montclair, New Jersey, USA

This collection of historic irises is a living historic library and important educational resource which was established in 1927 and is listed on the State and National Register of Historic Places.

This garden has several hundred historic varieties which grow in chronological rows including 'Honoribile', a favourite 19th century hybrid that was planted across pioneer America following the routes of the covered wagons.

While not having irises sourced from old cemeteries it is a valuable resource when old iris cultivars are found in pioneer cemeteries.

Establishment of this type of collection in Australia would be a wonderful means of identifying the old cultivars found.

A Walking Tour of Mendocino's Antique Roses

Alice Flores of White Rabbit Roses of Elk, California has compiled a leaflet which describes a walking tour of the original and historical plantings of old roses in the coastal village of Mendocino in California. Joyce Demits of Heritage Rose Gardens, Ft. Bragg was able to identify and label many of the finds.

This leaflet has a map of the village and numbers and locates 50 roses to be found in gardens in the village.

Each numbered entry lists the site by street number or location followed by the name of the rose and its date of hybridization or introduction to Europe.

Alice has also added the recommendation that the roses are in private gardens and therefore to view and enjoy the roses from the street.

This is an innovative way of saving the old roses as the owners acknowledge their guardianship of these historical plants by nurturing and protecting them. It also creates awareness of the historical significance of old plantings in the general public.



Unknown Bourbon, Salem Pioneer Cemetery, Oregon, USA

5.3 Marketing

Marketing of the old cemetery 'finds' is a means of saving them. When the rose has been propagated and subsequently marketed there is less likelihood that the 'mother' plant will 'walk'.

In Australia only a few old roses which were originally found in cemeteries have been marketed.

Two roses which are now readily available are 'Agnes Smith' and 'Octavus Weld'.

'Agnes Smith' is an old tea rose which was found growing on the grave of Agnes Smith in Rookwood Cemetery in Sydney, NSW.

'Octavus Weld' is also a tea rose which was discovered in Blakiston Cemetery near Adelaide, SA and was given the name of the grave-stone where it was found.

There is also a number of old roses found growing at Bishop's Lodge in Hay, NSW which have been propagated and marketed by the Bishop's Lodge Management Committee (a volunteer group) who care for the house and gardens.

In the USA many of the old roses found in cemeteries have been marketed extensively.

Two rose nurseries which have marketed the old rose finds are the Antique Rose Emporium in Texas and Vintage Gardens in California.

The **Antique Rose Emporium** which has display gardens and nurseries at Brenham and San Antonio is owned and managed by Mike Shoup who has collected, propagated and marketed the old rose finds for many years. Many of these roses have been sourced from old Texas cemeteries and old homestead gardens. These roses are now offered for sale through his nurseries and mail order catalogue.

All the roses are grown from cuttings which are initially grown as small tubestock in misted poly tunnels until rooted then gradually moved into larger containers until being offered for sale in 2 gallon plastic tubs.

Mike Shoup also promotes the old found roses through seminars held annually at the Brenham nursery and through his lectures to groups.

Mike Shoup has also helped market the old roses through his books 'Roses in the Southern Garden' and 'Landscaping with Roses'.

There is also an award winning website www.weAREroses.com for additional reference and quick on-line ordering.

Vintage Gardens in Sebastopol, California is owned and operated by Phillip Robinson and Gregg Lowery.

This rose nursery has a collection of 2645 varieties of roses – many of which originated in the pioneer cemeteries of California.

Vintage Gardens offers an extensive catalogue which is more of a reference work which list the name, synonyms, class, rebloom, fragrance, habit, introducer, date and provenance.

All the roses are offered as own root roses in tubestocks.

The successful marketing of the found roses has been accomplished by;

- Sourcing significant old roses in cemeteries or old homestead
- Allocating a study name to each found rose
- Photographing and recording details of habit, growth and flower of the rose
- Taking cuttings – softwood during summer and semi hardwood in autumn and winter
- Propagating of new plants under mist to create stock plants
- Propagating from the stock plants to produce catalogue stock
- Offering the roses for sale through nursery, catalogue descriptions and websites

Conclusion

Marketing of the old cemetery roses has ensured the survival of many found roses. These fine old roses which may have been 'lost' over the years have been able to be reintroduced into the eyes of the public and into new gardens by the efforts of a caring few old rose lovers worldwide.

If the 'mother' plants are lost in the cemeteries through lack of awareness or bad management practices there is the opportunity of reintroducing them back to their original site in the cemetery.

5.4 Identification

Identification of found roses may be easy if it is a rose which is widely grown but some may be very difficult to identify – especially if it is a very rare variety from many years ago.

Many thousands of roses have been bred and released over the last 200 years. One group which is particularly difficult to identify is the hybrid perpetuals as so many hundreds were bred in the 1800's.

Methods of identification may include:

- Rose books
- Rose nursery catalogues
- Visiting rose gardens and nurseries

Two methods of identification encountered or used while overseas included:

- Field report of rose characteristics
- Photographing and recording details

Field Report of Rose Characteristics

The Field Report of Rose Characteristics was compiled by three members of the Yolo and Beyond branch of Heritage Roses in California. Judy Dean, Lynne Storm and Bev Vierra have been collectors of old roses in the Gold Country pioneer cemeteries.

The Field Report of Rose Characteristics has been designed to take into the field and complete when locating and collecting cuttings of old rose finds.

The two A4 pages are clearly laid out giving each rose a number, location, study name, probable classification and listing characteristics.

The characteristics include;

- Flower: petals, predominant colour, sepals, styles, scent, inflorescence
- Hip: form, colour
- Leaf: colour, shape, surface, edge, attachment, number
- Cane colour: new, old
- Prickles
- Stipules
- Bush form
- New growth colour
- Disease present

The sheets are designed so that every characteristic which is appropriate is circled.

Photographing and recording details

An extensive and comprehensive reference library has been compiled while overseas from the notes and thousands of study photographs taken as slides or prints while in the cemeteries, rose gardens, nurseries and home gardens visited.

This will prove invaluable as a resource:

- In identifying found roses
- Public speaking engagements
- Publication of articles and books

Conclusion

Identification of the many old roses found in cemeteries and old gardens will be aided greatly by the use of the field fact sheet as it :

- necessitates the careful evaluation and observation of the plant when found
- creates records which can be transferred to a data base
- permanent records are kept of each individual rose

While notes are invaluable photographs can supply additional information which may be missed when transcribing details.



Old TB Iris, Oswega Pioneer Cemetery, Oregon, USA

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

There is considerable scope for improving the preservation and conservation techniques and strategies of old roses and plant varieties in Australian cemeteries as well as in overseas cemeteries.

- The public awareness of the historical significance of cemetery plantings and the need to save them for future generations needs to be raised.
- No permanent conservation orders on the plantings in cemeteries are in force in any countries visited.
- The plantings in the majority of the cemeteries visited were being maintained by one principal caretaker or a small dedicated group of local carers.
- A number of cemeteries in the USA have management plans which emphasise the historical importance of maintaining and enhancing the original plantings.
- While there are very active heritage rose societies in the USA, Britain and France the emphasis has been on growing the old roses and plants in home, public and nursery gardens. The actual retaining of the mother plants has been largely overlooked by most societies.
- The documenting of all the Oregon Pioneer Cemeteries is leading the movement toward heritage listing the plantings in all the pioneer cemeteries in the USA.
- The marketing in the USA of the old roses found in cemeteries has ensured the survival of roses which might otherwise be lost.
- Rose Gardens worldwide have maintained many varieties of rare old roses. The roses in these gardens form a wonderful reference source in identifying the old rose finds.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the plight of the old cemetery plantings be publicised by:

- Several speaking engagements scheduled with horticultural groups.
- The introduction to Historic Groups and Cemetery Associations.
- Articles in journals of the HRA, Historic Roses Group UK, the American Rose Society and the New Zealand Heritage Roses Group.
- Speaking at the HRA National Conference in Hay, NSW in October 2003.

- Establishing an Australia wide network of local volunteers interested in conservation and preservation of old plantings in cemeteries.
- Establishing a repository of all the found cemetery roses and old plant varieties.
- Investigating the feasibility of setting up a scheme similar to the Master Gardeners Scheme operated in the USA to provide volunteers to work in cemeteries with old plantings.
- Investigating the feasibility of establishing a world wide plaque to be adopted by Rose and Plant Societies which would be recognised as a symbol of Heritage Plantings.
- Propagating and marketing old roses which originated in cemeteries as: historical own root roses which are able to withstand adverse conditions.
- **Lobby to eventually create permanent conservation orders on all cemeteries which have historically and horticulturally significant old plantings of roses and plant varieties.**
- Writing a book which follows this incredible old rose and plant odyssey, and embraces the roses found, reveals a little of their history, and introduces the wonderful kindred spirits met while on this journey.

7. Bibliography

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The Presby Memorial Iris Gardens – leaflet

A Walking Tour of Mendocino's Antique Roses - leaflet

