



Heritage Rose Foundation

Newsletter

January, 2019

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From our President:

Stephen Scanniello

Rose Rosette Disease is the latest challenge to all who grow roses. Old and new rose hybrids alike are being destroyed by this deadly virus spread by eriophyid mites, extremely small creatures that rely on a breeze to move from plant to plant. Significant research toward combating this mite-borne

virus is being conducted by Texas A&M, University of Delaware, Oklahoma State, and University of Tennessee. I'm serving as an advisor to the board of this ongoing research, that is producing promising data, that will hopefully lead us to a safe control of this latest uninvited pest.

This is not the first time rosarians were faced with a deadly invasion. Paris was under attack during the early 19th century by an infestation of root-eating grubs known locally as Ver Blanc (white worms, the larvae of the cockchafer beetle *Melolontha melolontha* [Syn. *Scarabeus melolontha*]). By 1827, the population of this pest was out of control and threatened to destroy the major rose fields of France, all located, at that time, in and around Paris. The first reports of the larvae were from Jean-Pierre Vibert, the prolific creator of 19th century roses, whose nursery was located in St. Denis, a suburb of Paris. He had been battling this pest since 1821 but declared the worm victorious in 1827 and joined the other rose nurseries headed south to the grub-free soil and salubrious climate of Angers, Lyon, and Orléans. As the Parisian nurseries closed down, the plague of grubs moved north and west with reports of severe damage in Normandy as well as across the English Channel. Alfred Crace Calvert, rosarian and owner of Trianon Nursery, located in Rouen, published a letter in the 1828 Gardener's Magazine (London, 1828) on the state of this looming disaster. Calvert wrote that over the last three years he lost more than 30,000 rose plants to this pest. He also spoke on behalf of British nurseryman James Colvill, introducer of the 'Chestnut Rose' to the western world, who suffered epic damage as well. On the verge of death in 1866, Jean-Pierre Vibert confided to his grandson, "I have loved only Napoléon and roses...[and] after all the evils from which I have suffered there

remain to me only two objects of profound hatred: the English who overthrew my idol, and the white worms that destroyed my roses."

Over time, the invasion was eventually controlled by 20th century pesticides and today we hear little of problems with the cockchafer larvae. We're hoping that the battle with the eriophyid mites might end in an environmentally safer way, perhaps with the introduction of predators or even finding roses that are resistant and can be used in new breeding programs.

That's exactly what was discussed by both Dr. David Byrne from Texas A&M, one of the leaders in the combat against Rose Rosette Disease, and Andrew Barocco, head of research and development for the Antique Rose Emporium during our recent conference held at the Antique Rose Emporium in November.

The speakers were phenomenal. In addition to Dr. Byrne and Andrew, other speakers were: Maurizio Usai from Sardinia (his first visit to the United States); Pam Smith from Farmers Branch; Connie Hilker of Hartwood Roses; Henry Flowers from Round Top; Dr. Malcolm Manners from Florida Southern College; Mike Shoup; and yours truly. Prior to the lectures we had a wonderful bus tour of local gardens. Dr. Manners will describe our event in more detail in this issue of the newsletter.

During our Board Meeting held the same weekend at the home of Mike and Jean Shoup, the Board voted to distribute two grants. Armstrong Park, home of one of the largest public collection of Tea and China roses, was awarded \$1500.00 for ongoing maintenance and purchasing of more roses. A second grant was awarded to Elmwood Cemetery in New Brunswick, NJ. Under the guidance of Christopher Gordon, a new heritage collection is to be created in this historic cemetery. We awarded Elmwood Cemetery \$500.00. [Editor's Note: This cemetery garden is not to be confused with the Elmwood Cemetery in Charlotte, NC, source of the "Elmwood Musk" roses.]



View of the historic cemetery



Elmwood Cemetery, ready for planting (photos by Stephen Scanniello)

The board has decided that the best way to encourage our mission of preservation and education is to assist individuals and groups with grants who are actively working to save old garden roses. We will be creating criteria for future grants and will publish this for our members on our website.

We had a wonderful time in Texas and would like to extend an invitation to our members to join us for upcoming events in 2019, listed later in this newsletter.

Preservation of Heritage Roses

Connie Hilker (HRF trustee and manager of the Rose Collection
at Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia.

(This is a brief summary of the one-hour program that I presented at the HRF meeting at the Antique Rose Emporium in Brenham, Texas, in November.)

I am a history geek. I have been researching my family's genealogy since I was sixteen, and I'm still at it. My husband and I live in a house that was built in 1848. I have researched its history and that of the other families who lived there before us. My curiosity and love of history led me to seek, collect, and study heritage roses.



China rose at the Hollywood Cemetery, thought to be 'Cramoisi Superieur', on the Dorsey/Cosby lot

In my travels, I often make time to visit local historic sites and cemeteries. In the cemeteries, I am fascinated by the regional differences in burial customs, monuments and art, and by the plants that are there. When I find roses, I often take cuttings and document them as well as I can. These roses are part of the heritage of the place, and I feel that it is important to preserve them. Some of the roses that I collected have disappeared from their original site. They live on in my garden, and in the gardens of others that I shared them with.



The Hybrid China, identity unknown, on the Lyons lot at Hollywood Cemetery

The Cambridge Dictionary defines the word *heritage* as “features belonging to the culture of a particular society ... which come from the past and are still important.” This definition perfectly reflects what I try to convey as I travel and lecture about heritage roses. The heritage and history of the rose goes hand-in-hand with efforts in preservation.

There is no precise standard for what constitutes a heritage rose. It's more of a feeling, and often we know one when we encounter one. Many of us grow heritage roses in our gardens, appreciate them when we visit other gardens, or find them growing untended in old gardens, abandoned building sites, and in cemeteries. A general definition of *heritage rose* is any rose that has been around for a long time, regardless of its class or introduction date. (I give credit to Stephen Scanniello, president of the Heritage Rose Foundation, for this.) These can be species roses, old garden roses like Gallicas, Tea roses, Noisettes and Hybrid Perpetuals, or early hybrids in the modern classes like Hybrid Teas, Polyanthas, and roses in the Rambler classes. Heritage roses can also be unidentified found roses that may resemble those in the old garden or modern rose classes.

Threats to roses have always existed. Fashions change, new roses are introduced, and older roses may be discarded. Roses in historic locations can be under threat from redevelopment, ignorance, or the careless use of lawn equipment and herbicides. Pests like chilli thrips and diseases like rose rosette disease can threaten the very existence of our rose gardens.



Noisette (China?) rose, believed to be 'Fellemborg', on the Williams/Gemmell lot in Hollywood Cemetery

Here are some ideas for how each of us can contribute to preservation and awareness of heritage roses:

Support nurseries, especially those that sell heritage and rare roses. Many rose nurseries have closed during the last ten years. Owning and operating a rose nursery is a difficult way to make a living, and most nursery owners do it for the love of roses. Buying roses from these types of nurseries helps the businesses continue to supply heritage roses to the public.

Learn to propagate roses from cuttings, and share cuttings from your garden with other gardeners. Often, the only way to have a certain rose for our garden is to propagate it

ourselves. This may be a rose from a friend's garden that is unavailable in commerce or a plant that is found endangered in a historic location. Be mindful of the etiquette of taking cuttings: Never propagate from a patented cultivar during the patent period, always ask permission if you can, and groom the original plant to leave it in better condition than it was when you found it.



Noisette rose, identity unknown, on the Lyons lot in Hollywood Cemetery

Share your extra plants. Whether you have surplus plants from propagation, or are removing and replacing roses in your garden, pass these along to other gardeners. In my home rose society, members bring plants like these to meetings, and we auction them to benefit the society's treasury.

Contribute to online resources, like HelpMeFind.com and garden forums.

HelpMeFind.com is a comprehensive on-line rose reference site. It lists thousands of cultivars, with photos, references, member comments, commercial sources, and more. Gardeners are encouraged to share information with other users, by contributing comments and photos and by creating and maintaining a list of the roses they grow. On-line garden forums, like Houzz's GardenWeb and rose groups on Facebook, are useful for connecting and sharing with other rose gardeners around the world.



Tea rose, believed to be 'Mme. Joseph Schwartz', on the Snead lot in Hollywood Cemetery

Expand rose show schedules to encourage entries that will include more types of roses and participation by more rose growers. In addition to categories for modern, exhibition-style Hybrid Tea, Floribunda, Miniflora, and Miniature roses, many rose shows include classes to enter Polyanthas, non-exhibition Hybrid Teas, found roses, organically-grown roses, climbers, and multiple categories within the old garden rose classes. Some rose shows also feature non-judged displays that showcase old and new roses that grow well in the society's area.



Tea rose, believed to be 'Safrano', on the Waller/Smith lot in Hollywood Cemetery

In conclusion, I offered this: "My goal is to foster an environment where ALL roses have value, no matter their age, pedigree, identity, or lack thereof. It is important to acknowledge the history of the rose and work toward a better understanding of all roses for all gardeners. The genus *Rosa* is a broad one, and there is something in it for almost everyone."

[All photos in this article are by Connie Hilker.]

The Mystery of 'Fun Jwan Lo'

Anita Clevenger, HRF trustee and
Curator, Sacramento Historic Rose Garden

[Reprinted from *The Cemetery Rose*. Used by permission.]

Several examples of a climbing rose, which may have been used as a rootstock, were collected in California historic locations and now grow in the Sacramento Historic Rose Garden. This rose is commonly accepted as being of Chinese origin. It blooms once, with double flowers with thin ivory-colored petals tinged with pink. These roses can climb twenty feet or more, although they can be maintained as a large fountaining shrub. They have little fragrance, with dark green, glossy, pointed leaves.



'Fun Jwan Lo' climbing a tree at the Sacramento Historic Rose Garden. Photo by Anita Clevenger.

Our cemetery roses came under a variety of found names, including "San Andreas Odorata #1," San Andreas Odorata #2," "John Family Legacy," and "Carlson- Posey Plot Tea." When we decide that found roses are essentially the same, we use the registered name or the one that was first used to describe the rose, while retaining the various found names (and the location found) for our records.

Whatever its name, this rose was commonly used as rootstock in warmer climates such as Australia and New Zealand, southern Europe, and California during the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th. Its vigor and ease of propagation made it very attractive for that purpose, although scions grafted onto it were not always successful and it suckered if the roots were damaged.¹

This rose's registered name is 'Fun Jwan Lo.' Dr. Wang Guoliang said during a visit to our cemetery that our plant is an unnamed root stock, not a garden cultivar, and so that name is incorrect. According to another Chinese expert, Professor Chen Jungyu, 'Fun Jwan Lo' may be a wrong spelling of a pink

garden cultivar 'Fen Zhuang Lou', meaning "pink decorated mansion."² According to Fred Boutin, 'Fun Jwan Lo' appears to have been first used in association with this rose in the Journal of the Royal Horticulture Society in 1933 (page 351). It will not be the first time, or the last, that a rose hunter mistook rootstock for the scion or that Westerners have misunderstood Chinese names.

Another possible name for the roses that we grow is "Odorata 22449". That's what the USDA called a clone of this rose collected by Frank Meyer in China in 1905. Where did the "odorata" name come from? Kevin Hughes writes that it originated from Rehder, who classified Chinese roses as either 'chinensis' or 'gigantea,' and used the term 'odorata' for a hybrid of both. This rose is a once-blooming climber, which is usual for first-generation crosses, but lacks the usual fragrance that many other "odorata" type roses carry.³

It's unlikely that the roses in our collection are this specific clone because they are attractive, clean growing plants. Boutin says that Meyer's rose is especially prone to mildew. Two specimens of Meyer's clone grew in the Broadway Bed when the Historic Rose Garden was founded, and were removed when they continued to produce a "cloud of mildew" no matter what the curator, Barbara Oliva, tried to do.

¹ Conversation with Dr. Malcolm Manners, Aug 3 2017

² 1996 Heritage Roses in Australia Journal, page 21, Vol 18, No. 2.

³ 1995 Heritage Roses in Australia Journal, page 25, Vol 17, No. 4

Forms of this rose have been introduced to the West a number of times over the years, long before Meyer, and have been given a number of other names. Brent Dickerson writes that Vibert is said to have introduced 'Indica Major' around 1823.⁴ Prof. Chen Jungyu speculated that "major" meant "large-flowered," which this rose certainly is compared to most roses of the China class. It was known in Italy as "Sempervirens de l'Italie". It was imported to the Netherlands from Egypt as Rose Nisr. It's also been called "American Noisette." It was probably painted by Redoute as 'Rosa Indica Grande Indienne' in his *Choix des Plus Belle Fleurs*, published between 1827 and 1833, although the botanical details are not conclusive.



'Fun Jwan Lo'. Photo by Judy Eitzen

The amount of pink flushing the pale-toned petals varies by weather, age of the blossom, growing conditions and, perhaps, the clone. The size and shape of flowers, and growth habit, can vary too. It is possible that some of the 'Indica Major' roses that we find were grown from seed and show variability because of that. Australians have found yellow-toned flowers on plants that appear to be 'Indica Major' in at least two locations, and have suggested that these roses may have been seedlings. Boutin also has heard of yellow-toned flowers on plants observed in

Oroville, CA. He collected one at the Eugene Pioneer Cemetery in Oregon, where he found it "in a tangle of Douglas fir trees." He took cuttings and grew it for years, and said that he was "startled to see a yellow Tea-like flower" when it finally bloomed. He investigated other early hybrids to see if there was a match. He believes that it is possibly "Triomphe de Bollwiller," bred by Charles Baumann around 1831 and widely distributed by the Gebruder Baumann nursery business. Boutin feels this possible identity is a path where more investigation would be warranted, and a search for this rose in Eugene or other locations would be worthwhile (sadly, he appears to have lost his plant from drought).

Other interesting variations have been found in other locations. A single-flowered form of 'Indica Major' was found in Australia's Rookwood Cemetery, although it is unstable when grown from cuttings and often reverts to the usual double form. A mauve-colored specimen was collected at Thelangarin Station, Australia.⁵ Boutin has heard that a miniature form was found in New Zealand. Boutin has noticed other possibly distinct forms. "You pass them year after year, and you think they're all the same. Then you discern a consistent variation." He has seen a plant with large, globular buds and another that is smaller in scale, leaves and buds alike. Are these sports, seedlings or separate hybrids, or variable clones?

⁴ Old Rose informant, 2000, page 82

⁵ Margaret Furness comments, Helpmefindroses.com

What is 'Indica Major' botanically? To our knowledge, this has not been conclusively studied. Boutin sees a resemblance to another Chinese rose in our cemetery, 'Phillips & Rix Pink China Climber,' and speculates that there may be many similar, once-blooming, climbing roses in China, all of which are closely related.



'Fun Jwan Lo' buds. Photo by Judy Eitzen.

In our catalogs, we've used many of these names, trying to settle on the best one. For the past few years, we've settled on 'Indica Major' because it is the first name that was used, and is widely accepted and in use around the world. Whatever its name, it was a glorious sight last spring, climbing high into the old arborvitae tree in the Broadway Bed. It may "only" be an unnamed rootstock, but at its peak, it's lovely.

Here is a little more information from Fred Boutin that makes matters even more confusing. Meyer thought that he was collecting a yellow rambler grown by the American Presbyterian mission that he visited

in Northern China. It was winter, so no blooms were evident. Cuttings were taken by moonlight and loaded onto pack horses which departed at 4 am. When Meyer's rose grew in California it was a white rose blushed with pink, growing more as a pillar than a ramble. It was evident that he had collected a different rose, most likely an understock. USDA gave it a different introduction number, USDA 44426, in their Plant Inventory No. 50, dated Jan 1 – Mar 31, 1917, stating that it was "renumbered for convenience and distribution." It was not published until 1922. By that time, the rose was widely known and used under its previous number.

In the world of old roses, it is very hard to pin down anything exactly, and efforts to clarify matters may confuse them further!

Our Fall 2018 Meeting

Dr. Malcolm Manners, HRF trustee and Professor of Horticulture at Florida Southern College

This past November, Mike Shoup and the Antique Rose Emporium hosted our meeting as part of their usual Fall Festival of Roses. I've always considered ARE's Fall Festival to be among the very best of rose events, and this year's was a delight. It was great to see many of you there, and to make some new rose friends. HRF trustee Pam Smith did an amazing job of organizing the collaboration, including a great bus tour on November 2. We toured the Peckerwood Garden, a large arboretum containing many exotic tree species. From there, we went to the Round Top Festival Institute, where we had a great lunch, and toured the buildings and gardens. Then last, we visited the new home of Dr. Bill Welch and his beautifully landscaped garden, complete with heritage roses. It was a great day, with plenty of good conversations on the bus, in addition to the great garden visits. Thanks Pam!

Then at the ARE Fall Festival, here was the line-up of speakers:

- Mike Shoup, The Antique Rose Emporium. "Root Your Own Roses"

- Andrew Barocco. The Antique Rose Emporium. "Breeding Roses for the Future"
- Pam Smith. Rose Gardens of Farmers Branch. "A Bit of Structure in the Garden"
- Dr. David Byrne. Texas A&M University and The National Clean Plant Network. "Update on Rose Rosette Disease & the National Clean Plant Network"
- Connie Hilker. Hartwood Roses Educational Garden. "Heritage and Preservation -- Why It's Important"
- Dr. Malcolm Manners. Florida Southern College. "Gardens with Roses: Perceptions from a World Traveler"
- Maurizio Usai. La Pietra Rossa Studios a Garden Artist in Sardinia. "The Thorny Issue -- Designing with Roses"
- Stephen Scanniello. HRF President and Curator of the Elizabeth Park rose garden. "Restoration, Preservation, and Recreation"

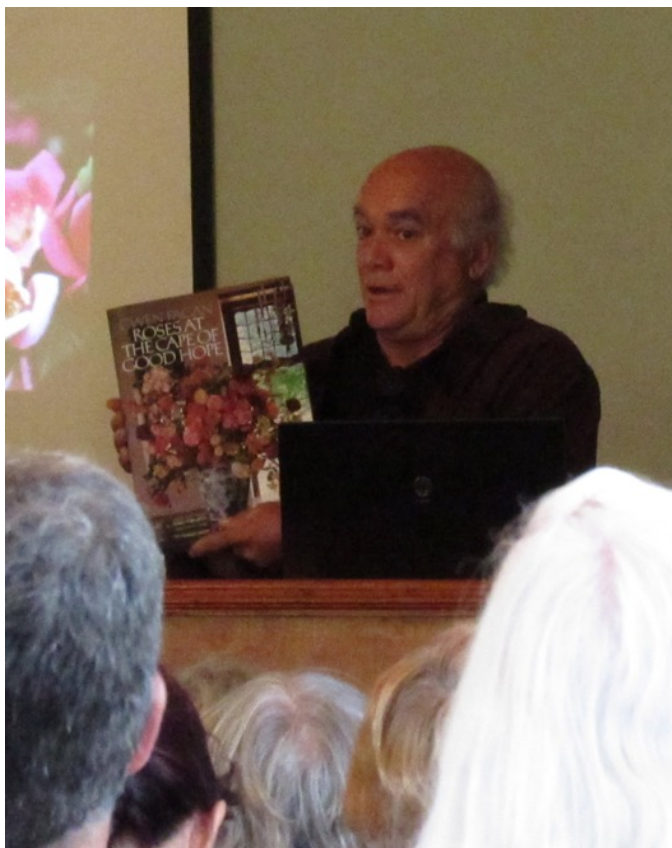
Here are a few photos of the event. For a much larger set of photos, please see <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mmmavocado/albums/72157676859905428>



Mike Shoup Opens the Festival



3-D "painting" of live roses, by Henry Flowers



Stephen Scanniello auctions a signed copy of Gwen Fagan's *Roses at the Cape of Good Hope*, donated by HRF trustee Anita Clevenger. The auction brought a very generous \$1000 for the book!



Maurizio Usai, speaking



Old Friends Pam Smith, Stephen Scanniello, Liz Druitt, Connie Hilker
Photos in this article by Malcolm Manners.

Upcoming Events:

Multiple events at the Sacramento (CA) Historic City Cemetery's Historic Rose Garden:

HRF President Stephen Scanniello will be presenting two rose pruning workshops in the Sacramento Historic Rose Garden on Jan 12 at 9 and 1 pm. This is the fifth year that he has demonstrated how to tame and train climbing roses and prune shrub roses for maximum display. For many people, climbing roses are an intimidating mystery. Stephen shows how to "clear out the clutter," shorten laterals, and tie in main canes using jute ties that will not damage the canes. It's highly entertaining and informative, and some people return year after year. A donation of \$10 per session is requested, and proceeds are split between the Heritage Rose Foundation and the Historic Rose Garden. For more information, visit cemeteryrose.org.

The Historic Rose Garden will be hosting a number of spring events. Roses in this internationally-recognized collection of heritage roses, many of which were found at historic sites throughout California and beyond, begin blooming in mid-March and peak in April.

The "Spring Beauties Awaken" tour on Saturday, Mar 30, at 10 am will feature many early-blooming rose varieties, including banksiae, Teas and Chinas.

The annual Open Garden and rose sale will be Saturday, April 13, from 930 am - 2 pm. Over 500 rare and historic roses have been propagated by volunteers and will be offered for sale. A catalog of roses will be posted on the garden website, www.cemeteryrose.org, by April 1. This event will also feature tours, sales of rose merchandise, and a chance to mingle with rose enthusiasts from far and near.

The rose sale will continue on Sunday, April 14, and will also include the first of three volunteer-led rose walks and talks, which will be held on Sundays at 1 pm, giving people an opportunity to learn about the different types of Old Garden Roses and see how they grow and bloom. On April 14, Teas, Chinas and Noisettes will be featured. On Sunday, April 28, Hybrid Perpetuals and Bourbons will be the topic, followed by once-blooming Albas, Gallicas, Centifolias, Damasks and Mosses on May 5.

An evening fundraiser, Romance & Roses, will be held Saturday, April 21 at 6 pm (\$20 donation requested). As they walk through archways and walkways surrounded by roses, guests will hear love stories of people buried in the cemetery, and how roses have figured in romantic legends and tales throughout history.

Volunteers are always welcome to help in the garden and its events. Regular volunteer workdays are Tuesday and Saturday. There will also be two Deadheading at Dusk events at 6 pm on Monday, May 6 and June 3.

With the exception of the evening tour, entrance is free, although donations are gratefully accepted. The address is 1000 Broadway, Sacramento, 95818. Parking is limited on-site but available on surrounding city streets.

(Submitted by Anita Clevenger, Curator) **Contact: Anita Clevenger** (anitac5159@gmail.com) about any of these events.

Pruning Workshop in Armstrong Park, New Orleans. February 5. Join us in Armstrong Park, home to one of the largest public collections of Tea and China roses. If time permits, we'll prune in other New Orleans locations. In the evening you're also invited to attend Stephen Scanniello's lecture for the New Orleans Old Garden Rose Society. **Contact: Peggy Martin** (peggyrosemartin@eatel.net)

Pruning the Gardens at Florida Southern College. February 9, 9:00 a.m. until ??? Join us to prune Florida Southern's rose gardens. HRF members are invited to attend and participate. Florida Southern College, 111 Lake Hollingsworth DR, Lakeland, FL 33801. Stephen Scanniello will then be speaking to the Central Florida Heritage Rose Society at their February 10 meeting, 2:30 p.m. in room 101 of the Jack M. Berry Citrus Building, on the FSC campus. You are invited! **Contact: Malcolm Manners** (malcolmmanners@me.com)

American Rose Center annual pruning day. February 16. HRF members will be helping to prune the heritage rose plantings at the ARC. **Contact: Pam Smith** (pam.smith@farmersbranchtx.gov) or **Wayne Myers** (wayneiacroses@gmail.com)

Farmer's Branch Saturday Rose Pruning Clinic. February 23. Come out to the rose garden and learn how to prune roses or just come to help and spend time with other gardeners. Bring your leather gloves and pruners. 10:00 a.m. to noon, in the Rose Garden. 2610 Valley View Lane, Farmer's Branch Texas. **Contact: Pam Smith** (pam.smith@farmersbranchtx.gov)

Heritage Rose District of New York City. March 30. Prune and plant with neighborhood children on the property of the historic **Morris-Jumel Mansion** located in Harlem. Students from Florida Southern College will join us for this fun-filled day! Those who can spend an extra day may want to join us on **Friday, March 29**, pruning in the historic **Trinity Church Cemetery and Mausoleum**, the final resting spot of George Folliott Harison, creator of 'Harison's Yellow'. More locations will be added as we approach spring. **Contact: Stephen Scanniello** (stephenscanniello@gmail.com)

Rosalia – A Rose Festival

(reprinted with Gregg Lowery's permission from the Friends of Vintage Roses Newsletter)
May 18th, 2019 – Sebastopol, CA 95472

What: a gathering of rose lovers, a discovery about roses, their history and how to grow them, a sale of rare roses and companion plants, an adornment with roses

Where: Wischemann Hall, 465 Morris St., Sebastopol, CA 95472

When: Saturday, May 18th from 11 am until 3 pm.

Who: The Friends of Vintage Roses, a nonprofit established to preserve an historic collection of several thousand roses, based in Sebastopol, CA, in Sonoma County, and sharing curatorship of the roses with preservation-minded individuals and groups across the United States.

- **Contact: Gregg Lowery** (curator@thefriendsofvintageroses.org or info@thefriendsofvintageroses.org)
- Our website: thefriendsofvintageroses.org
- Post enquiries to The Friends of Vintage Roses, 3003 Pleasant Hill Rd, Sebastopol, CA 95472

Why: To aid in the work of the volunteers who maintain and help to preserve a great collection of old and classic roses.

More About Rosalia – For Those Hungry to Know More

The Friends of Vintage Roses announce a special event we will host in Sebastopol on May 18, 2019. Rosalia, the ancient Roman festival of roses is our inspiration for this event, a moment to rejoice in the beauty of flowers at the peak of Spring, to adorn ourselves and friends in roses as a reminder of our connection to the earth, and to dedicate bouquets of roses to those who have left this life.

Our purpose is to enlighten, to inspire and to delight all who join us on that day. It is our way of reaching out to the people in our local community. We want them to stop and smell the roses. Our mission is to bring attention to our ongoing work of preserving a collection of living beauty, the thousands of roses curated in our garden in Sebastopol. We hope to inspire our neighbors to plant, grow and share roses with others. And we will begin by sharing some of our roses with them.

The event will take place at Wischemann Hall, adjacent to the Sebastopol Community and Youth centers, just a few blocks from town square and The Barlow. Wischemann's beautiful dance hall will provide the setting for an educational display of roses through history with hundreds of roses in bouquets. We hope to illustrate very simply how roses have been grown through the ages and how both old and modern roses can be used in the garden. We want our fellow Californians to learn that roses are survivors, well adapted to our climate and to varying gardening conditions.

We are inviting rose groups in the North Bay Area to join us and to share information about themselves. And we hope to emphasize rose preservation groups and the work they are doing to keep roses alive, and to remind the public of our rose heritage. And we'll showcase some preservation work done on old plantings in cemeteries in Northern California from Sebastopol to Sacramento to Mendocino. Roses adorning cemeteries began with the original Rosalia festivals in Rome.

Finally, to inspire our neighbors to grow roses, both old and new, we will stage a large sale of the old and rare roses we have propagated from our collection here. We are asking other North Bay nurseries to join us, and hope to offer a much larger plant sale of everything from annuals and perennials to shrubs and trees.

Rosalia will take place on Saturday, May 18th, the day before the Celebration of Old Roses in El Cerrito, Sunday, May 19th. That amazing event is a must see, and the coincidence of the two rose events in one weekend will, we hope, encourage the attendance at both events. The Celebration has for nearly 30 years shared our magical collection in the displays it mounts.

The details of the event will be provided in announcements we will email out and post on our website [thefriendsofvintageroses.org] over the next weeks and months. Please spread the word and try to attend, and if you are able, volunteer to help us with the mounting of this special event. We hope to give the expression 'Flower Children' new meaning and new life.



Dorothy Perkins arches
in Elizabeth Park.
Photo S. Scanniello

TBA: Elizabeth Park Rose Garden: Pruning workshop in either late March or early April with a focus on heritage roses, including climbers and ramblers. **Details to be posted on our website and facebook page.**

June 22: Heritage Rose Foundation Annual Meeting: to be held in **Elizabeth Park Rose Garden** located in Elizabeth Park in West Hartford, CT. This day-long event will offer “hands-on” workshops on the following subjects: propagating roses from cuttings; pruning and training ramblers on arches; creating fences of roses; summer pruning of European Old Garden Roses. We are looking into the possibility of a bus tour featuring The Mark Twain House, Harriet Beecher Stowe House, Noah Webster House, Hillstead Museum featuring a sunken garden designed by Beatrix Farrand in 1903, and possibly some local private gardens. **Details are in formation; stay tuned!**

Editor's Note: I would like to thank Anita Clevenger and Stephen Scanniello for their great help in proof-reading and for editorial comments, for this letter.
Malcolm Manners

The Heritage Rose Foundation is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit foundation with this mission:

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

Officers and Trustees Of the Heritage Rose Foundation

President:

Stephen Scanniello
stephenscanniello@gmail.com

1st VP, Membership and Treasurer:

Peggy Martin
peggyrosemartin@eatel.net

2nd VP, Publications:

Anita Clevenger
anitac5159@gmail.com

Secretary:

Betty Vickers
vickers.b@sbcglobal.net

Corresponding Secretary:

Maureen Reed Detweiler
mcrdetweiler@aol.com

Director for Public Relations, Europe

Etienne Bouret (FRANCE)
amirose@hotmail.com

Parliamentarian and Newsletter Editor

Dr. Malcolm Manners
malcolmmanners@me.com

Trustees:

Pam Smith
(Webmaster)
pam.smith@farmersbranchtx.gov

Sharrie Ely
s.ely@tx.rr.com

Alicia Whidden
ajwhidden@msn.com

Connie Hilker
connie@hartwoodroses.com

Wayne Myers
wayneiacroses@gmail.com

Maurizio Usai (ITALY)
mauri.usai@tiscali.it

Cydney Wade
ladyg8r@gmail.com

Representative for the Bermuda Rose
Society
To be announced

HRF addresses:

Membership:

Peggy Rose Martin
1st VP, Membership
peggyrosemartin@eatel.net

General Correspondence:

Stephen Scanniello
President
stephenscanniello@gmail.com

General Business Correspondence:

Heritage Rose Foundation
P.O. Box 1719
Gonzales, LA 70707