



ORLANDO AREA HISTORICAL ROSE SOCIETY

~The Historical Rose Herald~ **July 2011**



The June luncheon for the Historical Rose Society was a great success. I want to thank the members for the wonderful and delicious food they brought. I also want to thank Rosario Valldyali, who brought in a beautiful bouquet of flowers to decorate the hostess table. And a special thank you to Betty Sneeringer for demonstrating how to make a garden journal and scrapbook. She had wonderful creative ideas and allowed the members to try their hand at designing, writing notes and decorating pages for their journals. Have a great summer and I look forward to seeing everyone in September. Barbara Miller, cptgat@yahoo.com

"Merci," "Gracias," "Shoukian," "Arigato," "Do jeh," "Grazie," "Gratia" and "Thank You." No matter how it is said, we do appreciate those members who work so diligently to make this rose society so much fun for all of us.



Did You Know?

When fertilizing roses you need to apply the fertilizer as far out as the previous year's drip line? The tiny feeder roots that feed the roses extend out to the drip line. If you apply fertilizer only next to the base or crown of the rose, you are not feeding your rose. It is the feeder roots and NOT the main root that sends the food up to the canes. When you feed your roses this year, remember the size they were LAST year and feed out to the drip line. Always water before fertilizing to avoid burning these feeder roots, cover the fertilizer (unless liquid) and then water again.



Orlando Area Historical Rose Society meets monthly on the first Sunday of the month, Sept thru June at City of Orlando's Harry P. Leu Gardens, 1920 North Forest Ave., Orlando, FL 32803-1537. Doors open 2:00 pm, program starts at 2:30 pm. Free admission for first time visitors. Programs info: 407-647-1219



OAHRs ROSE GARDEN

AT THE SANFORD STUDENTS MUSEUM

The historical rose garden began with one rose planted by a Seminole county teacher who wanted to increase awareness in the community about the historical aspects of old garden roses.

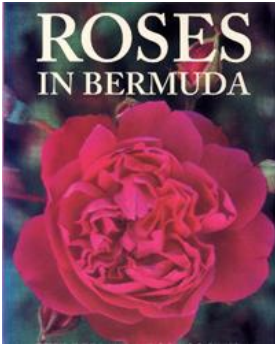
Students can "hold a piece of history in their hands"! Soon more roses were planted and the Orlando Area Historical Rose Society adopted the garden as a community project. Society members, students, and master gardeners work to maintain the garden

The workday in the OAHRs Rose Garden at the museum will be held on **Saturday, July 30** from 9:00 am to noon. For details or driving directions, contact Tom Burke, ARS Consulting Rosarian, 407-721-9852, tjburke@cfl.rr.com

*"I do not know how anyone can live without
some small place of enchantment to turn to."*

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings





Roses in Bermuda

by Jennie Watlington

A few weeks ago I attended a symposium organised by Stephen Scanniello of the Heritage Rose Foundation. It was held at a lovely old Quaker home called The Wyck¹ in Philadelphia PA. What a glorious garden of historical roses I saw there, all just coming out of their winter rest and enjoying the early summer sunshine and gentle breezes just like us. It was an easy flight for me from Bermuda, and it was so enjoyable to hear from the various speakers about their experiences and adventures in growing the roses of yesteryear. I was very happy to be able to share some of the history our island's mystery roses and our efforts to identify them.

I am writing this on yet another hot and sunny day in Bermuda. Our visitors love it, the gardens are not so sure. This tiny island out in the Atlantic Ocean has had only about half the average rainfall so far this year. As a result I look out of my window at lawns crying out for water and gardens in a state of semi-hibernation as the plants wait for the raindrops. But then, I look at all my old garden roses. In our subtropical climate they flower usually from October through to May then rest through the summer heat. This year they just started their rest early and all look perfectly healthy, even if they have no blooms.

The meetings of the Bermuda Rose Society reflect the blooming times of our roses and we meet on the first Friday of each month from October to May. We are thrilled each year to be able to enjoy a visiting rosarian from various countries and all share our love of the rose regardless of our backgrounds. Just a couple of years ago it was my great pleasure to give hospitality to Peggy Martin whose fascinating article I read in the June issue of the Historical Rose Herald. Peggy brought some slips of the *Peggy Martin Rose* with her to Bermuda and there are now a number of them in our gardens. Time will tell if they flourish in Bermuda as they do in New Orleans.

I hope in a few months time, when the weather cools, the rain arrives and we are able to start really working in our gardens once again to be able to report on our rose growing activities. We are working on a new edition of our book *Roses in Bermuda*¹ much anticipated by us all.

(Thank you for asking me to submit an occasional short article to your very interesting newsletter, "The Historical Rose Herald".)

Jennie Watlington is a former president of the Bermuda Rose Society which has sought to identify all the roses growing on the island. Over the years the society has identified many of the old roses; those left are now called Bermuda Mystery Roses. With the new identifying techniques of today like DNA, they continue to research the possible origins of those roses.



A SELECTED LIST OF OLD GARDEN ROSES FOR FLORIDA

CHINA ROSES

‘Old Blush’ (Parsons, 1793)¹[16]. This is an upright plant to at least 4-5', with scattered prickles. The blossoms are partially double and lilac-pink, with rosy-pink splashes, the color deepening with more intense sun. Flowers throughout the year, with the best production during the cooler months, especially late Winter. Definitely a rose for the beginner since it will survive with little care. It is able to withstand alkaline soil conditions, exhibiting fewer signs of mineral deficiencies. With regular applications of fertilizer, deadheading and pruning as required ‘Old Blush’ will produce an outstanding shrub. An extremely attractive asset to any landscape when in full bloom.

‘Cramoisi Superior’ (Cocquerreau or Plantier, 1835 - seedling from *R. chinensis* ‘Slaters Red Crimson’). This rose will easily grow to more than 6' x 8' under South Florida conditions, and it forms a vigorous, very healthy bush. Numerous blossoms produced on and off throughout the year especially during the Winter and early Spring. Blossoms are cupped, double, and an intense crimson red, tinged with a lighter silvery reverse. At certain times a splash of white is noticeable near the center of the flower. Blooms are very resistant to fading, even in the heat of Summer.

Two other red China roses are also well suited to Florida, **‘Louis Philippe’** (Guerin, 1834) and **Archduke Charles’** (Lafay, 1825 - a seedling of ‘Old Blush’). ‘Louis Philippe’ has been widely grown in the Southern States, and was known in Florida as the “cracker” rose. Red China roses are difficult to distinguish at times because the flowers produced by different cultivars are very similar.

‘Ducher’ (Ducher, 1869). ‘Ducher’ is small, upright rose to 3 -4' unique for Chinas in having lightly fragrant, creamy white blossoms - an unusual color for this group of roses. It is not as prodigious in bloom as the red China roses and appears to be more prone to die-back under South Florida conditions.

‘Ducher’ responds well to regular pruning of dead wood and blind shoots.

R. chinensis **‘Mutabilis’** (European introduction, 1896). Known as the butterfly rose, it produces single flowers that change from buff yellow to apricot, orange, pink to crimson, usually with all colors on the bush at the same time. The plant will easily grow to a height and width of 8 -10' and develops a stout trunk. This is a rose that will take some light shade for part of the day, though maximum flowering requires exposure to full sun.

‘Le Vesuve’ (Lafay, 1825). This rose is medium sized and bears many prickles. It grows to 4-5', with exquisite, tea shaped blooms shaded silvery-pink. They are loosely double, nodding blooms that darken

with age. ‘La Vesuve’ responds well to grafting onto x fortuniana rootstock to produce a compact but bushy shrub.

TEA ROSES

‘Mrs B. R. Cant’ (B. R. Cant, 1901 - linked to Safrano à Fleur Rouges). A very late Tea rose introduction, ‘Mrs. B. R. Cant’ produces full, deep rose-pink, cabbage-like blooms that fade to an attractive silvery-pink (Figure 1). In addition, blooms emit a pleasant, light tea fragrance, and are long lasting (i.e., for an “old” rose), making them useful as cut flowers. This is an extremely vigorous plant (Figure 2.) that will quickly grow to 8' x 10', and it is relatively drought tolerant once established, if well mulched.



Figure 1. ‘Mrs B. R. Cant’



Figure 2. ‘Mrs B. R. Cant’

‘Monsieur Tillier’ (Bernaix, 1891 - linked to Safrano à Fleur Rouges). This is another late Tea rose introduction that produces deep carmine double blossoms, fading to an orange brick-red. The plant grows vigorously upright to 8' x 5'.

‘Duchesse de Brabant’ (Bernède, 1857- linked to Caroline). Often referred to in the U.S. as the “Teddy Roosevelt” rose, this Tea is not as vigorous as the two above, but is very attractive when well maintained. The plant produces numerous small, cupped, cabbage blooms of a silvery salmon pink, that are sweetly fragrant, and are complemented by bright apple green foliage. Has a rather open growth habit, and foliage is sparse at times during the Summer months; it will grow to a height of 3-4' with a similar width.

‘**Frances Dubreuil**’ (Dubreuil, 1894 - linked to ‘Souvenir de David d’ Angers’). This is the deepest red Tea rose currently available, bearing deep velvety purplish red blooms. It repeat-blooms well, but is sometimes prone to dieback under South Florida conditions. It requires regular pruning which will restrict growth to about 4' x 3'. ‘Frances Dubreuil’ is a nice rose, though not particularly sturdy, that responds well to care.

‘**Marie Van Houtte**’ (Ducher, 1871 - ‘Mme de Tartas’ ^{2[18]} x ‘Mme Falcot’). This rose has creamy white to light yellow blooms with rosy-pink suffusing the petal margins, becoming more evident as they age (Figs. 3 & 4). It forms a large, vigorous, spreading plant that will easily grow to 6 - 7' with an equal spread. Considered by Graham Stuart Thomas, one of the leading rosarians, to be the most satisfactory of the Tea roses. If you do not have room for Marie Van Houtte, consider ‘Mrs. Dudley Cross’ (Paul, 1907), a tea rose that produces very similar blooms, but is more restrained in growth. This rose is sometimes referred to locally as the ‘Key West Thornless’ , and incorrectly sold as ‘Helen Good.’



Figure 3. ‘Marie Van Houtte’



Figure 4. ‘Marie Van Houtte’

‘**Mlle. Franziska Kruger**’ (Nabonnand, 1879 - ‘Catherine Mermet’ x ‘General Schablikine’). Reliably producing many very double, orangey pink blooms with a central green button, this rose is very attractive (Figure 5.). In humid weather, however, it can ball and develop blossom blight. It will be necessary to prune out excess twiggy growth and regularly remove canes exhibiting dieback to ensure a healthy, open plant.



Figure 5. 'Mlle Franziska Kruger'

'Mme Berkley' (Bernaix Sons). This rose produces a vigorous plant, always appears healthy, and regularly produces somewhat knotted light salmon pink blooms. It produces an open, spreading bush with healthy, dark green, lustrous foliage. Expect growth to 6-7' for both height and width.

'Perle des Jardins' (Levet, 1874 - seedling from 'Mme Falcot'). Displaying glowing canary yellow double blooms with a hint of orange in the center (Figure 6), this is a wiry shrub that responds well to judicious pruning. As with 'Mlle Franziska Kruger' , the blooms are susceptible to balling, so are at their most attractive during late Winter and early Spring.



Figure 6. 'Perle des Jardins'



Figure 7. 'Crépuscule'

NOISETTE ROSES

'Crépuscule' (Dubreuil, 1904). Classed as a climbing Tea-Noisette, it produces glowing blooms that are deep orange colored on first opening and fade to a buff-apricot (Figure 7). Blooms tend to rapidly discolor, but are quickly replaced on this very vigorous plant. This rose appreciates full sun and can be grown on a fence or pergola. On calcareous soils minor element nutritional deficiencies may develop. Blooms on-and-off year round, but expect at least one stunning display during the cooler, drier part of the year.

'Felleberg' (Felleberg, 1835). This is an open, vigorous shrub, well armed with prickles, that produces clusters of bright, rosy crimson flowers in great profusion. The plant requires support and is particularly well suited to growing against an open fence.

'Maréchal Neil' (Pradel, 1864 - seedling of 'Isabella Gray'). This is an outstanding climbing rose, ideally suited to the climate of Florida. It produces deep golden yellow blooms that are full and globular, but with weak stems that allow them to bend over. Since the plant can climb up to 14' this "defect" permits a fuller appreciation of both the visual and olfactory delights of this rose. Unfortunately it is not always readily available.

BOURBON ROSES

'Souvenir de Malmaison' (Béluse, 1843 - 'Mme Desprez' x Tea: 'Devoniensis' ?). This rose is universally appreciated for its large, flat, open, quartered blooms of a glowing pale flesh pink that become more cream colored as they age. Blooms can ball and discolor in humid weather, and there is a somewhat greater problem with blackspot. However, no rose garden is complete without this outstanding rose which should eventually form a 4 x 4' shrub.

'Maggie' (A found rose, W.C. Welch). The identity of this rose is not known for certain, however it is at present thought to resemble the Bourbon rose 'Eugene E. Marlitt' . Irrespective of it's classification, this is a first-rate rose for South Florida, bearing almost continuously blooms of a rich purplish-carmine that are highly fragrant and fade resistant, even in the heat of Summer. Growth is open, producing a sprawling, thorny shrub that will easily reach 7' x 7'. Despite a tendency to develop blackspot, it is sufficiently vigorous that this is not a major problem.

BERMUDA ROSES

‘Vincent Godsiff’ (derivation uncertain, possibly a China rose). This is an easy to grow rose that blooms throughout the year, producing bright pink to mauve blooms, almost garish compared to the more pastel shades of the other roses described in this list. It readily forms hips, so deadheading to increase blooming is necessary. ‘Vincent Godsiff’ will form a twiggy 4' x 4' bush.

‘Smith’s Parish’ (derivation unknown). This rose is a curiosity that produces small, cupped, double white to cream blooms, often conspicuously streaked with pink or red. On odd occasions a single all red flower is produced. Expect a 5' - 6' bush with small, dainty leaves.

This list of “old” roses is far from complete, but the plants discussed should perform well in Florida. They are presently being grown in south Miami-Dade on Rockland limestone, and have proven themselves. If you are able to grow any of them on their own roots, emulate our predecessors by offering cuttings to friends and neighbors so that more may enjoy these unfairly neglected plants.

(article by John McLaughlin & Joe Garofalo, University of Florida /Miami-Dade County Extension)



Some of these plants may be available online for purchase from:

www.angelgardens.com
www.antiqueroseemporium.com
www.chambleerose.com

www.coolroses.com
<http://rosesandherbs.com>
www.vintagegardens.com

Several of the nurseries are now accepting orders for 2011 Fall and Winter Season and 2012 Winter and Spring Season. Please call or email the nurseries for more information.



My Love for Old Garden Roses

by Katherine Benson

One of my personal hobbies is Old Garden Roses, though you need to understand from the outset that I am not an authority on the topic. My interest is personal and I'm learning as I go, so please interpret the information within that context. The purpose of this page is to share something of my personal interests with people on campus or elsewhere who may have an interest.

The story of Old Roses is really a love story. Old Roses are varieties that were popular in centuries past before the Hybrid Teas were developed. Many of them bloom for only one period a year, (often in June), although a few are "remontant," which means they undergo multiple or constant blooming throughout the season. Old Roses tend to be very hardy, and in our severe Minnesota climate this is a necessity. Other names that have been used for Old Roses include "Old-Fashioned Roses," "Antique Roses," "Heirloom Roses," and "Heritage Roses."

Most roses--old and otherwise--are not grown from seeds, although new varieties can be hybridized through seeds. Most roses must be propagated by taking a cutting of a branch or root and going through the process of encouraging this fragile living specimen to root into a separate plant or graft onto another rose. For most roses, according to Christopher (1989), if you took one single rose, obtained 100 seeds from it and grew 100 plants from them, you would have 100 different roses. Only the ["Species"](#) roses, as they are called, can be grown true from seed. An example of a Species rose is the [Cherokee Rose](#), which has an interesting mystery and legend in its past.



The photo contains a wild rose that I photographed in South Dakota.

Species roses are often grouped with Old Roses. The oldest roses--the original roses--were Species roses; they are thought to have evolved roughly 165 million years ago near the end of the Dinosaur Age--in the Cretaceous Period, (if I remember my Biology 101 accurately).

"A Living Link With the Past"

Most Old Roses have remarkable histories: the so-called "Damask" roses were brought back to Europe by the Crusaders from Syria (Damascus), and many of these roses are still available for purchase (or from other Old Rose growers who will propagate one for you, especially if you trade one of yours). Someone has just finished propagating the ["White Rose of York"](#) (*Rosa alba semi-plena*) for me--this was one of the roses caught up in the famed "War of the Roses" in England, (depending on which source you read), with the opposing faction's rose being the ["Red Rose of Lancaster."](#) I hope within 2 to 3 years to have both flourishing in my garden.

What all this means is that, for all these centuries, people had continuously to work to keep the particular varieties alive; their seeds wouldn't produce offspring similar to themselves. Thus, when I someday hold a blossom of the "White Rose of York" in my hand, it will be not a relative or descendant of the rose reputedly enjoyed by James II, but a piece of the ****very same**** rose. That's why Christopher called Old Roses a "living link with the past," (Christopher, 1989, p. 10), and that's why I referred to the story of Old Roses as "a love story." Individual people have, on their own initiative, kept these roses alive down through history because they loved them.

More Historic Roses

The "Eglantine" rose to which Shakespeare referred in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is still available, according to some accounts. For those of you who know the play, when Oberon describes the bower of Titania, the fairy queen, he says:

"I know a bank where the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine."

Poet though he was, Shakespeare seems not to have known his roses; Graham Thomas, an Old-Rose grower and "detective," presented a good case that the "musk rose" to which Shakespeare referred could not have been a [Musk rose](#). In point of fact, it was more likely "*Rosa arvensis*," the Ayrshire rose native to England. (Note: if you set out to purchase an "Eglantine" like the one Shakespeare enjoyed, don't be confused by David Austin's "Eglantyne" which is a "New" Old Rose, although Austin's "Eglantyne" is a beautiful rose. I gather there are many modern hybrids produced from "Eglantine," so you will need to do your research if you want the original one.)

One of the most beloved roses of all time is "[Souvenir de la Malmaison](#)," a rose that grew in the gardens of Napoleon's wife, [Empress Josephine](#), at her house La Malmaison. One story is that a visitor admired the rose, and the Empress gave him a cutting to take with him. This is how the rose got its name: the visitor's cutting was one that managed to survive through the years. A [Bourbon](#) rose, they tend to be less hardy in a Minnesota climate than other classes like the [Albas](#), [Centifolias](#), [Damasks](#), [Gallicas](#), and [Rugosas](#). Bourbons resulted from a cross with the [China roses](#) that bloom repeatedly throughout the growing season, but which are less hardy. Another less hardy old rose is the [Moss rose](#). I'm thinking of trying to grow "Souvenir de la Malmaison" in a protected place, regardless, because it is such a beautiful rose by all accounts. Every "Souvenir de la Malmaison" is a piece of the same rose enjoyed by Empress Josephine. If you would like to know if a particular rose would be winter-hardy in your area, consult the [Horticultural Zone](#) map. Currently, my favorites are the Gallicas, which are very winter hardy in our area.

Other roses have histories going back thousands of years to Greek and Roman times, such as the "[Autumn Damask](#)" brought to Europe from North Africa circa 50 B.C. Although many thousands of Old Roses were cultivated in the past--perhaps more than 10,000 varieties by some estimates--comparatively few still survive, because many Old Roses disappeared during the 20th Century when the popular Hybrid Teas were developed. People stopped propagating the Old Roses. Thomas Christopher's book, [In Search of Lost Roses](#), tells the story of the effort to rescue these beautiful plants and keep them from extinction.

How I Came to Know and Love Old Roses

My interest in Old Roses began when I inherited one from my son's great-grandmother, given to me by her daughter, and which has a particularly interesting history. I've not had it authenticated by an expert, but my research tells me it must be a "Harison's Yellow," which originated as a spontaneous hybrid circa 1830, and which is famous because the pioneers brought cuttings west with them. The rose is sometimes called "The Yellow Rose of Texas," but actually it originated in New York City in the garden of an attorney named Richard Harison (spelled with one "r"). It is unusually hardy, drought-tolerant and vigorous; its fragrance and semi-double, yellow blossoms are extraordinary. The rose volunteered in Harison's New York garden, although today the location on Thirty-First Street between 8th and 9th Avenues--with its



garment warehouses--would be unrecognizable as a country garden, according to Christopher, (1989). One of the parents of "Harison's Yellow" was a "Scotch Briar," ("*Rosa Spinosissima*"), but the other was an unknown, happy chance that spontaneously produced this lovely and very tough plant. Offshoots of Harison's Yellow can be found growing wild the entire length of the Oregon Trail, and one of them found its way to the garden of the little yellow farmer's cottage outside of Correll, MN, where my son's great-grandmother lived 100 years ago. Wild "Harison's Yellow" plants have grown into enormous thickets, and the one at the Correll farm was nearly as big as the cottage when last I saw it. That is my (copyrighted) photo of my yellow heirloom "Harison's Yellow" (probably) rose.

My second Heirloom Rose is a very pale pink one that I am still trying to identify; it has quartered blooms and an extraordinary fragrance--probably unlike any rose scent you have ever enjoyed on a living rose unless you have been in a garden with Old Roses. Most often, I have thought it was a "[Rose de Meaux](#)," but it also bears a strong resemblance to "[Banshee](#)" which is known to be common throughout the region and a very hardy plant--which my rose is. However, maybe my rose is neither. In any case, I enjoy the mystery. It, too, was a gift from my son's grandmother. My photography skills haven't been up to the challenge of getting a good photograph of my pink rose, but I'll try again this spring when it blooms.

Old Roses Have Character

Old Roses tend to be very fragrant, with fragrances and forms of bloom that are different from the Hybrid Teas with which we are most familiar today. Old Roses have far more varieties of fragrance and form than do the Hybrid Teas--the latter bred all to the same standard. Lately, many Hybrid Teas grown for florists have no fragrance at all. The Old-Rose breeders all had their own idiosyncratic notions about what constituted the most beautiful rose qualities--whether form of blossom, fragrance, color, size, configuration of petals, number of petals, foliage, or shape of plant--so they were all working towards different ends. (Hmmm, sort of reminds me of the work of scholars...) Consequently, Old Roses have more "character" than the Hybrid Teas, because their developers pursued varieties of beauty--all of them beautiful in their own way.

By the way, some rosarians are breeding new varieties of roses for commercial sale using the Old Roses as their primary stock. David Austin is one of the better known, and he calls his roses "English Roses." They are also referred to as "New" Old Garden Roses. My favorite site so far is Paul Barden's Rose Page. [Paul Barden's Rose Page http://paulbardenroses.com/main.html](http://paulbardenroses.com/main.html)

[The Texas Rose Rustlers www.texasroserustlers.com](http://www.texasroserustlers.com) is an organization dedicated to the discovery and rescue of the Old Roses and whose site will tell you about ways to join the effort. I invite you to check them out.

Book: Christopher, T. (1989). In Search of Lost Roses. New York: Avon.

Christopher's book has been "picked up" by the University of Chicago Press. They have a site with an [interview](#) with him and an [excerpt](#) from the book. You might want to check them out. ISBN: 0226105962

(Editor's note: Permission was obtained from Katherine Benson to reprint this information in the OAHRS newsletter.)



Grow beautiful roses.

Let the American Rose Society
help you get started.
Visit us at www.ars.org.

The American Rose Society has a special "Youth Membership" program called "Kidz N' Roses" that offers kids under 16 years of age avenues into appreciating not only the horticultural side of roses, but rose photography, rose arranging, and other fun rose and garden activities. www.ars.org



KinderGARDEN

An introduction to the many ways children can interact with plants and the outdoors.

Some Basic Tips for Gardeners Working with Kids

- A picture is worth a thousand words. Never tell kids something you could show them.
- Young kids have a very short attention span. Make sure that you have lots of options available so they can get started immediately and stay busy. Digging holes is one thing that seems to hold endless fascination.
- Instant gratification helps a lot. Plant radishes even if you don't like them-they come up in three or four days.
- Growing their own will generally get kids to try eating things they otherwise wouldn't walk into the same room with.
- GETTING DIRTY IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF GROWING UP.
- Your role should be as facilitator, rather than as a leader who imposes direction. Be a good model.
- When giving out supplies to several kids, try to keep seeds, tools, etc. as similar as possible to avoid the inevitable squabbles.
- After an activity, do something to reinforce what everyone has learned. Talk about what went on, who did what, who saw what. If you can, have them write things down or draw pictures. If they're too young, take dictation.
- Many kids who won't talk in a large group will often speak easily in a small group.
- When working with older kids (past about 13), one-to-one works better than groups, since gardening (and anything else that could get you dirty) is a remarkably un-cool and disgusting way to spend time. Try to add responsibility and ownership to projects. ("Quincy is in charge of the wheelbarrow today.") Try pairing up older kids with younger ones.
- **Rest assured that if you give them a healthy respect for gardens and green things when they are young, it will stay with them throughout their lives.**

Source: Information originally provided by the [American Community Gardening Association](http://www.acga.org).



ENJOY THESE FUN AND EDUCATIONAL EVENTS!

- July 4 Independence Day
- September 5 Labor Day
- September 11 **OAHRs meeting** (moved to 2nd Sunday due to Labor Day weekend)
- October 13-16 **American Rose Society** Fall 2011 Convention and Rose Show
Universal City CA
<http://www.rosestars.com>
- November 11–13 **Deep South District** Convention & Rose Show “Salute to Veterans”
Wyndham Westshore, Tampa, FL Barb Castelli at Barb@DCD.com



*Our highest assurance of the goodness of Providence
seems to me to rest in the flowers.
All other things,
our powers, our desires, our food,
are all really necessary for our existence in the first instance.
But this rose is an extra.
Its smell and its color are an embellishment of life,
not a condition of it. It is only goodness which gives extras,
and so I say again that
we have much to hope from the flowers.*

—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle



Dream Come True

It's hard to find a rose with such unique color as *Dream Come True*. A grandiflora with very large blooms of golden yellow blushing to a sophisticated ruby red, this rose is a dream in the garden as well. Loads of long stemmed flowers provide both your garden and home with a display that's hard to match.



Hybridized by Dr. John Pottschmidt of Cincinnati, Ohio.

John had a dream to capture the coveted All-America Rose Selections honors with one of his own roses. He realized this dream as the 2008 recipient of these honors. A fitting name for a worthy rose.

Happy Gardening!

Remember, It doesn't take years to grow a great rose... it just takes **Weeks**.

Weeks Roses is a wholesale grower only.

Please click on the "Happy Gardening" link above to find a local Nursery or Garden Center.

2008 AARS Winner - (cv. WEKdocpot) PPAF - Grandiflora - Golden yellow edged & blushed with ruby

Passion can be an amazing thing. No...not *that* kind of passion! We're talking rose passion here. The love of the rose struck Dr. John Pottschmidt like a ton of bricks, becoming a driving force in his life. One of his many rosy goals was to breed an AARS winner that everyone can enjoy. *Dream Come True* does just that. Its big clean vigorous bushy plant pumps out loads of long-stemmed scrumptious shapely yellow blooms edged in ruby red. Each eye-catching flower blushes to all-ruby on the finish, giving a multi-colored display that's truly dreamy in every way.



- **Height / Habit:** Tall / Upright & bushy
- **Bloom / Size:** Large, full
- **Petal count:** Around 40
- **Parentage:** Unknown x Unknown
- **Fragrance:** Mild tea
- **Hybridizer:** Pottschmidt - 2008
- **Comments:** Very floriferous.

4th of July Rose



Red and white striped is certainly appropriate, and it's a vigorous climber with canes of 12 to 14 feet that would stand out in any garden. A 1999 All-America Rose Selection, 'Fourth of July' was the first climber to make the AARS award in more than 20 years. Judge John Mattia called 'Fourth of July' "the best garden rose introduced in the last decade," and he said it's "an eye-catcher" in all parts of the country. Fragrant as well, and it re-blooms after the first flush. This firecracker was developed by [Weeks Roses](#).

(photo: Gene Sasse (c) courtesy of Weeks Roses)

It is an excellent repeat blooming rose with sensational flowers all season long. The blooms have a fragrance that reminds one of fresh cut apples, a very refreshing scent. The foliage is bright green and very disease resistant, it is a tough rose that's for sure. This climbing rose looks especially stunning attached to an arch, pergola or trellis. The support is best painted white, so it matches the white stripes of the flowers. When used this way, it puts on quite a spectacular show. Zones 4-9.

THE **FOURTH** OF **JULY**

Happy **4th of July**! Over 235 years ago the Continental Congress approved the Declaration of Independence declaring America's sovereignty. Today it's customary to celebrate the national holiday with red, white, and blue, fireworks and parades, stars and stripes, flags and BBQs. But before you go enjoy America to its fullest, take a quick look through this web site ... www.yumsugar.com/4th-July-Fun-Facts-366010 Chock-full of useless information — unless you're attending a trivia night sometime soon — fun facts are great when there is a lull in party conversation. Memorize a few facts such as: Do you know what animal Benjamin Franklin preferred over the bald eagle as the official national animal? Do you know how many hot dogs are consumed at BBQ's on this special date? For the answers to these questions and lots more tidbits of knowledge, all you have to do is dance like a chicken! No, I'm kidding, all you have to do is to check out that web site.



July is National Ice Cream Month – Yum!



Let's Get Digital

An Easy Way to Photograph Roses

By Kitty Belendez

I love taking pictures of roses. In the garden. At the rose shows. On garden tours and in public parks. There is always something new and special to capture. In addition to roses, I like to take pictures of my rose friends at special events. Bugs and diseases also make interesting subjects.

When I first began taking rose photos, I used Kodak color print film with a small fixed lens Canon G-III camera. Prints are great for sharing with friends, mounting into scrapbooks, and keeping in picture frames. This got to be expensive, and it took time to wait for the photos to arrive from the developer.

Later, as I became more proficient, I switched to Kodak Ektachrome color slide film and a Canon AE-1 with various lenses including a zoom. I like slides because the photo quality is very good, they are inexpensive to produce, and I can use them in slide presentations at meetings. However, unless you have a really good filing system (which I don't) the slides can get very dusty, and are difficult to find when you want them. Also, this camera was heavy, especially with the zoom lens and the flash attachment.

As editor of "Rose Ecstasy," whenever I wanted to use photos in the bulletin, I would need to ask a friend to scan the prints or slides using his scanner, since I didn't have one. Even though my friend was very quick to respond to my many requests, it was always a hassle and inconvenient for me to take them back and forth to his house. Plus, I didn't have the control over the scans like I wanted.

A couple of years ago, I was introduced to a digital camera which was given to me. This Sony Mavica camera was already two years old at the time I got it, so it was already outmoded but it still did its job. It used a 3" floppy disk with about 20 photos fitting on each 1.4 MB disk, when the setting is set to "fine quality." The newer cameras use a tiny disk that holds hundreds of photos. With my digital camera there is no film to buy or develop, the disk costs less than a dollar, and it's so quick to snap a shot anywhere, anytime, and instantly see your results. Of course, since then I have upgraded to a newer Sony camera with 7 megapixels and it uses a tiny disk that holds 2 GB and more.

The digital camera was scary at first. How did this thing work? I thought it was too technical! I got over my initial fear by taking the camera to the ARS 2000 national rose show in Atlanta where I took my first digital photos. I played and experimented with it. Some of the shots turned out pretty darned good and are even posted on our Pacific Southwest District web page. Once I found out how easy a digital camera is to use, I began taking pictures at the fall rose shows. That was in October 2000. I have taken thousands of digital photos since then.

By March 2001, I was in the process of designing web pages for the Santa Clarita Valley Rose Society. I was so very happy that I had finally learned how to use the digital camera, although I still by no means consider myself an expert. But, I did learn how to use it and began to use it extensively on the web pages as well as in our Rose Ecstasy newsletter.

I soon learned that if I wanted to have the best digital photos possible, I would have to purchase photo-editing software, and decided on Photoshop. Now, every photo I take is adjusted to perfection for sharpness, color balance and brightness. Junk in the background is cropped out, and flaws are touched up before it is published.

What's great about the digital camera is that it is instantaneous, somewhat like the old (and now defunct) Polaroid cameras, except much better. You can see what you have just shot right on the camera display. And if you don't like it, you can shoot again until you get it right. This way you are always assured of getting a picture of that special event. Plus, it's easy to e-mail your photos to family and friends.

When I first began taking digital photos, I was told that digital was poor quality for print reproduction. That is not exactly true. Many of my digital photos have been published in the American Rose magazine. You just need to know how to do it. If you need to make prints or slides from your digital photos, there are vendors on the Internet who can convert them for you.

Here are some tips of some of the things I have learned about using digital photos successfully over the past two years.

- > Always keep your original photo intact; make a copy of the original before editing.
- > Always brighten, sharpen, and color balance all photos before reproducing them.
- > For the web page, keep the photos small so the web page can load quicker.
- > Use thumbnails linked to a larger photo when you want to show detail on the web.
- > Never enlarge a digital photo; start with the largest size and reduce from there. This is especially important for print reproduction, but also true for the web.
- > I have found that the best quality digital photos are taken without a flash, both indoors and outdoors.
- > The best format for web pages is jpg, which can also be used for print reproduction.
- > You do not need to convert your color digital photos into black & white for printing in black & white, unless your commercial printer requires it when using black & white photos within a full color brochure.
- > Crop a copy of your original for your web page, but don't crop the photo for print reproduction. This will give you more flexibility when fitting photos into picture boxes in a layout program.
- > Always copy your originals onto your computer or zip disk as soon as possible. Personally, I trust my hard drive more than any disk. But, disks are good for backup.
- > Name each photo as soon as you get it onto your computer. If you wait, you will surely forget what it is.
- > Place each photo into an appropriate file folder on your computer. For example, I have a folder named "Rose Photos" and then sub-folders such as "Hybrid Teas," "Miniatures," and "Floribundas."
- > As with any camera, take the time to hold your digital camera still and focus properly before snapping the shot. Use a tripod if you have one.

- > Frame your subject so that distracting elements are not in the background.
- > Keep the camera lens clean. Use a soft cotton cloth for cleaning, such as an old piece of soft T-shirt. Digital cameras seem to pick up smudges and fingerprints on the lens and photos more easily than conventional cameras do. I wipe the lens clean every time I begin a session, and a couple of times during the session.
- > Use the "auto-focus" feature carefully and correctly. Some people think that by using auto-focus every shot will automatically be in focus. Not true. On my camera, I push the shutter button slightly down, wait for it to focus, and then only snap the picture when I can see in the camera display that my subject is completely in focus like I want it. You can't just snap the shot and assume it's going to be in focus (although camera manufacturers would like us to believe that's how auto-focus works).
- > Use your zoom feature. It's great for taking close-up shots of roses, especially minis. Here again, make sure your subject is completely in focus in the display before you press the shutter button.
- > Become familiar with your camera and its various settings. Read the manual.
- > Experiment and have fun.

© Copyright 2002-2011 Kitty Belendez. All rights reserved.

(Permission was granted to Orlando Area Historical Rose Society, by Kitty Belendez, to reprint this information. Originally published in the "Rose Ecstasy," bulletin of the Santa Clarita Valley Rose Society CA, Kitty Belendez, Editor)



'Hot Princess' Hybrid Tea Rose



'Fabulous' Floribunda Rose



'Excellenze von Schubert' Polyantha



'Verdun' Polyantha Rose



'Affirm Hybrid Tea Rose



'Kristin' Miniature Rose

)



~Veterans Honor~

**Annual Deep South District Convention and Rose Show
—Salute to Veterans—
November 11 to 13, 2011 Tampa, Florida**

November in Tampa, Florida is a glorious time of year and attendees of this year's DSD Annual Convention and Rose Show will have a fun-filled weekend full of great activities, food, and roses. Hosted by the Tampa Rose Society, this year's convention and rose show will be held at the Wyndham Westshore, voted the #1 Full-Service Hotel in Tampa by Tripadvisor.com, named the Best Place to Work in Tampa, and whose chef was recently awarded Tampa's Top Chef crown.

The theme of the show, —Salute to Veterans will carry through the hotel with arrangements of red, white, and blue and the Veteran's Honor rose. The show will begin on Friday, November 11 with registration at 3 p.m. (For those wishing to exhibit roses, refrigeration will be provided.) Friday evening starts with a cash bar and a —Sweet Tomatoes themed buffet at the Blue Water Grill located just off the hotel lobby with an adjoining covered outdoor deck. The hospitality suite will be opened afterwards to talk and catch up with great rose friends.

Saturday starts early for exhibitors at 5:00 a.m. seeing who can win the coveted DSD trophies and awards! Judging will take place from 10:30 until 12 noon, and the show will be open to the public from 1 until 4. During judging you can attend programs on rose topics including **New Thoughts & Confessions of an Obsessed Old Rose Collector given by Pam Greenwald of Angel Gardens** and visit the vendor area where rose plants, supplies, garden art, and other items will be for sale.

Following lunch on your own three informative and totally different talks will be presented. Baldo Villegas, Entomologist for the State of California will speak on Rose and Garden Pests, Debbie Mola of Walt Disney World will speak on the Roses of Disney World and the ARS Test Garden at Walt Disney World, and Paul Zimmerman of Paul Zimmerman Roses will speak on growing Garden Roses and treating them as nothing more than flowering shrubs in the garden.

The DSD business meeting will be held late in the afternoon after which you will have time for a quick rest before the evening festivities begin! A cash bar will be open before the banquet of Char-Grilled Hormone & Anti-biotic Free NY Strip Steak with White Truffle Honey; Buttermilk-Pecan Breast of Chicken with sweet Vermont Maple cream sauce; or Wild Mushroom Ravioli sautéed with roasted garlic, grape tomatoes, and asparagus in a light mushroom jus, finished with shards of aged parmesan. The Rose Show Awards will be presented with later entertainment provided by the Skylights.

No sleeping in on Sunday! Buses will begin boarding for the rose garden tour at 9 a.m. Sunday morning. Buses will take you to three lovely gardens of Tampa Rose Society members filled with Hybrid Teas, Floribundas, Climbers, OGRs and more. It will delight your senses! The buses will return to the hotel by 1:30 p.m. for your trip home.

The members of the Tampa Rose Society hope you will join us for an exciting and fun filled weekend, November 11-13, and help us "Salute our Veterans".

DSD Annual Convention and Rose Show

Hosted by *The Tampa Rose Society*

November 11-13, 2011

Wyndham Tampa Westshore 700 N. Westshore Boulevard, Tampa FL 33609

Registration Information:

Names(s) (as you wish it to appear on your badge) _____

Street Address _____

City, State, & Zip _____

Phone _____ Email _____ Rose Society _____

Registration Fees:

	<u>Price</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Early (postmarked before 9/1/2011)	\$45	_____	_____
Regular (postmarked before 9/30/2011)	\$50	_____	_____
Late (postmarked on or after 10/1/2011)	\$55	_____	_____
Are you planning on Exhibiting?		<input type="checkbox"/> -Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> -No
Will you need refrigeration for your exhibits?		<input type="checkbox"/> -Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> -No
Welcome Buffet (Friday 7 pm/Cash Bar 6 – 8 pm) “Sweet Tomatoes Theme”	\$25	_____	_____
Banquet (Saturday 7:00 to 9:00) (Cash Bar 6:00 to 7:00) Write your name(s) next to desired entrée:			
Buttermilk-Pecan Breast of Chicken _____	\$45	_____	_____
Char Grilled NY Strip Steak _____	\$45	_____	_____
Wild Mushroom Ravioli _____	\$40	_____	_____
Bus Tour – Sunday 9 to 1:30 3 Gardens (Bottled Water Supplied)	\$25	_____	_____

Total Amount Enclosed: _____

Make Checks Payable to **DSD Convention & Rose Show** and mail this form with your check to:
Ed Easom, 18501 Turtle Drive, Lutz, FL 33548-4461

For Additional Information Contact: Walt Pilat 813-818-7686 trs.wpilat@verizon.net

Hotel Information **Event dates November 11 and 12, 2011**

When making reservations please call the hotel directly and indicate that you are coming for the DSD Convention and Rose Show on November 11 and 12th. We need an exact count of the rooms reserved by our attendees!

Wyndham Tampa Westshore, 700 N. Westshore Boulevard, Tampa, FL 33609, 813.289.8200

Rooms are \$99, plus tax, per night, single or double occupancy includes vouchers for Blue Water Grill Breakfast
Buffet per each day of stay • Complimentary high-speed Internet access • No charge self parking.

Hotel Reservation Cutoff Date is October 28, 2011. After this date, room rate will be based on availability.



Orlando Area Historical Rose Society
Meets monthly on the first Sunday of the month,
Sept thru June
at City of Orlando's Harry P. Leu Gardens, 1920 N.
Forest Ave., Orlando, FL 32803-1537,
programs info: 407-647-1219,

Doors open 2:00 pm, program starts at 2:30 pm.
Free admission for first time visitors. Free parking.

President..... Tom Burke, 407-721-9852, tjburke@cfl.rr.com
Vice President.... Charlie Lang, bclang2@aol.com
Treasurer..... Ken Friedland
Secretary..... Bobbi Lang, bclang2@aol.com
Programs Coordinator: Margie Brown, 407-497-1639, brown2010@aol.com
Membership: Carole Scarlett & Jean Webber
Publicity: George Williamson, Roses4Friends@aol.com
Hospitality Hostess & Host: Colette & Jerry Cadwell
Photography: Lydia Friedland
Directors: Elaine Ellman, Margie Brown, George Williamson
Historian: -vacant-
Web Master: -vacant- www.oahrs.org
ARS Master Rosarian -- George Williamson, 352-556-3936
ARS Consulting Rosarians
-- Tom Burke, 407-721-9852;
Elaine Ellman, 407-629-1956;
Wayne Gamble, 407-699-6425
Newsletter Editor & Publisher: George Williamson
mailing address: 6374 Lost Tree Lane, Spring Hill FL 34606
eMail: Roses4Friends@aol.com

Founding Officers of OAHRS: (est. FEB 23, 1997)
Elaine & Ron Ellman, Midge Mycoff, George Williamson, and Peggy Coven

Past Presidents : (calendar year, Jan thru Dec)

Elaine Ellman	1997-1999
Margie Brown	2000-2003
Susan Machalek	2004-2005
Joyce Sydnor	2006-2007
George Williamson	2007-2008

DISCLAIMER: While the information and recommendations in this publication are believed to be correct and accurate, neither the authors, Editor, nor the Orlando Area Historical Rose Society can accept responsibility for any errors or omissions that may be made. Additionally, the Orlando Area Historical Rose Society makes no warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to the material herein.



We isernt mitaskes rounitley in tihs pubiclaiotn to prvoide amnumiotin for the contsanly cracitial. Mrak all cerrotcions wtiha red pecnil and pcalle in curcilar flie.